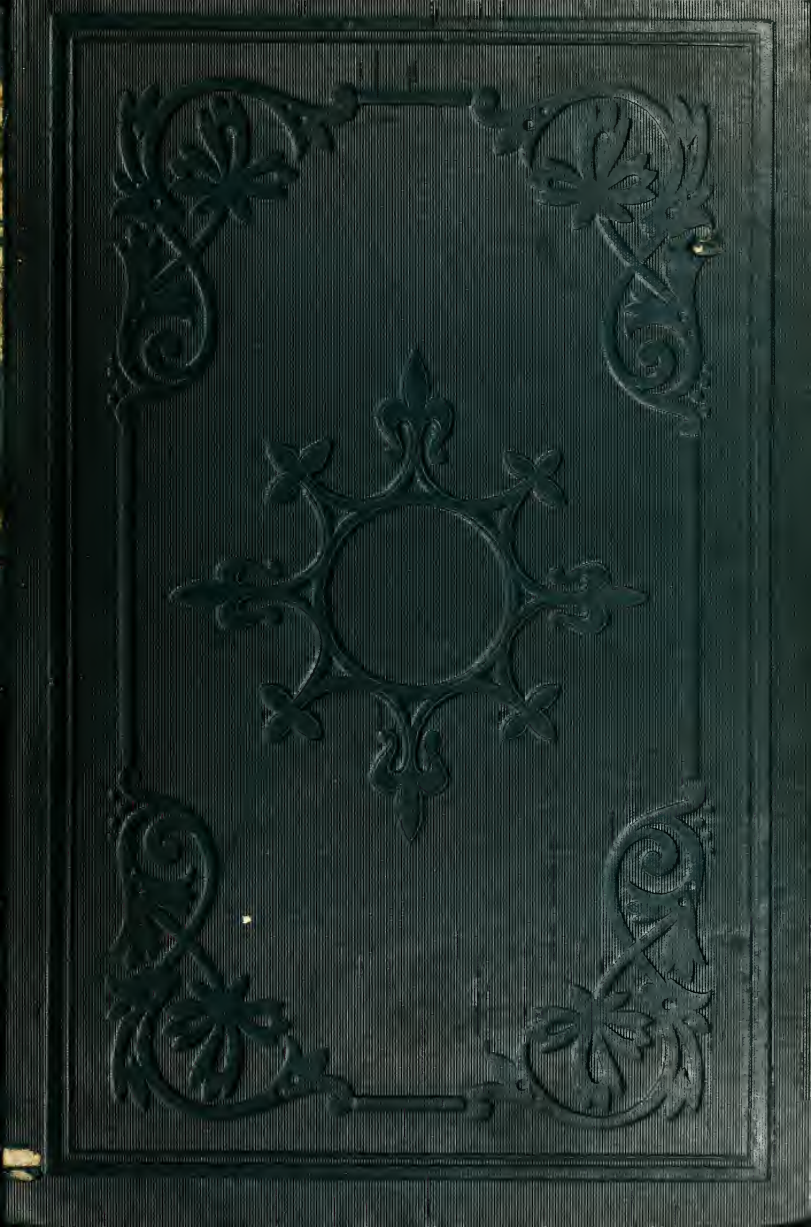

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CALENDARS.

Instructions to Editors.

The Master of the Rolls desires to call the attention of the Editors of Calendars to the following considerations, with a view to secure uniformity of plan in the important works on which they are engaged:—

He is anxious to extend, as far as is consistent with proper economy and despatch, the utility of the Calendars of State Papers now publishing under his control: 1st. As the most efficient means of making the national archives accessible to all who are interested in historical inquiries; 2nd. As the best justification of the liberality and munificence of the Government in throwing open these papers to the public, and providing proper catalogues of their contents at the national expense.

The greater number of the readers who will consult and value these works can have little or no opportunity of visiting the Public Record Office, in which these papers are deposited. The means for consulting the originals must necessarily be limited when readers live at a distance from the metropolis; still more if they are residents of Scotland, Ireland, distant colonies, or foreign states. Even when such an opportunity does exist, the difficulty of mastering the original hands in which these papers are written will deter many readers from consulting them. Above all, their great variety and number must present formidable obstacles to literary inquirers, however able, sanguine, and energetic, when the information contained in them is not made accessible by satisfactory Calendars.

The Master of the Rolls considers that, without superseding the necessity of consulting the originals, every Editor ought to frame his Calendar in such a manner that it shall present, in as condensed a form as possible, a correct index of the contents of the papers described in it. He considers that the entries should be so minute as to enable the reader to discover not only the general contents of the originals, but also what *they do not* contain. If the information be not sufficiently precise, if facts and names be omitted or concealed under a vague and general description, the reader will be often misled, he will assume that where the abstracts are silent as to information to be found in the documents, such information does not exist; or, he will have to examine every original in detail, and thus one great purpose will have been lost for which these Calendars have been compiled.

As the documents are various, the Master of the Rolls considers that they will demand a corresponding mode of treatment. The following rules are to be observed:—

1st. All formal and official documents, such as letters of credence, warrants, grants, and the like, should be described as briefly as possible.

2nd. Letters and documents referring to one subject only should be catalogued as briefly as is consistent with correctness. But when they contain miscellaneous news, such a description should be given as will enable a reader to form an adequate notion of the variety of their contents.

3rd. Wherever a letter or paper is especially difficult to decipher, or the allusions more than ordinarily obscure, it will be advisable for the Editor to adhere, as closely as is consistent with brevity, to the text of the document. He is to do the same when it contains secret or very rare information.

4th. Where the Editor has deciphered letters in cipher, the decipher may be printed at full length. But when a contemporary or authorised decipher exists it will be sufficient to treat the cipher as an ordinary document.

5th. Striking peculiarities of expression, proverbs, manners, &c. are to be noticed.

6th. Original dates are to be given at the close of each entry, that the reader may know the exact evidence by which the marginal dates are determined.

7th. Where letters are endorsed by the receivers and the date of their delivery specified, these endorsements are to be recorded.

8th. The number of written pages of each document is to be specified, as a security for its integrity, and that readers may know what proportion the abstract bears to the original.

9th. The language of every document is to be specified. If, however, the greater part of the collection be in English, it will be sufficient to denote those only which are in a different tongue.

10th. Where documents have been printed, a reference should be given to the publication.

11th. Each series is to be chronological.

12th. The Prefaces of Editors, in explanation of documents in the volume, are not to exceed fifty pages, unless the written permission of the Master of the Rolls to the contrary be obtained.

*** Editors employed in foreign archives are to transcribe at full length important and secret papers.

CALENDAR

OF

HOME OFFICE PAPERS

OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

1770—1772.

Gt. Brit. Public Record Office

CALENDAR

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OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

1770—1772,

PRESERVED IN

HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

EDITED BY

RICHARD ARTHUR ROBERTS,

OF THE INNER TEMPLE, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW, AND OF HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

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PREFACE.

H.M. Principal Secretaries of State, 1770–72.

Southern Department.	Northern Department.	Colonies.
Lord Viscount Weymouth	Earl of Rochford.	Earl of Hillsborough.
Earl of Rochford; (Transferred from the Northern Department, Dec. 1770.)	Earl of Sandwich, (Dec. 1770.)	
	Earl of Halifax, (Jan. 1771.)	
	Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, (June 1771.)	
		Earl of Dartmouth, (Aug. 1772.)

The present volume, the third of the series, carries forward this Calendar to the end of the year 1772. Though larger by some 40 pages than its immediate predecessor, it covers a period less by one fourth, that including the four years 1766 to 1769, this the three following; a fact which is due chiefly to an increase in the number of papers as a whole, but in some degree also to an increase in the number of important papers requiring lengthy abstracts. Some of the lengthy abstracts, however, are derived from groups of papers which it was found possible and thought most convenient to describe in a body. Where this has been done the papers all

belong to the same year, and a schedule has been appended, so that any particular paper or entry may be identified and referred to. It is almost needless to say that the phraseology of all the abstracts is for the most part that of the originals.

Following the plan originally laid down by the Editor of the former volumes, the material of this volume appertaining to each year has been separated into two parts, one consisting of the papers mentioned above, arranged chronologically, the other of such as could be classified and thrown into tables. The tabulated part contains a great deal of information presented in a shape which it is hoped will be found to be convenient, and to facilitate reference. With the exception of the criminal lists, all the tables have been as fully indexed as the other parts of the volume. The nature of their contents is most varied. The headings describe the character of the documents noticed underneath, and the process, if any, through which they had to pass before taking effect. All appointments made through the Secretaries of State during the year, whether of a civil, military, or clerical nature (with the exception of regimental appointments and promotions), appear under the headings "Appointments," "Army," "Church appointments," and "Grants of offices," those of a similar kind for Ireland and Scotland having been as far as possible kept separate, and placed in appropriate classes. Under title "Council" will be found some information about the plague and cattle distemper in European countries, and incidentally the names and places of residence of British Ministers and Consuls abroad. "Creations" show what dignities were granted, there being separate lists for Ireland. "Inventions" and "Petitions" will be consulted to see what new appliances and discoveries the year produced; while "Licences to

Contents of the tables.

print" give the names of publications. "Miscellaneous warrants and letters" are, as the title implies, of a most miscellaneous character, including, for example, appointments to places in the Charterhouse, licences to change the surname and to bear arms, &c., and directions issued to the Masters of the Jewel Office and Great Wardrobe, and other officials. In the portion of the tables for Ireland, "King's letters, (Secretary of State)" show the appointments there to political, legal, and clerical places; "King's letters, (Treasury)" have to do with pensions, appointments issuing from the Treasury, appropriations of the revenue, &c. Scotland, too, has its "Appointments" classified according as the instruments granting them passed under the Great or Privy Seal respectively, while the presentations in the gift of the Crown appear under title "Church." Whatever defects the classifications in these tables may have, it is surmised that they will at least be found sufficient and suitable for practical purposes.

Summary of general contents of volume.

Of the general body of abstracts, those derived from the correspondence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being bear a respectable proportion to those derived from all other sources put together. It is unnecessary to say one word as to the historical value and importance of this correspondence, which has already been recognised, and which the portion here opened to the public will show as fully as either of those that have gone before. This correspondence, however, copious and important as it is, by no means exhausts the interest of the present volume, for the Calendar, though a Calendar of Home Office papers, yet at this period tells us something of our relations with foreign countries, and carries us abroad to the colonies in America and the West Indies, and to the Mediterranean, and gives us an account, more

or less complete, of events occurring in those quarters of the world. How this happens has been explained in Mr. Redington's preface to the first volume, and the explanation need not be repeated here. Then we are brought back to the Channel Islands, the condition of Jersey having demanded especial attention just about this time, while, farther north, another little dependency, the Island of Man, makes known to us the troubles and woes which were assailing it. Scotland, too, yields some papers, though these are not numerous, while the condition of England itself is, of course, displayed and illustrated in a variety of ways. Lastly, information which may be described as miscellaneous, presents itself at every turn. It is scarcely a matter of importance in what order we proceed to refer somewhat more particularly to the papers relating to these various subjects, but the colonies in America, farthest away from the shores of Great Britain, certainly attach to themselves during these years an interest not less than that claimed by any of the other topics mentioned, and with them, therefore, a beginning may very properly be made.

Colonies.

Papers relating to the colonies in America and the West Indies are scattered throughout the volume. They are to be met with in the correspondence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and his Under Secretary (Mr. Pownall), in letters from Governors, in enclosures transmitted by the Lords of the Admiralty, and elsewhere. A few lengthy letters will be found from Mr. Hutchinson, Governor of Massachusetts Bay. In one of a private nature, written from Boston in January 1771 (490), he states his views as to the cause of the disorders, which, in his opinion, were not to be attributed to any defect in the form or constitution of Government, but to a loose, false, and absurd notion of its nature spread by designing

and artful men, who were wishful to set bounds to the supreme authority, and to allow parts of the community, and even individuals, to judge whether those bounds were exceeded, and to obey or disobey accordingly. He thought that while such notions prevailed measures for reforming the constitution of any people would probably be ineffectual, and tend only to increase the disorders. This, he said, had been the state of things in the colonies "when he wrote his first private letter." At the time thus referred to the opinion was generally held by the colonists that they could distress the Kingdom by withdrawing their commerce, and that they need not have any fear of the adoption of compulsory measures. But now he discerned a change in the temper of the people, a change brought about sooner, and to a greater degree, than anybody could have expected; and it seemed to him a fit time for an alteration in the constitution. But even if this alteration were deferred, he thought they would still remain in tolerably good order until a convenient moment for it did arrive, provided something were done in the meantime to "discover the resentment of the Kingdom against their "avowed principles and practices," and to give them cause to imagine that further measures were to be taken with them. Such resentment, he declared, had been everywhere expected, and if it were omitted the result would be that they would simply go back to their former disorders. In the same letter he advances the opinion that every Act of Parliament carried into execution in the colonies would tend to strengthen Government there, all that was wanted being a firm persuasion that Parliament was determined at all events to maintain the supreme authority, while there were few or none so weak as to question the power to do this. "If Acts were passed more "or less to control them every session, they would soon "be familiarized with them; their erroneous opinions

" would die away, and peace and order would revive." In the next letter (782), written later on in the same year, he refers to the "doctrine of independence," as that which must sooner or later become a serious affair; while he notes that the same spirit that had formerly denied the authority of Parliament to make laws now denied the authority of the King to give directions to his Governor. In another letter of the same month (810) he makes, among other things, some observations upon the consumption of tea in America, and suggests methods to put a stop to the smuggling traffic that was carried on in this commodity to an immense extent,—a subject that is continued in a succeeding letter (827). He puts his estimate of the consumption of tea in America at considerably above 19,200 chests in the year. Writing in June 1772 (1333), he gives a "circumstantial account of his removal of the court to Boston," and refers to Mr. Hancock and Mr. Adams. The letter itself is too long to be more than mentioned here.

There are also some interesting letters from the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of the province of New York. In this government, in June 1771, he was about to be succeeded (712) by Mr. Tryon, he himself having been transferred to that of Virginia, to which a greater emolument was attached. But as he considered that the climate (753) was such as would oblige him to separate himself from his family, in consequence of which his residence there was likely to be so tiresome that it would prevent him staying any time, he preferred to forego the greater emolument, and had settled it satisfactorily in his own mind (712) that Mr. Tryon—a perfect stranger to both countries, and therefore without any possible reason for choosing one government rather than the other, except such as was derived from the advantage as to emolument —would be pleased with an exchange, and go to Virginia,

while his Lordship consulted his own inclination, and remained in a place where harmony existed between him and the people, and which at the same time so well suited his disposition that he could not foresee anything to interrupt the design he had formed on his first coming to the country of staying there an indefinite time. While waiting for the anticipated satisfactory reply rendering his removal unnecessary, he was able to send home (739) a graphic account that had come from North Carolina of Col. Tryon's victory over the "lawless rascals in that part of the world." This was the engagement with the "Regulators," which took place on the 16th of May at Sandy Creek, a place about 20 miles to the westward of "the Alamanu." As a description of the events of the day this document will amply repay perusal. The abstract of it covers about a page and a half of the Calendar.

Lord Dunmore's confident anticipations as to Mr. Tryon's views of the government to be preferred were not realized (816), much to the disappointment of his Lordship, who was not to be persuaded of the "impossibility of an exchange of governments," when the only grounds for it were the state of health of Mr. Tryon and his wife. But eventually his Lordship betook himself to the South, and there, it is to be supposed, either found the place to be more endurable than he had expected (as he alludes to the probability of his remaining some time), or else sought some consolation for the want of society and tiresomeness of his residence, in applying himself (1201) in his leisure hours to the settlement of vacant lands, an occupation which, while advantageous to his family, would also, he thought, be a means of ingratiating himself with the people, since his desire of acquiring an interest in the country would show that his attachment to New York did not proceed "from any dislike" to Virginia. He,

therefore, petitioned His Majesty for a grant to himself of 100,000 acres of land, free of quit rent, to be located in any part of the lands newly given by the Indians which he might choose, and for one of 20,000 acres to his private secretary.

Notices of other matters of colonial interest of more importance than the personal predilections of a noble Governor as to the place of his residence also occur in this volume. To the burning of the H.M. schooner "The Gaspee," in Providence River, there are numerous references. A full account of this event is contained in abstract No. 1523. There are also, as might be expected, frequent allusions to the disorder and disaffection rife at this time in America. Some not very complimentary descriptions of the character of the colonists are to be found. The inhabitants of Rhode Island, for instance, were described (1371) as, in general, "a set "of lawless, piratical people, whose whole business was "that of smuggling," the Governor, Mr. Wanton, himself (1302) not being free from suspicion. Again, it is said that the people on Connecticut River were (1409) "taught every infamous scheme of invasion, not hesitat- "ing even at perjury, in procuring half-drunk depositions "to notorious misrepresentations." In Boston, the "restless faction" towards the end of 1772 were (1529) giving hints of the "lawfulness of assassination, poisoning, &c." "Some of the worst of them," says Governor Hutchinson, "one would not choose to meet in the dark, "and three or four at least of their corresponding com- "mittee are as black hearted fellows as any upon the "globe." And then he makes this reflection, "Strange "that a Government which within a century was so pure "as to suffer no person to be free of their Commonwealth "who was not one of their church members, should now

" take for their leaders men who openly contemn all " religion, and should join deacons and atheists in one " trust, and that they should be instigated to this by " some of their clergy, who make the highest pretensions " to devotion. And yet the spirit of political party " produces all this!" But he seemed to think that the influence of the restless faction was at this time on the wane. In Boston itself, he says, they had not been able to revive the old "spirit of mobbing," and the only plan left to be depended on was to keep up a correspondence through the province by committees of the several towns, " which is such a foolish scheme that they must make " themselves ridiculous."

The surprise which was felt at the Post Office in 1771, when they learnt (585) that the Governor of a province had been "so indifferent to the correspondence of his " people as to desire no more mails might be sent, even " to the capital, until a postmaster was appointed," will be shared by readers of the present day; but may be lessened perhaps when they consider the difficulties which led Mr. Wright, Governor of Georgia, to make this request. It appears that at this time no salary was allowed in Savannah to the person who acted as postmaster, and for honorary services Mr. Wright could not find any one fit to be trusted. There was, indeed, one Hugh Ross, clerk of the market, bearing a very good character, "who " would act with a small salary, or would try it for six " months, but not otherwise." But this was the only suggestion the Governor had to make, and meanwhile, he thought they had better be without the mails.

One Richard Washington (709) gives an account of Bermuda, its trade and revenue, and the manner of administering justice there. Here, according to his statement, black and white were by no means equal in the eye of the

law, and for once the presence of a lawyer is desiderated, as a personage who, if honest and able, would relieve the country from great confusion. There are also notices of the logwood cutters in Honduras Bay, where the British community itself (p. 349) was in a very lawless state. In connexion with the logwood cutting occurs (1334) a description of Crab Island, or Island of Bisques [or Bicques], the possession of which was claimed for England and Spain by their respective representatives. The dissatisfaction of the Charibbs in the Island of St. Vincent, who would not quit possession of certain lands in accordance with the recommendations (1029) of the Commissioners for the Sale of Lands in the Ceded Islands, gave rise to much trouble there in 1772, and led to military operations. In Tobago, also, there was "danger from insurrections of the Negroes." The last matter under this head we shall call attention to in this place is the fire that broke out in Grenada (1173) on 28 December 1771, in connexion with which loud charges of want of assistance were brought against Rear-Admiral Man, then Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships in the Leeward Islands, who was at the time lying off the town. These charges, however, would appear to have been groundless.

Russia and Turkey.

The correspondence of the Commander-in-Chief of the British squadron in the Mediterranean enables us to follow events occurring in that sea. These events, including as they did, the sanguinary conflict in which Russia and Turkey were engaged in 1770, are of much interest. In regard to this conflict Great Britain occupied only the position of spectator; but circumstances did arise which might have led to the country being more actively concerned, and, as may be supposed, the effects of the war were very keenly felt by British subjects in the East. One of the commanders of the Russian fleet (Rear-Admiral Elphin-

stone) happened to be an Englishman, a circumstance which it was feared (97) would give offence not only to the Turks, but also to all the Barbary States. A belief (p. 73) that most of the officers and men on board the Russian fleet were Englishmen (a notion industriously propagated by the French) did cause much exasperation amongst the Turks. The fact was that the King of England tried (190 and p. 58) to be strictly neutral, and also directed his endeavours to promote a reconciliation, and to prevent the calamities of war from spreading. This attitude was, however, endangered by the action of Admiral Elphinstone, who engaged (190) some ships sailing under English colours, and furnished with Mediterranean passes, with the intention (it was suspected) of employing them for a purpose inconsistent with H.M.'s neutrality, though ostensibly merely for the purpose of carrying stores. There is a report (213) from the Advocate General as to the hiring of ships by subjects of neutral powers to powers at war, for the purpose of carrying warlike stores and soldiers, evidently called for by the circumstance above referred to. Representations were made (197) to the Russian commanders about the use of these ships, the result of which was that they were first disarmed (226), and finally (250) wholly discharged. Other ships were also engaged in England (240) by the same power, for transport service.

Another disturbing occurrence was a proceeding of the French Government, which raised some suspicion (p. 58) in England that "his most Christian Majesty's councils were not governed by that pacific spirit" which had made it the King of Great Britain's constant endeavour to conciliate the powers at war and restore peace. The French sent some frigates into the Archipelago, a step which the English Minister in Paris remonstrated against

without, however, producing the desired effect, or being able to get a satisfactory answer as to the purpose of the expedition. In consequence of this, directions were sent on 18 August 1770 to the British Commodore, to despatch at least an equal force to the same quarter, giving the commander of it instructions "to observe most strict "neutrality in every respect towards the Powers at war, "and to be particularly cautious not to give the least "offence to the Turks, either at sea or in any of their "ports, as also to make no alteration in his friendly "behaviour towards the French;" but nevertheless, in case the latter attacked either Power, first to exhort them to desist, and if that failed of success, then to use force. The extreme step of firing upon the French ships was, however, not to be taken till they were actually engaged. To two objects (p. 59) the attention of the Commander-in-Chief was particularly directed, viz., (1.) Caution in regard to the plague. (2.) Most scrupulous attention not to give the least offence to the Turks in any shape, especially by affording no protection to Greeks or any others who might attempt to screen themselves under the King's colours, and besides, not only to be strictly careful not to let anything of the kind happen, but also to satisfy the Turks as to the fact, and to allow them to see and be convinced of the injustice of any such suspicions, which might be excited by those who would wish to make the Porte take offence at the appearance of H.M.'s ships in those seas. Happily, however, cause for interference did not arise, and the fears of the British Government proved to be groundless. Commodore Proby wrote on Sept. 21 (246) in reply to his letter of instructions, that from all information he could get, he could not learn that the French had any other intention in sending their frigates up the Levant than to protect their

trade, which had been much molested by the Dulciniots ("a set of pirates") as well as by the Turks. By this time, indeed, (284) the total change in the situation of affairs in the Archipelago had rendered the instructions unnecessary, and there was an "event"—the quarrel with Spain about Port Egmont — calling the Commodore's attention "another way."

The course of the naval war itself may be traced in some detail by means of these papers. A despatch from the Commodore (263) contains an account furnished by Capt. Goodall, of H.M.S. "Winchelsea," of the transactions of the Russian fleet, from the time of their arrival in March to the battle of Chesma or Cisme on the 5th of July, when by one stroke (p. 72) the whole maritime power of the Ottoman Porte was destroyed. To this despatch we must refer the reader for particulars. The effect of the victory was great confusion, intensified (246) by the raging of the plague at Smyrna and Constantinople. The British Ambassador and Consul were in jeopardy of their lives, the former being obliged, it was reported, to make his escape; the latter "though by the last accounts safe, yet in a very precarious situation." An entire stop was put to trade (p. 73)—the French suffering very severely in this respect—and rumours came of the imprisonment, ill-usage, and wholesale murder of Christians of all denominations by the Turks. Some maps accompany the despatch (263) we have referred to, and Capt. Goodall makes some criticisms upon the "marine abilities" of the Turks, conspicuous by their absence in every respect except in the management of galleys. An account of the arming of some of the Turkish vessels is contained in another despatch (No. 226).

The disturbed condition of affairs lasted into the next year. In Smyrna (p. 195), where there had been an

insurrection in July 1770, things in 1771 "were far from quiet." No punishment had been inflicted on the guilty, and there were numbers only waiting "some favourable opportunity to do worse." In case the Russians attempted to pass the Dardanell Castles, or any ships appeared there to exact contributions, it was feared that another insurrection would occur, to be probably accompanied by a general massacre, "when the English factory "would be in greater danger than any other European "factory, as many ill-grounded suspicions and jealousies "were rooted in the minds of the people against them." In April (648) two frigates were sent out to the Levant for the protection of British subjects there.

Spain.

With Spain our relations during these years continued peaceful, though at one critical moment, the end of 1770, war between the two countries seemed imminent. Considerable irritation existed (p. 58) at the Spanish court in consequence of the visits of our cruisers to Cadiz, the Spanish Ambassador making repeated complaints that our ships were constantly blocking up that port for the purposes of contraband. The British naval commander declared (p. 65) that these representations were neither just nor true; and that the port had been left for a considerable time without the presence of a single ship of war, though the English Consul thought there ought always to be one there for the protection of the commerce. On the other hand, mention is made in this volume (77) of some young gentlemen, midshipmen on board one of H.M.'s frigates, one the son of a British Minister, who, as will be seen by a reference to the last volume (No. 927), were seized in the very act of attempting to convey a quantity of money on board a merchant ship in the bay, and carried to prison. Whether this was only an isolated act of youthful indiscretion, or an indication of what was

constantly going on, these papers do not decide, but His Majesty at any rate issued positive orders (p. 58) that ships belonging to his Mediterranean squadron were not to go to Cadiz without real business, and that when there the strictest care was to be taken to prevent contraband, as well as to prevent deserters from taking refuge on board H.M.'s ships. During one of these visits of our ships to Cadiz, however, an event occurred of a more gratifying character than those just referred to. It was a piece of international courtesy, trifling perhaps in itself, but worth notice as being the first of its kind. It took the form (p. 61) of an invitation to an "elegant" dinner on shore given to the British officers by their Spanish brethren in the same service, who also left directions at all the public-houses not to allow an English officer to pay during the day for anything he might consume, while he was provided free of expense with a box at the bull feast and opera. The same page which chronicles this piece of politeness tells also of a fray, and a British petty officer carried to prison, though this event was not connected with the day's proceedings, and there is again a reference to the Irish in the Spanish service as a cause of disputes.

But presently something more serious arose to disturb the relations between the two countries. This was the expulsion of the English from their settlement at Port Egmont, in the Falkland Islands, in 1770, by a force sent out for that purpose by Mons. Bucarelli, Governor of Buenos Ayres. This expedition was said from the first not to have been authorised by the King of Spain, and the Spanish Ambassador in London early communicated intelligence of the event to prevent possible ill-consequences from its coming through other hands. But notwithstanding the desire of the Spaniards for peace the negotiations were at one moment suspended, Mr. James

Harris (who, during the absence of the Minister, had been entrusted with the charge of H.M.'s affairs at Madrid) recalled, and preparations for war made. The course of the negotiations in London and Madrid is outlined in abstracts Nos. 303 and 390. Other papers refer to the same subject. Finally the dispute was amicably settled. As is well known, these were the negotiations that furnished Mr. Harris, afterwards Lord Malmesbury, with the opportunity of starting fairly upon a successful diplomatic career. In connexion with him an interesting paper (651) occurs later on in the volume. It is a memorial from his father on the subject of some debts contracted for the public service, which the son's income was appropriated to discharge. The father declares that he had already been at a large expense, out of his private fortune, for his son's necessary support, an expense which he had endeavoured to sustain in the hope that he might see it terminate, and his son be enabled to support himself. This hope the debts referred to destroyed. In answer to the argument that other persons bearing a public character had expended large sums out of their private fortune, he sturdily maintained that what had been done by persons of high rank and quality for their own or the national dignity did not apply to his son, and that if inferior persons had been sufferers in this way, such hardships could never be made precedents, as nothing could be a precedent which had no foundation in natural justice and equity; and further, that none of these instances, even if admitted, could apply to his son, because the extraordinary money he had spent was not his own but another's, viz., his father's, who there boldly declared he could not support a burden so unjust, and at the same time so far superior to the private fortune of one who, having asked for no public emolument, had nothing else upon which to live and support his family.

Mr. Harris.

During the year 1771, another cause of uneasiness between England and Spain arose. This was an insult offered to one of H.M.'s schooners, the "Sir Edward Hawke," the commander of which was (884) "prevailed on by threats to accompany" some Spanish coast-guard ships into Carthagena. For suffering this indignity without making any resistance the commander of the English schooner was tried by court-martial and dismissed the service. For information as to other matters of dispute between Spain and England of less moment, we must refer the reader to the index.

To the subject of our dealings with the different Barbary States the references in this volume will not be found to be so numerous as they were in the last. Here, however, silence is suggestive; matters were for the time more or less settled, and relations on the whole friendly. But early in 1770 the Emperor of Morocco (40, 45) displayed hostile intentions, and the step of sending out a consul "with presents" was thought to be one no longer to be delayed. His Imperial Majesty, indeed, contrary to his treaty obligations, would have made commanders of H.M.'s ships pay duty on provisions taken in at his ports, and issued orders to this effect, which, however, were (206) shortly afterwards reversed. Then in Algiers there was a dispute about some customary gratuities demanded from the commander of a British frigate by the officers of the port, which he refused to pay, a dispute which was eventually settled (619) by directions being given to the consuls at the different ports that they were for the future to satisfy demands of this kind. In Tunis, again, the British Consul found himself in a very disagreeable situation in consequence of the seizure by the Russians of a British ship with a valuable cargo belonging to Tunesine subjects (830), the inhabitants becoming very clamorous and

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troublesome, and even threatening to attack him. But this affair was also got over by the British King going further in the way of redress than was required by his treaty obligations (900), and, with the understanding that this was to be the only occasion, making good the loss out of favour to the Bey and compassion for the sufferers. In addition to this, application was made to the Russian commander for the restitution of the Tunesine passengers and effects, as an act of friendship to Great Britain. But matters such as these referred to can hardly be considered as very serious interruptions of friendly relations.

There are several indications that the expenses connected with the mission of an ambassador from one of the Barbary States were seldom, if ever, borne by the Potentate whose affairs the representative came to transact. For example, an application was directed to be made to the "trade" at Mogador for payment (766) of the Morocco Ambassador's passage money to Holland, since there appeared no probability of the States General of the United Provinces taking it upon themselves. Then in 1772 another Minister from Morocco had his passage money from Gibraltar paid by the British Government (p. 626), and an allowance (p. 627) made to him in England, at the rate of 500*l.* a year. There was another cause of expense in connexion with the petty sovereigns of the northern coast of Africa, viz., the presents which it was constantly necessary to make to them. The volume contains several references and allusions to these, with lists of the articles of which they consisted. One present made to the Dey of Algiers in 1771 was of a somewhat unusual character. Three slaves were purchased at Malta (p. 397) on behalf of the British Government for presentation to the Dey. These three, however, "by an unlucky misapprehension of the Vice-Consul," turned out to be Moors and not

Turks, "and therefore of no value to the Dey, nor looked upon as fulfilling H.M.'s engagement," and consequently a few months afterwards, three others, of the proper sort and pattern—Levantine Turks, that is—were purchased, clothed, and sent to Algiers. One might be curious to inquire what became of the three that proved not to be acceptable.

For Jersey the period 1770–2 was one of disquiet and unsettlement. Nor did even the measures for the redress of the people's grievances, adopted in the first of these years, produce all the results which were wished for by the true friends of the little Island. On the 28th of Sept. 1769 [*see previous volume*, No. 1361] there had been a rising of the people, who broke into the court-house, and extorted from the frightened magistrates certain "extraordinary" acts, which their unwilling promulgators thought "highly "derogatory to His Majesty's royal authority, and tending "to the annihilation of part of the King's rights and "revenues in the Island." This brought matters to a crisis, and forced the affairs of the Island upon the attention of the Secretary of State. As a first step a small body of troops was sent over under the command of Col. Bentinck, whose undivided attention was for some time afterwards devoted to the task of bringing about a more satisfactory state of affairs. The authorities in the Island were wholly unable to do anything to quiet the people; on the contrary, the orders issued by them but produced greater confusion, and it was only when Col. Bentinck addressed himself to the task of pacifying the people that any beneficial effect was apparent. He took the bold step of assembling the militia, addressed them in their own language (the Lieut.-Governor not being able to do so), and pointed out the ill-consequences that must of necessity follow the tumultuous proceedings, but at the same time Jersey.

indicated to them the legitimate means of obtaining a redress of grievances. He reported to the Secretary of State (p. 126) that the confidence between the magistracy and the people had been totally lost, and that the only plan for restoring it seemed to be the appointment of Royal Commissioners to examine into the real state of affairs. This suggestion was acted on with the approval of Lord Albemarle, the Governor, who (p. 129) said he was sure there was something wrong in the administration of government in the Island, and expressed a wish for a strict inquiry into the conduct of the magistrates. Col. Bentinck was selected to act as Commissioner, and on the death of Mr. Ball, the Lieut.-Governor, was also temporarily appointed to the office thus become vacant.

The magistrates, as might be expected, could not be brought to see that there was anything in their conduct which was in any degree blameable. Mr. Lempriere, the Lieut.-Bailly, was eager to defend himself (p. 129). He described the grievances suggested as "pretended," alluded to the strong clamour of his enemies in Jersey and England, who aimed at procuring his dismission with disgrace from office, and took his stand upon his consciousness of having acted with uprightness, impartiality, and integrity. A first letter to this effect receiving no answer (p. 130) from the Secretary of State, he wrote again calling attention to the continued, ungenerous, and sinister suggestions of his enemies in England, and expressing a wish that they might be directed to make proper and legal charge of their "clamorous insinuations, the result of a spirit of party and faction." To this he did get an answer, the Secretary of State taking occasion to tell him that however favourable his ideas of Mr. Lempriere's honour and integrity were, he, the Chief Magistrate, had not paid all that attention to the rights

of the people that could be wished, and that a milder and more accommodating spirit might have prevented the general outcry which had been raised against him. The sense of not having been fairly dealt with led Mr. Lempriere to regard even the general pardon granted by the King to the rioters (p. 260) as a reflection upon his conduct as a magistrate. Nearly two years after the riot, he says (738) that although he had never wished for acts of severity, he was yet convinced that the public peace could not be preserved without due obedience to the laws, and proper respect towards the magistracy, neither of which could exist whilst the spirit of faction and disobedience to Government, still not extinguished, remained unchecked. He again gives expression to the consciousness he had of having always acted with proper moderation in the discharge of the duties of his office, and of having given no cause to the clamours and discontents raised by jealous and self-interested persons, who could never point out any article of misbehaviour against him. In reply to this he was somewhat sharply reminded (803) by the Secretary of State of the impropriety of demanding an examination of his conduct when no charge had been exhibited against him.

The state of affairs in the Island, and the position of the three or four ruling men (p. 126), who would appear to have led the body of the magistracy, will be illustrated if some of Col. Bentinck's views of them be set before the reader. When he had been some little time engaged as Commissioner in the perplexed and intricate task of inquiring into grievances and suggesting remedies, he found (p. 132) that "views of self-interest and resentment for disappointed expectations" had lost little of their influence over those in authority, and that they were looking back on the past rather than turning their eyes

to what was to come. The experience of some months longer confirmed him (p. 135) in the opinion that there was no such thing as meeting with an unprejudiced person on whom he could rely, and writing at this time to the Under Secretary, he speaks a good deal more plainly, using the terms "most tyrannical oppression and slavery," to describe the position of the little country in whose welfare he seems to have taken a deep interest, and for which he was working with indefatigable industry. In return for his exertions Col. Bentinck had the not uncommon experience of drawing upon himself the abuse of an agitator whose resentment he had awakened by refusing to serve the man's private purposes at the expense of his duty and integrity. But the accusation that stung him most of all (1162) was that which charged him with having joined a "set of people" whom he said he had "constantly endeavoured to overturn, upon account of their tyranny and iniquitous proceedings," and of having "played a double part upon the Island and upon His Majesty."

The people of Jersey have a good word spoken for them by all except the magistrates. Mr. Ball, Lieut.-Governor at the time of the riot, says of them (p. 126), that they were well disposed, and only anxious to get some redress for the hardships from which they thought they were suffering, while for loyalty and good affection the King could not have any better subjects. Transmitting the people's petitions after they had been refused by the States, the same Lieut.-Governor testifies to the apparently peaceful and submissive behaviour of the people. They had, too, the character (p. 129) of showing spirit and alacrity in undergoing fatigues and hardships for the defence of the Island in time of war. Col. Bentinck's opinion (p. 135) was that it was not possible for any set of people to have

higher ideas of loyalty, or a truer attachment to their Sovereign than those with which the inhabitants of the Island were as a rule inspired.

It was pointed out to the people by Col. Bentinck, in the speech before referred to, that if they wished for a redress of grievances the proper method to obtain it would be to present petitions to the King through the channel of the States of the Island. They at once adopted the method recommended. But the way in which the petitions were procured seems (p. 127) to have excited the ire of the Lieut.-Bailly and his colleagues. The former tells the Secretary of State that they had been signed, in contempt of the King's authority, at tumultuous assemblies held at cyder houses, without the approbation and participation of the constables, who were the proper persons to preside at all parish meetings, and who were the people's representatives in the States, and that the petitions had been brought to the meetings ready prepared, copies of that of the town of St. Heliers having been industriously dispersed in the country parishes, and agents appointed to procure signatures. The contents of the petitions pleased him no better. When Col. Bentinck, however, had the opportunity (p. 133) of speaking to the States on the subject of these petitions he told them that they must take to themselves the blame of any irregularity, since they had omitted to put themselves at the head of their parishioners, and, in conjunction with them, consider what the real grievances were, but had left the framing of the petitions to the poorest and least capable of the people. There was also an indisposition shown by the States to be the channel through which the petitions were to reach the King, for they refused to receive them (p. 128) on account of what they considered an "unbecoming endorsement," but what Col. Bentinck described (p. 133) as the "want of some formalities." The petitions thus rejected by the States

were brought to the Lieut.-Bailly, but only to be refused by him in like manner, notwithstanding certain instructions contained in a letter from Lord Weymouth to him, a paragraph of which Lieut.-Governor Ball had read to the gentlemen when they first brought him the petitions, and in accordance with which they had carried them to the States for transmission. The Lieut.-Bailly received a rebuke (pp. 130–1) from the Secretary of State on this point, his lack of a "milder and more accommodating spirit, with a becoming readiness to transmit every subject of complaint," being remarked on. Mr. Lempriere did not allow his conduct in this respect (p. 129) to want defence. The unbecoming endorsement to which the States thus took exception was (p. 128) a request that they would transmit the petitions without taking them into consideration. The petitions refused by the States and the Lieut.-Bailly were finally transmitted by Lieut.-Governor Ball.

As has been said, Col. Bentinck was chosen to act as Commissioner, but almost immediately temporarily appointed Lieut.-Governor also, upon the death of Mr. Ball. He set about his task with energy, having to overcome many obstacles and difficulties. For a detail of his proceedings we must refer to the abstracts themselves, of which those for 1770 have been grouped and made the foundation of a consecutive narrative (115). It will be sufficient to say here that by the month of August of the last-mentioned year he was able to report that his repeated and earnest applications to the States of the Island to concur with him in suitable measures (p. 133) had been of essential good in relieving some of those grievances which were most universally, and apparently most justly, complained of in the petitions. He turned his attention to the composition of the Bench of Jurats, members of which, notwithstanding age and paralysis, still clung to their places, for fear of the expense which

an application to be relieved of their functions, with a continuation of the little dignities and privileges enjoyed by them, might entail. These privileges (p. 134) consisted only in having any causes of theirs pleaded in the courts before those of other people, and, if they were not gentlemen born, in their children having this rank in consequence of the fathers dying Jurats, "an object in Jersey," as perhaps nearly everywhere else. The office (p. 133) was one of great trouble, and had no salary attached to it. Means were found to gratify the desire of those who wished to retire. Another object of Col. Bentinck's attention was a codification of the political laws (p. 134) out of that "immense chaos of ordinances which "had from time to time been made, and with which all "their books of record were stuffed," the legislative power having been indifferently executed by the States and the Court seemingly as each pleased. He found that it had been a long-continued practice to make new laws, often diametrically opposite to other laws, and to put them into execution without repealing the others, while every three years at the Sessions or Cour d'Heritage all laws, though never so old and obsolete, were confirmed in general terms, "so that a person might be punished for "disobedience of one law to-day, and to-morrow meet "with the same fate for the opposite." The collection of political laws was completed about the end of October (p. 135), but seems not to have been transmitted to the Council (p. 136) till the end of November. In December a general pardon to the rioters was sent over, the old and incapacitated Jurats were allowed to retire, and the election of others in their places ordered, and Col. Bentinck told to come to England to clear up any difficulties that might arise when the collection of political laws was taken into consideration. Col. Bentinck seems to have

acquired the confidence of the people of Jersey, for in urging the advisability of his presence in England to explain his code, he says (p. 135) he could be answerable that everything would remain perfectly quiet whilst the people knew that he was concerned in their affairs, notwithstanding that, upon his departure, the command would fall upon a "poor superannuated helpless captain of invalids." The code of laws thus drawn up was approved (615) by the King in Council in March 1771, and at the same time a general pardon granted to all who had been concerned in the riots. These, with other regulations, Col. Bentinck (616) carried over with him to Jersey. As a mark of the King's approbation he received the honorary commission of Commander-in-Chief in the Island in the absence of the Governor. The results of his labours, however, were not so great as to remove every subject of complaint, as may be seen by referring to the petition of the Jersey people (417), and some observations of an anonymous writer (615 f).

In 1771 Col. Bentinck vacated the post of Lieut.-Governor, and was succeeded by Major Corbet, a gentleman who had previously been chosen (p. 126) as a bearer of letters from three of the parishes to Lord Weymouth, and was described as "of the fairest character, "and perfectly well acquainted with the affairs of the "Island." The Major's appointment is not to be found where it would naturally be looked for, viz., in the list in the tables headed "Army," nor elsewhere in the volume; his first letter in the character of Lieut.-Governor, however, is dated 20 July 1771. The numerous and lengthy letters subsequently written by him are a marvel of confused statement—as perplexed and perplexing a jumble of sentences as any ever penned for the purposes of burlesque. Indeed, in one or two cases it has been impossible

to do more than make a guess at the writer's meaning, and sometimes quotation has been the only way out of the difficulty.

In his situation Major Corbet found that, notwithstanding the apparently most disinterested and unstinted exertions of his predecessor, there were still many things in the condition of the Island that required remedy, and still many difficulties to be met and overcome, while the emolument of his place was (1469) by no means liberal. A Dr. Shabeare, whom Lord Albemarle describes as an "infamous scoundrel," (1155) was, in the early part of 1772, forming a party in the Island, by which it was anticipated its future peace and tranquillity would be interrupted. This gentleman, a Government pensioner (1162), had written a book in which he had "traduced and villified" Col. Bentinck, solely, so the Colonel affirmed, because "the wretch" was disappointed, and thirsting for revenge. No one would seem less to have deserved the "abuse and dirt flung upon him" (1155) than Col. Bentinck. But the Colonel was going away, though with a regretful heart (1162) at the condition of Jersey, the delusion of the inhabitants, and the ill-consequences inevitably hanging over the Island, and Dr. Shabeare and his party were left for Major Corbet to deal with. Then the grievances, of which this man constituted himself the exponent, were not without foundation. The code of laws drawn up by Col. Bentinck (p. 462) required corrections and additions, "not less so that the Col. in "many things was overpersuaded or deceived, or that "they were all mistaken." Many articles had escaped Col. Bentinck's observation, but this, the Major said, was not so surprising as that his attention had not been called to them by the gentlemen whom he had consulted, from whom the Major also did not expect much help, influenced

as they were by a "visible self-attachment," their education and experience being also limited. The remedy he recommended was that some gentleman learned in the civil law should be sent to the Island, to "receive informations, weigh, and report," and suggest such amendments as were necessary in the old Norman law, then in force in the Island. Making a similar recommendation later on (p. 568), he said, that whilst things remained as they were, the Lieut.-Bailly's insinuations, "their" desire of retaining and grasping at every shadow of power, and the people's want of confidence, made the task of a commanding officer a very disagreeable one. Dr. Shabeare was appointed (1167) agent, in conjunction with his son-in-law, Mr. Le Geyt, to present the petition from the inhabitants of Jersey to His Majesty. The young man, Le Geyt, was said (1175) by Lord Albemarle to have as good a character as his father-in-law had a bad one.

Reference has been made to the difficulties with which the new Governor had to contend. Many of these arose from the direct action of the local authorities. The States of the Island, in October 1771, imposed, without the consent of the King in Council, a duty on rum and gin imported (1046), and were thought to have exceeded their powers. The efforts made by the Lieut.-Governor to get this Act repealed (1401), efforts frustrated by the defection of some to whom he had looked for support (p. 544), are fully described in his letters. A piece of sharp practice on the part of the King's Procureur and some others who tried to take advantage of the want of some formality, of the absence of which they themselves had been the cause, the Major considered to be by no means to their credit. Payment of the duty thus imposed was refused by many persons (p. 568) pending a signification of the King's pleasure, and recourse was had by the authorities to the

law courts. In another matter the authorities displayed unwillingness and interposed delay. At this time there was in force an Order in Council dating back to the days of Queen Elizabeth (1401), which exposed persons putting their names to anything like a petition to severe punishment, at the discretion of the magistrate. This was felt to be a great grievance, and its repeal earnestly desired by all, with a few exceptions. The exceptions would seem to have been found in the ranks of the magistracy, for there are indications that they would not have been ill-pleased to see the Order in Council enforced; for example, in certain observations (1309) on the state of Jersey, received from Mr. Lempriere in 1772, and evidently a statement of the case from the point of view of the magistrates, the writer expresses the hope (p. 505) that the "solicitors" of the printed petition presented on behalf of the people, viz., the Dr. Shabeare before mentioned and his son-in-law, Mr. Le Geyt, should be called upon before any order was made, to show their authority for having presumed to prefer to the King so irregular a petition, and to give security to abide by such order as might be made by His Majesty in Council on the same. The authorities in England were favourably disposed towards the Island. Lord Rochford said (1176) that he would do with the greatest readiness whatever would contribute to make it contented and quiet. So in the matter of this particular Order in Council of Queen Elizabeth, which was felt, as one would now think naturally, to be a grievance, an Order in Council was drawn up directing (1473) that authenticated copies of the laws and ordinances established in the 33rd year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth should be transmitted to England, "with anything the Lieut.-Bailly and Jurats " of Jersey might have to offer touching so much of the

" said laws and ordinances as subjects persons to punish-
" ment for putting their names to any petition, and that
" they be allowed to be heard thereupon by their counsel
" learned in the law." Major Corbet was directed to deliver this Order to the Royal Court, and to explain, if necessary, that it was not to be considered as a matter between party and party, or one in which they need enter into any vindication of their conduct, but as a question of government and police, in which any information they had to offer would be properly attended to. These directions he carried out (1491) at the opening of the Cour d'Heritage, an occasion on which most of the Jurats were accustomed to be present. But here he had to combat reluctance on the part of those to whom the Order was addressed. He communicated to the Lieut.-Bailly the fact that such an Order had come over, as a compliment, " but so immediately before the time of meeting as to " prevent any consultation prior to his delivering the " instrument." Then the Lieut.-Bailly tried to have the Order lodged *au greff*, " where everything remains *perdu*," but the Lieut.-Governor frustrated this move by saying if they did not register it he would send it back to the Secretary of State, with their refusal upon this point. They thereupon gave way. Not to register an instrument, but to lodge it *au greff*, would seem to have been a very effective plan for getting rid of it altogether, which the Major illustrates from cases of the settlement of property. When an order was lodged *au greff*, the parties were deprived of the original, but nevertheless could get no copies. On the other hand, when an order was registered it was returned with an endorsement of the day of such registration by the greffier or clerk of the court, after which the record could always be referred to. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the Lieut.-Governor suggested that

it should be "explained" from the Council to the Royal Court that all orders must be registered at once. The point of registration gained, there was still (1564) delay to overcome. The order was delivered to them on the 8th of September. In December the Lieut.-Governor could not find out (1564) whether it had been obeyed, and when he had attempted to take notice of their delay, he was told by the King's Procureur that the military commander did not appear to him to be called upon to interfere; but this view of the matter Major Corbet would by no means accept. In connexion with these transactions the eagerness of the Lieut.-Bailly to show that he was in no way to be blamed is once more apparent. Here, again, he would have written "a letter of vindication" of the conduct of himself and the Jurats.

Early in 1772 (p. 462), Major Corbet called attention to a matter which he said had been neglected for 20 years. This was the residence of strangers, the Island having become (1220) an asylum for "deserters, murderers, priests, and foreigners" from the neighbouring provinces of Normandy and Britany. He "held a review" (p. 462) of this strange, motley company, numbering in all about 90 persons. He found they had, many of them, married among the islanders, while some had been allowed, "upon "the mere outward and convenient show of a change "of religion" to purchase property, a "distinguished indulgence," which, in Jersey, was only intended for men of experience and approved morals and character, who had been first naturalised (as to the Island only) by the States, with the consent of the Governor. The marriages had also taken place without the prescribed licence from the Governor. Major Corbet was resolved to change all this, and gave orders, with Lord Albemarle's approval, that the parish constables were to prevent in

future the coming of any "such recruits" to reside in their respective parishes. "This measure had nearly "answered the purpose, and if not thwarted, would very "shortly have purged the Island of those unattached by "marriage or property." The thwarting came from the Lieut.-Bailly, who, imposed upon in the hurry of business (as the Major was willing to believe), passed a deed of purchase of land property to a French deserter resident upon sufferance, a gambler and man of loose character, and placed under very strict restrictions from the Lieut.-Governor as to residence. The permission of this purchase led to the Jurats being assembled, a dispute between them and the Lieut.-Governor as to its validity, and, finally, a reference of the matter to the Council in England.

Isle of Man. For information relative to the Isle of Man the letters from and to Mr. Wood, the Governor, are those to be chiefly consulted. From them we learn that the first effect of the closer connexion with Great Britain into which the little Island was brought in 1765, an effect which continued unchanged to the end of 1772, was one of great detriment to its commercial prosperity. From the moment it became vested in the Crown it began to decay. The restrictive clauses in the Acts of Parliament relative to the Island [*see previous volume*, No. 1116] occasioned great distress, the rents in the trading towns having, in 1769, fallen (so it was said) above 15,000*l.* a year. Numbers of the principal inhabitants (104) sought some more favourable scene for their operations, and the emigrations of the people (105) were so alarming in the Governor's eyes that he thought if some measures of relief were not soon adopted there would be no people left capable of carrying on any business. He again and again made these and similar representations to the Secretary of State, but all the answer he received was

(193) that his letters had been transmitted to the Treasury, and it is not certain that he even had the satisfaction of knowing that (198) his representations had been there "read." Nothing else in the way of relief seems to have been done for the islanders in 1770. In 1771 a second memorial came from the Keys, setting forth "the great distresses of 25,000 loyal Protestant subjects." The state of things then obtaining is thus described (p. 262). The inhabitants, reduced to the utmost extremity of despair, were daily emigrating to foreign kingdoms to seek a livelihood, the houses and buildings in the town were uninhabited and falling into decay, the "infant" manufactories declining for want of circulating cash, and everything in an apparent state of desolation. An attempt to establish the trade of herring curing was ineffectual, "owing to the laws of Britain." For five years the Keys had maintained Commissioners in London to solicit the affairs of the Isle, and to obtain relief from the penal statutes, but without effect; and now, it is pathetically added, their funds being exhausted, and they without a representative or friend in the Great Council of the Nation, there was no other resource left to them but to lay some of their grievances before the Governor and implore him to represent their situation before the Throne. To this appeal again came the answer (562) "copies sent to the Lords of the Treasury," with a promise of the earliest information of any resolution that might be framed upon them. But none of the papers in this volume tell of any such resolution having been come to, though His Majesty's good intentions towards the people of the Isle (520) had been signified to them as far back as March 1769, and an assurance then given that their request would receive proper attention when it was brought before the Lords of the Treasury.

Several of the Governor's letters enter minutely into a description of the duties and jurisdiction of certain civil offices in the Island, *e.g.*, those of the water bailiff in Nos. 607 and 806, and of the deemsters in No. 1145. An account of a good deal of the procedure of the courts of justice is also given in the letter last mentioned, with a description of the Governor's judicial functions. He had applied for the appointment of a lieut.-governor to occupy his place on necessary occasions. After a while certain arrangements were determined on (193), all the charges of which were, however, to be borne by the Governor himself. Mr. Wood some time after (p. 447) represents how hardly this condition would bear upon him. His salary (204) was 600*l.* a year, without (p. 447) any additional fees or emoluments, and with this he had to support his public character, paying nearly rack rent, not only for his house and every other accommodation, but also for a chapel, the King allowing only 25*l.* a year to the chaplain. Even if this salary had been paid regularly, there would have been something to put in the opposite scale; but it was not. At the end of 1772 (1536) there was owing to him, in common with the rest of the civil establishment, three years' salary, and no one can be surprised that as the end of the third year was approaching he asks leave to "mention" the fact. In addition to this Mr. Wood had not been allowed one farthing for his expenses in entertainments, &c., upon taking possession of the Isle for His Majesty, "which the King commanded "him to do with all the solemnities the importance of "the occasion required." And it is also to be presumed that he was not reimbursed any of the expenses connected with the holding (203) of the Tynwald Court on old Midsummer Day, a ceremony "necessarily" passed over since the Isle had been vested in the Crown, for want of funds,

but revived by him in 1770, under the pressure of earnest solicitations on all sides not to withhold from the inhabitants their ancient and favourite custom. "For ages past" the Sovereign Lord, or his representative, had annually on this day appeared at a congress of all his people on a hill in the centre of the Island, "anciently erected for the purpose," and there promulgated the laws, and done a variety of business for the good government of the Isle. This was the Court of Tynwald. The day was a "jubilee" to the whole country, at the Lord's expense, and had always been held in the highest esteem and veneration. The revival of it in 1770 is said to have given the utmost satisfaction to "about 10,000 present, and universally to the whole Island."

Ireland.

It would be useless to attempt to include within the limits of this introduction anything approaching a detailed account of the political history of Ireland during the years 1770–2. The task is inviting, and the material for it abundant, but if it had been undertaken it must have been at the expense of every other subject of interest in the volume, of which then only the merest mention would be possible. Such a sacrifice of other subjects is the less necessary for two reasons. In the first place, the correspondence of the Lord Lieutenant here opened to the public has already been consulted and used by an eminent historian; in the second, it is so voluminous — letters occurring on the first and almost every other page, and often occupying page after page—that to obtain a comprehensive view of this political history, one has only to turn over the leaves, and read each despatch as it presents itself, while to do less than this may perhaps be to miss something wanted to complete the picture. Shortly summarised, the papers may be said to relate chiefly to the latter half of Lord Townshend's administration, start-

ing from the moment when having been already a little over two years in the country, he was allowed freely to carry out the policy which he had been long advocating, a policy the result of which he anticipated would be the establishment of English Government in Ireland "on an honourable and lasting foundation," and a possibility of His Majesty's affairs being afterwards carried on there with "ease, dignity, and safety." The initial step in this policy was the removal from their offices of those of the King's servants — Mr. Ponsonby, Lord Shannon, and others—who had used the power and influence which they derived from their positions to distress and defeat the "most salutary measures" of Government, and to oppose the views of the King's representative. These removals and their immediate effect form the principal subject of the earliest despatches in this volume. In this connexion occur (118) the "extraordinary letters" from the Duke of Leinster, who, taking offence at the removal of a follower from the Irish Privy Council, hastened to ask that he, too, might be permitted to enjoy (158) the "ease and satisfaction of mind" to be derived from the reflection that he was "no longer of a board which he once thought the most honourable." The topic to which Lord Townshend next chiefly addresses himself is the meeting of Parliament. Readers of the last volume will remember that the House of Commons having rejected a Money Bill because it did not take its rise in their House, Parliament had been indefinitely prorogued, after protest on the part of the Lord Lieutenant against the right thus claimed. The question whether it should be allowed to resume its sittings before the customary interval of two years had elapsed is discussed at great length, with the result that a decision in the negative is arrived at, in accordance with advice which the Lord

Lieutenant found himself obliged to give, but which he gave with extreme reluctance. A few months later, perceiving, as he thought, a more favourable opportunity, he urged strenuously (252) upon the Ministers in England that this decision should be reconsidered, but on this occasion he was overruled (264), though very shortly afterwards it was found necessary, in consequence of the critical relations with Spain at the end of 1770, to adopt the course towards which his Excellency's wishes pointed and call Parliament together, this being the only method of "obtaining the exertion of the purse and personal service of the Irish people," without which the kingdom, in its defenceless condition, would have been the easy prey of an invader. The dispute with Spain did not end in a rupture, and the immediate cause for the meeting of Parliament was thus removed, but the Lord Lieutenant pleaded that it might still be allowed to assemble, restating with renewed emphasis the reasons which he had advanced in support of the step a few months before. This time he prevailed. There was a short session in the spring of 1771, and the incidents and results of it will be found fully described, among them being the resignation of Mr. Speaker Ponsonby and the election of Mr. Pery to succeed him. Then, when the period for it arrived, follows an account, detailed from day to day, of the ensuing winter session, during which, notwithstanding the favourable position of affairs at its commencement, Lord Townshend was presently made painfully aware (p. 334) "of a general design to distress and disgrace English Government," and was compelled to look upon "a scene of ingratitude," (p. 341) which was a surprise, even after the experience he had already had. Upon the point of the division of the Revenue Board he found himself deserted by those whom he had so short a time before and

so abundantly "obliged." Abstracts Nos. 952 and 1087 contain lists of the deserters, who, actuated by various motives, the chief of which was a dislike of the increase of the hereditary revenue, went over to the Opposition, and placed Government in a minority in regard to a resolution adverse to the establishment of separate Boards for the Customs and Excise. This resolution, however, though it condemned, failed to stop the adoption of a measure which the Lord Lieutenant held to be of the first importance and necessity. The angry proceedings of the House of Commons when it learned that this resolution had been ignored by the Government, and the attempt to prevent the establishment of another new board, whose duty it would be to audit the accounts of various departments, form the subjects of succeeding despatches, while the events of the remainder of the session, which ended in June 1772, are fully described. As the session proceeded the strength and resolution of the Opposition, which at one moment seemed irresistible, dwindled gradually away. How far this effect was connected with the willingness shown by one of the great leaders of the Opposition—Lord Shannon—to return to the service of the Government, the papers do not distinctly say, but it was at this juncture that negotiations to which he was a party were set on foot. Intelligence of these negotiations was communicated to the King's Ministers in England, with a particular caution as to the care which ought to be taken (p. 441) to prevent the knowledge of them transpiring. The session ending in June 1772 was the last that occurred during Lord Townshend's administration. A few months after its close he was relieved of his functions, and succeeded in his office by Lord Harcourt. This volume has little to say about the latter's administration, the topics of the few letters that were written by him

before the end of 1772, being chiefly the ceremonials that took place on his arrival, and the advances made to him by the influential personages who had been the indefatigable opponents of his predecessor, viz., the Duke of Leinster, Mr. Ponsonby, and Mr. Flood.

So much for the political history of Ireland. There is, however, another side to Lord Townshend's despatches, for although during his residence in that kingdom he was mainly concerned about the success of his endeavour "to establish English government there (p. 415) on a proper footing," and while, therefore, he has most to say about proceedings in Parliament and negotiations with its members (*see*, for instance, No. 1193), there were yet other matters which obtained from him all the attention that their importance demanded. There was the army, for example, which was in a deplorably ill-disciplined condition (p. 16 and No. 59) and badly quartered, the barracks indeed almost everywhere being either in ruins or else tumbling down. He had also to consider how the kingdom could be protected against foreign invasion, and, after a while, drew up (286) an elaborate scheme for its defence. Then the circumstances and disposition of the people attracted his notice, his sympathies having been apparently keenly awakened towards them, all the more, perhaps, because he thought he had reason to complain of the ingratitude and opposition of many of the leading families and individuals. What looks like an instance of some consideration for the disadvantages occasioned to the Dublin tradesmen by the premature prorogation of the Parliament at the end of 1769, and indeed was so represented, is a request (19) made by him in January 1770 for permission to give a masquerade ball at the Castle, at which the company were to be dressed only in the light manufactures of the country, a request which (24) the King readily complied with. With respect to the dis-

position of the people, while repesenting that in some parts of Ireland they were (p. 16) wild and ungovernable and beyond the control both of the common law and the civil magistrates, he yet testified of the people at large (58) that perhaps there could be no part of the King's dominions where they were more "untainted with the pernicious "breath of faction or better deserving of the Royal "protection and benevolence," and again later (224) expresses his belief that Ireland, "with proper management," would scarcely be prevailed upon to adopt the example of other parts of the King's dominions, though there were many "indefatigable to spread the flame" there. And as a reward for this loyalty he suggested that some concessions should be made to them in connexion with trade, *e.g.*, that mentioned in No. 252.

Ireland, towards the end of 1770, was indeed commercially as well as socially (330) in a calamitous state, with the "balance of trade" against it, and drained of all its circulating cash and credit. The causes were said to be the "slow returns of their linens," the vast sums sent out of the kingdom by great landlords and others who carried with them, on account of the exchange, every sixpence they could scrape together, and especially the immense sums paid for the corn and flour that was imported. The want of credit, &c. resulted (353) in December 1770 in a great run upon the banks of Dublin, one of which, that of Sir George Colebrooke & Co., was obliged to close its doors. But the others, through the exertions of the merchants and Government, were enabled to resist the shock. This event, however, in the end, rather benefited public credit than otherwise by removing the restraint under which the bankers had for a long time been obliged to place themselves in order to prepare for the expected distress. The embargo which owing to the critical relations with Spain (366),

was about this time laid on the export of provisions, added to the ill-consequences of a great decrease in exports of all kinds, consequences which, it was represented, would be felt by all ranks of the people, and which, at the same time, would affect H.M.'s revenue. To remedy as much as possible the inconveniences of the embargo, the Victualling Office was directed (386) to contract for provisions in Ireland, and the Act for the importation of Irish provisions was renewed for the ensuing year. Notwithstanding the embargo, however, the supply of provisions to Spain (413) was by no means put a stop to.

Riots in Ireland.

The lower ranks of Ireland, according to Lord Townshend's statement in November 1770 (p. 91), were in a miserable situation, the distress among them being very great. "What from the rapaciousness of their unfeeling "landlords and the restrictions on their trade they are "amongst the most wretched people on earth." It was about this time (1154) that riots broke out in the northern and (p. 457, p. 466) Protestant parts of Ireland, commencing (1154) in the co. of Antrim on the estates of Lord Donegal and Mr. Upton, with outrages such as hamstringing and maiming cattle and burning houses, and thence, being unchecked and unrepelled (p. 457), spreading rapidly to other parts of the country. The rioters took the names of Regulators, Hearts of Steel, and Oak Boys. Though the disturbances commenced among the Protestants, Papists and men of all professions with one exception were found in arms, even the pensioners of Kilmainham and Chelsea joining the insurgents. The Quakers furnished the exception. It was not from the Lord Lieutenant (1132) that the Government in England first received intelligence of the outbreak. He (1154) had been silent on the matter in order not to give unnecessary alarm, but had nevertheless not been inattentive to the danger,

having long foreseen the tendency of the "deluded people's intentions," and having given notice of it in his speech at the beginning of the session 1771–2, and recommended Parliament to provide laws for the prevention of further mischief. But the matter was taken up by some gentlemen "desirous of popularity in their respective counties," and a Bill to prevent and punish these outrages, introduced early in the session, met with so many delays and obstructions, that it was not sent to the Council from the House of Commons till March 1772. But having at last made this progress it was at once sealed and committed and sent to England by a special messenger, with an earnest request that it might have every possible despatch, so that the Royal assent might be given to it before the recess.

It was the Lord Lieutenant's opinion (1154) that these disturbances might have been very easily suppressed if the civil magistrates had done their duty at the beginning. He repeatedly complains of their remissness, saying (1165), that notwithstanding the almost incredible number then of late made in Ireland, the general commanding the troops sent down to suppress the riots could not find one magistrate who would assist him even at Durgan, the head-quarters of the discontented. Afterwards, however, there were found some whose vigilance and activity (1177) the general was able to commend, and in the end it was represented by an impartial observer (1231) that the indefatigable industry of some few magistrates, notwithstanding the rectitude of their intentions, was doing the country irreparable damage, their vigorous search for the "unhappy and deluded persons" being as blameable after these were dispersed as their courage and activity were commendable when the insurgents were in arms. Though the country was in a disturbed state for nearly two years things did not come to a head for some time,

and it was not (1154) till the last day of February 1772, that any requisitions for military aid were received, when the measures taken by the Lord Lieutenant very soon resulted in the restoration of tranquillity (1177, 1277), and the outrages being put a stop to (p. 466). The opinion, however, generally prevailed that real peace and security had not been attained, and that it never would be (1172, p. 466) until the causes of the disturbances were removed. What these causes were will be presently indicated. But with respect to the actual excesses committed by the insurgents they were said by an officer in Drogheda's Light Dragoons, (one whom the Lord Lieutenant described as (1231) a "very cool, dispassionate sensible man," incapable of stating anything of the truth of which he was not perfectly satisfied,) to have been trifling, considering the number of exasperated people associated in arms, while even these they had been led into by the few designing ones amongst them. We must not omit to direct attention to a very graphic account (pp. 450, 1) given by Mr. Johnston, "a man of fortune and character near Newry," of an attack by a party of the insurgents upon his house and town of Gilford. This gentleman had made elaborate preparations for resistance. He had armed some of his tenants, and with the help of a "sergeant lately discharged with the benefit of Chelsea" had disciplined them so that they might "fire upon the enemy without prejudicing one another." But notwithstanding all preparations and a most gallant defence the house was carried and sacked, while Mr. Johnston himself only saved his life by swimming the river Bann under fire. Among the killed in the attack on this occasion was the dissenting clergyman of the parish, who had become so obnoxious by attempting to prevent members of his congregation from joining in the tumults, that the

insurgents determined to put him to death. Mr. Johnston, however, was only momentarily defeated. He returned to the spot as soon as troops came to his assistance, and distinguished himself in the suppression of the riots. He received full compensation (1324) for his losses and his services were also rewarded with a baronetcy. Besides this attack on Mr. Johnston's house, we hear only of one other engagement, namely, that which took place (p. 458) between the King's troops and the insurgents at Clady. Afterwards there seems (p. 478) to have been but little resistance. Instead, a condition of things followed which is thus described: "The guilty and affrightened "are skulking about the country; many are taken up; "numbers migrating to Scotland and America."

As to the causes of these disturbances there appears to have been but one opinion (p. 452). The Lord Lieutenant writes towards the end of March 1772 (1172), that he was "satisfied" that they sprang originally from private oppression, and that they could only be cured by the lenity of the landlords, who, if they refused to follow the example of some of their own order in the South and let their lands on more moderate terms, would compel their unfortunate tenants to go to America or to any other part of the world where they could receive that reward which was honestly due to their labour. A few days previously he had said (1165) that he had "great reason to fear" that the very high price gentlemen put upon their lands, and, of course, the great oppression under which the lower orders of the people laboured in those parts, were the probable causes of the discontent then manifest. And when first writing on the subject, he enclosed (p. 452) an "address and admonition" from the dissenting clergy of Temple Patrick, "reported to be a very respectable set of men,"

which had been published in a Belfast newspaper, and which made such an impression upon his mind at the time that he ordered a printed copy of it to be carefully preserved, principally because of the allusion made to the occasion of the illegal measures deprecated and rebuked by the writers, viz., the "heavy oppression that "too many are under from the excessive price of lands, "and the unfriendly practice of many by proposing for "their neighbour's possessions, by which means they are "too often deprived of the improvements made by their "forefathers and themselves." The same pleas are put forward in excuse by the insurgents themselves in a petition and remonstrance (p. 466) which had been sent to General Gisborne and were forwarded by the Lord Lieutenant to England. The complaints here heard are not against the Government: on the contrary, the petitioners affirm "their unfeigned loyalty," declare their "unchangeable love and obedience to their King, his "government, and laws," and say that by their rising they "meant no more than to have their lands so that they "could live thereon, and procure the common necessaries "of life for themselves and starving families." The county cesses, "applied to private purposes," and the exactions of the clergy, are also mentioned as sources of great grievance. In the remonstrance reference is made to the rich rector who was accustomed to "leave his flocks in the "care of a young shepherd to defend them from the wolf "with an allowance of about 40*l.* or 50*l.* a year, while "he carried the remainder of his income where he may "spend it with greater elegance than he can in his parish," and the inference is drawn that he who was the best judge plainly showed that the sum given to his curate was a sufficient recompense for the performance of the parochial duties. Nor was a sufficient reason apparent to these people,

why then "he should desire more, seeing it is to arise out "of the labours of other men's hands, not of his own, "according to examples of great authority." The complaints were, however, chiefly directed against the landlords, many of whom had made such additions to their wealth "as not to be able to find delicacies in their own "estates or country to bestow them on, but carry them "abroad in search of foreign luxuries and diversions, "there to lavish away the entire day's sweat of thousands "of their poor tenants." A more disinterested witness who gave similar testimony (1231) is to be had in the person of Captain Erskine, of Lord Drogheda's Light Dragoons, then quartered at Dungannon, who affirms that few riots had "juster foundations;" and that the poor wretches had much to plead in their excuse, having had many hardships put upon them which the law might perhaps warrant, but could by no means justify. He adduces a few facts which all the country was said to acknowledge. Lord Donegal had raised 100,000*l.* from Belfast merchants, the farmers having not been able to supply it, though they had offered more than the interest of the money besides the rent. "By this one stroke a whole country side was "driven from their habitations. What was to become of "them? They must either go to America or take the "lands at any rate the Belfast merchants chose to let "them." Over most parts of the country the lands were subset six deep so that those who actually laboured it were squeezed to the very last degree. Equally notorious was the use made by Grand Juries of the power given to them to levy cesses for making roads and bridges. "Jobs upon jobs, "the one more infamous than another, serve to support "the interest of some leading men in the country." On this subject the Lord Lieutenant when speaking of the conduct of the magistrates (1165) and the manner

in which provincial justice was administered in Ireland as compared with England, says that neither the Quarter Sessions nor the Grand Juries gave the same speedy relief or "maintained the like respect," the chief object of the Grand Juries being to dispose of the county cesses as would best suit their party views and private convenience. The sums thus raised throughout the kingdom, he said, did not amount to less than 130,000*l.* per annum, which was levied upon the tenantry, the lower classes of whom were in a state of poverty not to be described. As he puts it, it may easily be conceived what these poor people felt when these charges were added to rents already stretched to the utmost. In the case of a Bill for making narrow roads through the mountainous parts of Ireland, he advised (1218) that it should not be returned mainly for the reason that it laid a cess on the poor inhabitants near these mountainous parts which he was satisfied they were not able to bear, and then comes from his mouth yet once more the mention of the "exorbitant rents," in consequence of which the miserable tenants were hardly able to procure a subsistence from their industry. Such then was the pitiable condition of the lower classes in Ireland in 1772 as disclosed by these papers, and such were some of the causes that had brought it about.

Scotch affairs yield but a comparatively small number of papers over and above those included in the tables. Among the few that are to be found, the annual reports of the Commissioners for managing the Annexed Estates are valuable, showing, as they do, how the revenues of these lands were expended, what attention was paid to education, what subjects were taught in the schools, and what salaries were paid to schoolmasters, as well as affording a variety of other information about the Highlands. (*See* Nos. 215, 789, 1413.) A riot at Dumfries in which

Scotland.

the people concerned were "enthusiastically furious," and for the suppression of which recourse was had by the magistrates to the aid of the military, caused some anxiety. The loyalty of the people in general was by this time firmly established. The Lord Justice Clerk (p. 388) testifies to the "happy change in the sentiments and "conduct of those who had so long remained disaffected "in Scotland; a change which began to appear towards "the end of Geo. II.'s reign, and which since the "commencement of his present Majesty's reign had "made such progress as must strike every candid "observer." The views held in some parishes in Scotland about the settlement of ministers acceptable to the people are illustrated by an application made to the King for the appointment of a Mr. John Barclay to the parish of Fettercairn without whom (1492) as minister there the inhabitants thought they could not obtain happiness in a future state. Their spokesman considered this "awful circumstance" to be a popular call to Mr. Barclay; further representing that it would be a pity if the gentleman were not settled in the parish, as there were two thousand five hundred examinable persons there, old and young, who would fight for the King "till their shoes were full of blood" if their wishes in regard to him were complied with; while if they were "frustrate," the consequence would be of very great concern to such a numerous body of people who would obtain adherents in the whole country round, "and by that step of theirs, "altho' deemed irregular, unavoidably unforeseen dis-"turbances, and the peace and quiet of families, brought "about a flame, riot, and disorder the one against the "other. And, pray, for what? A minister. And as "the numerous body of well civilised people wants "Mr. Barclay, they ought, by the law of God, nature,

" and nations to have him as they are the only persons " interested in the settlement." These vigorous, though somewhat confused representations were, however, of no effect. Another gentleman (p. 641) was presented, with what result to the peace of the parish this volume does not disclose.

English politics.

To current political events at home the references in this volume are not very numerous, nor of great importance. There is scarcely an allusion to proceedings in Parliament or to changes in the Ministry, beyond the warrants necessary when they happened, and the appearance of new names in the places of the Secretaries of State. Mr. Wood, one of the Under Secretaries, in a letter addressed in June 1770 (179) to some person unknown for the purpose of keeping up the latter's spirits in his "cursed disagreeable situation," by communicating to him the King's opinion that he would be "entitled to a retreat when all is over, in some shape or other," (the only "shape" up to that moment mentioned being a sinecure place or pension of 1,000*l.*,) expressed the opinion that his (Mr. Wood's) party would exist long enough to meet the next winter's Parliament, and "squabble as usual through the sessions." Then eighteen months later it is noted (1053) as a circumstance "scarce ever remembered" that the addresses in both houses were passed without any debate. But there are few other indications of the course of English politics of the period.

Distress among the people.

Turning to the state of England generally it appears that there was no little distress among the lower orders of the people, arising out of the high price and scarcity of provisions. There are several suggestions as to the causes and remedies of this condition of things. A "freeman and tradesman" of Bristol, one that "loved

God, his King, and all good people," traced the origin of the distress (1202) to the want of cattle in the land, and thought that the societies that had been formed in Bristol and many other cities and towns in order to purchase provisions to sell them to the poor at a lower price than that at which they were to be had in the markets, instead of lowering the price would enhance it by causing a greater consumption. Another anonymous writer who ventured to address the King on this subject (1219) because the newspapers had taken notice of His Majesty's desire to see the price of provisions lowered, pointed to forestalling and engrossing as the cause of the evils which were pressing on the people, adducing examples from the neighbourhood of Dorchester, where, he said, Mr. John Damer and his brother, Lord Milton, were following the "fashionable practice" of buying the tenants' interest in their manors, pulling down all the houses, and turning a whole parish into a farm. *Laudator temporis acti*, he paints contrasting pictures of the state of the community on the manor of Came "about thirty years before" and of that obtaining there in 1772 that call to mind passages in Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, published a couple of years before. In the happy past, it had, he tells the King, "many inhabitants, many holding leasehold estates under "the lord of the manor for three lives. Some of these "had estates of 15*l*., 20*l*., and 30*l*. a year, being for the "most part careful, industrious people, obliged to be "careful to keep a little cash in order to keep the estate "in the family if a life should drop. Their corn was "brought to market and they were content with the "market price. Their cattle were sold in the same "manner. Their children, when of proper age, were "married, and children begotten without fear of poverty. "But the lord had since turned out all the people, and

" the whole place was in his own hands." This was written in April 1772, and it was just at this time (1232) that riots broke out in the county of Essex, caused by the difficulties of obtaining a sufficient supply of cheap food. A small number of troops were sent to the aid of the magistrates, who would have been better pleased had they received more help of this kind. But it could not be given. The Secretary-at-War writes (p. 488) to Lord Rochford: "There are not more than 5,000 " troops that can be moved for the preservation of the " peace in South Britain; all the rest of our army is fast " and cannot stir. The guards never leave their stations. " This shows how necessary it is that justices should quiet " the country, not by garrisoning every little place, but " by early example. Pray, my Lord, convince our " countrymen of this, and that the largest mob will run " away from a few soldiers." In this county, as elsewhere, a large subscription was raised to supply the immediate wants of the poor; but it was said to be the general opinion that nothing but the reduction of the price of all kinds of provisions, " only to be effected by the interposition of the Legislature," could keep the peace, and prevent the recurrence of such "disagreeable circumstances" as the people of Colchester had been in when without the customary market on the Saturday, they had had neither butcher's meat, corn, meal, nor flour brought into the town for more than a week, while the butchers were afraid of killing any beasts lest they should be seized by the mob.

London also had its experiences of riot and disturbance, but here the causes were such as the Lord Mayor's coming out of the Tower (674) or the return of Mr. Wilkes to his home (754). Of the nature of a trade outrage was a scene witnessed in Bethnal Green in 1771 (758) when a mob, London.

which had nursed its vengeance for more than a year against those who had been instrumental in bringing the silk-cutters in Spitalfields to the gallows, at last found an opportunity of satisfying it, and murdered one of the witnesses in a fashion the brutality of which could hardly be exceeded. The efforts to bring some of the ringleaders of the mob to justice were eventually successful, two of them being convicted and hanged. On the day of execution extraordinary precautions were taken against an attack on the civil power and the house of the magistrate who had been most active in the affair, which, however, though anticipated, did not take place. In all cases of disturbance the magistrates were the persons looked to to prevent or check the mischief. When a mob broke the lamps at Lord North's door in Downing Street (676), the Secretary of State wrote (679) to express his surprise that it should have been allowed to come from the city without being stopped by any magistrate. On another occasion, a month later (727), when their presence was required, the magistrates were duly at their several stations, but everything then passed off quietly, and they were allowed undisturbed to finish the day at St. James's, where they were entertained in a hospitable manner, and whence they "retired very happy," having not forgotten to drink Lord Rochford's health. But their experiences (630) were not always of this pleasant character.

Sir John Fielding.

Among the London magistrates no one was more active or prominent than Sir John Fielding, whose head-quarters were at Bow Street. He was engaged in one way or another in most of the inquiries of a criminal nature of which notices are to be found in this volume, whether it was the case (843) of a poor half mad ensign who vented his spleen by destroying the orange trees in the Princess Dowager's garden at Kew, or that of the gang of Jews

(973) whose proceedings were infinitely more dangerous and terrifying to the public. In connexion with the gang just referred to, we have an account (p. 356) of a tide of immigration of poor Jews, which, about this time, had set in towards the English shores, partly on account of the disturbances in Poland, and partly that they might share charities distributed by the Synagogue in this kingdom. The appearance of these "vagrant and vagabond" Jews was welcome neither to those of their own religion nor to the general community. Sir John Fielding classed them with the "abandoned Irish," and said that there were a much greater number of both in England than could possibly gain a livelihood by honest means. Steps were taken to make the passage of these people from Helvoetsluys less easy of accomplishment than it had previously been.

The Jews in England.

An evidence of Sir John Fielding's zeal and activity is afforded by the scheme he originated (1501) and set on foot for the better detection of offenders throughout the kingdom,—a scheme from which he anticipated the most signal and satisfactory results. This "favourite preventive machine" of his, which, before the end of 1772 had been "put into motion in all its parts," would seem to have been an amplification of a plan which had been in operation for several years (p. 288) with the best effect. Where his own private ends were concerned he was suspected by a brother magistrate, Mr. Hawkins, the chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, of exercising an activity of a less commendable kind. Mr. Hawkins (1494) had reason to fear the success of a combination to oust him from his chairmanship in favour of Sir John, and applied for protection in his office "from that government which he professes to be a friend to," wishing to have it said to Sir John Fielding, from the

Sir J. Fielding's schemes, &c.

highest authority, that any attempts to render his seat uneasy or precarious would be properly resented. Sir John was said to be in the receipt of great emoluments. Part of these he drew as one of the Poor Knights of Windsor, who also had at least one other among their number who was hardly a suitable object of the charity. For the better management of the institution just mentioned, some new regulations (1060, 1062) were, in the early part of 1772, issued by the King, apparently not before they were wanted.

Poor Knights of Windsor.

Fire at Portsmouth.

One event of the year 1770 must have excited considerable commotion at the time, while there were circumstances connected with it which engaged the attention of the authorities and amused the public for two years afterwards. On the 27th of July a serious fire occurred in the dockyard in Portsmouth, causing a loss to the country which was estimated (298) at 149,880*l*. The idea seems to have very generally prevailed that it was the work of foreign incendiaries, and there were not wanting those who were anxious to prove that the idea was correct, and that they themselves had been concerned in the affair, while there were others who were credited with having been implicated, though it is to be supposed not quite so willingly. Among the latter was one Mons. Thebaud, or to give him his right name, Mathurain Danet, a native of Vannes, in Britany (283), who, having been obliged to leave his own country in consequence of some commercial transactions not strictly honest towards his creditors, passed afterwards through the many-sided career of Catholic priest and Protestant minister at New York, exporter of wool in Bath and Bristol, teacher of French in Carmarthen and Liverpool, and ship's surgeon on a voyage to Greenland, to be finally arrested in Plymouth on suspicion of having been concerned in the

fire. His innocence in this respect, however, was thought to have been established, and he was eventually discharged. There were others who fell under like suspicion (233, 795), but the inquiries about them, and the *espionage* to which they were subjected, led to no result. Among the voluntary informers was the Josias Cunningham already mentioned, who, in one of his letters (p. 300) thought it necessary to inform Lord Rochford of "something relative to the firing of the dockyard at Portsmouth." It may safely be presumed that little credit would be given to any statement which this poor man professed to be able to make. But there were two others, rival claimants for the distinction and benefit which might accrue to one who should make known the secret of the origin of the fire, whose revelations received almost as much attention as their authors could desire, though they were as groundless as any that could have come from Cunningham, being indeed only the fabrications of a couple of rogues. The first, Joshua Dudley, told such a plausible story that the Secretaries of State took up the matter seriously. Under Secretaries were sent to interview him; he was several times taken to the Mansion House to be examined by the Lord Mayor; and he was even sent down in the charge of a couple of messengers to Portsmouth and Plymouth on his assurance that he was likely to succeed in apprehending the persons against whom he had informed. His whole story was presently proved not to have the slightest foundation, and in the end those whom he had deceived had the satisfaction of seeing him sentenced to transportation, a punishment which he richly deserved. Dudley's rival, Jonathan Britain, seems to have imposed more upon the public than upon the Secretaries of State, but he also had an

Joshua Dudley.

Jonathan Britain.

opportunity of telling "every particular" to two Under Secretaries, who took the trouble to go down from London to Reading, and there examined him for about seven hours. There are indications that the newspapers were taken into the confidence of the would-be-thought conspirators. Britain was most anxious that the public should be assured that Tower Hill was the only place where he could suitably expiate his offence, and was not at all pleased at the story of his insanity, which he said had been propagated. Most of the papers relative to these two men have been brought together and described in abstract No. 893. Jonathan Britain paid the penalty of his crimes at Bristol, where he was executed the year after his pretended revelations. Before his execution took place he made a full confession (1286), professing to be very penitent, and wrote "Thoughts upon Death" in his prison cell, which were printed in the same newspaper that contained his confession and two epitaphs upon him from the pens of sympathisers.

D'Aubarede. Among papers which may be classed as miscellaneous there is a narrative (393) furnished by a retired Under Secretary which is both curious and interesting. It throws some light on the dubious methods adopted by the diplomatists of the period, and shows how much reason there was for the attitude of suspicion assumed by a foreign minister in regard to the proceedings of a "friendly" court to which he might be accredited. At this time, apparently, there were very few things that were not considered fair when matters of State were in question or when a favourable opportunity of damaging a rival power seemed to offer itself. Mr. Macleane's story was called forth by the critical state of our relations with Spain in December 1770, when he thought the papers with which

he accompanied it might be useful. The events which he relates occurred when he held the post of Under Secretary in the southern department and go back as far as October 1766. In that month two foreigners having presented themselves at the Secretary of State's Office, Mr. Macleane was directed by Lord Shelburne to enter into communication with them. He was to see them privately, and to say nothing which could imply the countenance of Administration, but yet to elicit from them, if possible, all the intelligence they had to give, keeping them all the while in suspense as if dubious whether to make the matter known to his chief or not. He had sole charge of the business. He was to mention the subject to nobody; to copy the papers with his own hand; and, if he found it necessary to give money, to give it as though it were a loan from himself, taking care to act so as to leave Administration clear in disavowing every sort of knowledge of the matter in case it should come to the ears of the Spanish Ambassador.

How he carried out these instructions is told very lengthily in the abstract, and still more lengthily in the original. A short summary, therefore, will be all that is required here. Proceeding with his task, Mr. Macleane learnt that of the two strangers, the principal had come as an emissary from the people of Mexico, proposing terms to England in return for aid to be given them in throwing off the insupportable yoke of Spain, and forming themselves into a "sovereign republic." Early in the negotiations the man offered proofs of his identity which satisfactorily confirmed his statement that he was a nobleman—the Marquis D'Aubarede by name—and a colonel in the French Service. His companion was one Vignoles, an agent into communication with whom he had been brought upon his arrival in England. This man, on account of

the manner and character of his life in London, where he had resided for many years without any visible means of support, was regarded by the authorities as a very suspicious character. Later it was discovered that he was a man of letters and intrigue, that in all likelihood he acted as a spy for the court of Vienna, and that he was on very close terms of intimacy with Chevalier D'Eon, once the French minister in England, whose works he corrected for the press. Mr. Macleane listened to the story D'Aubarede had to tell, and received his papers. On consulting his own superior, he was told to prosecute the affair, to spin the matter out, and to consider every step accurately. But presently some hint of the plot reached the Spanish Ambassador. It was also discovered that D'Eon had become mixed up in the affair. Intercepted letters from Marquis de Grimaldi to Prince Masserano, the Spanish ambassador in England, informed Mr. Macleane, among other things, that D'Eon acted as a spy for the court of Spain. It turned out that D'Aubarede had conducted the affair (if it had any foundation at all) in a bungling manner by reposing unjustifiable confidence in improper persons. The attention of the Spanish Ambassador, was, however, drawn off for a moment from the real scene of the plot, Mexico, and turned to Peru, by supplying him with some false information relative to a supposed impending rebellion in the latter country. Vignoles succeeded in extricating D'Aubarede from the difficulty in which he had involved himself by betraying D'Eon, "who believed him his friend," and all correspondence was at last broken off with the Chevalier by the insertion of a paragraph in the papers: "That one Caffaro had been detected in an attempt to "kidnap D'Eon, but being discovered, he had found "means to make his escape." Mr. Macleane expresses

the opinion (p. 115) that had Prince Masserano been a little freer with his money, of which he seemed to be "too sparing," he would have got much sooner than he did at more of the secret.

Rescued from this predicament, D'Aubarede remained for some months quietly in the country, but soon again suffered himself to be cajoled and betrayed. This time his betrayer was one Durand, an individual who was engaged in a smuggling adventure with Mde. la Croix, the wife of the Governor of Galicia, through whose interest he had obtained leave to go to Mexico. The knowledge of D'Aubarede's betrayal by this man to the Spanish Ambassador was obtained from an intercepted letter from Prince Masserano. On being told of what had happened by Mr. Macleane, D'Aubarede exclaimed that all was lost, threatened to cut Durand's throat, and went away in "an agony too striking to be counterfeited." But the Under Secretary learnt in a few days—such was D'Aubarede's credulity—that Durand had succeeded in persuading him in a first interview that he had misled the Spanish Ambassador in every point, and that he would continue faithful to the last. Presently Durand disappeared from London altogether, he and a French gentleman with whom he had been living going away without paying for their lodgings, after removing everything of any value which they possessed.

D'Aubarede's schemes having thus come to an end, he was told that 200*l.* would be given him to carry him away. But he was not thus to be got rid of. He plagued Mr. Macleane with letters, "always unanswered," threatened at one time to complain to the King, and to every branch of Administration, at another to take out a statute of bankruptcy against Mr. Macleane for the arrears of his "pension" as he called it, and at last became so

insolent in the streets that Mr. Macleane was obliged to tell him that there were madhouses in London, into one of which it was plain he was determined to force himself. With the interior of a debtor's prison he did become acquainted more than once. From the state of distress into which he presently fell—being obliged to remain in hiding in consequence of the writs out against him, while his wife, having sold all she possessed, lay on a sick bed without money or credit—he was subsequently rescued by Mr. Macleane (853), who gave him 200*l.*, and promised him a pension on condition of his going to live in the Isle of Man. But he was unable to reach this haven of safety. An unaccommodating creditor lodged him in the King's Bench Prison, whence he made application to the Ministry, declaring that if he were left by them to perish with his wife and children, a public memorial would be his only expedient. In 1772 he is found dating an application (1300) from the Fleet Prison. The last paper relative to him is a petition to the King, dated in December 1772, in which he prays compensation for the "most cruel treatment set forth in the printed state of his case." Thus far, at any rate, the fortunes of this political schemer and adventurer were cruelly different from those which he said would have been his, when a successful revolution, under his leadership, had established the new Mexican Republic. His reward was to have been the command of the army (p. 109) and the government of La Vera Cruz, both to be enjoyed by his descendants as well as himself, with the title and dignity of duke.

Mr. Macleane in his narrative makes no secret of the faithful manner in which he carried out his instructions to act so that the Ministry might have no difficulty in disavowing all knowledge of the affair when occasion for disavowal should arise. At the close of the first interview,

when D'Aubarede left his papers, the Under Secretary declared his intention "to mention the matter to no person whatever;" yet we read of an attentive perusal of the papers by the Earl of Shelburne, and directions given by him to "spin the matter out." When D'Aubarede confessed his indiscretion in confiding in D'Eon, Mr. Macleane replied that it was of no import to the English Administration, "who knew not a syllable of him or his plan." He lends D'Aubarede from time to time sums amounting to 200*l.*, "enjoining secrecy, since it might hurt him (Macleane) if it were known." To one proposition, made by D'Aubarede, Macleane answers that such a step "could "not be taken without the knowledge and consent of the "Administration, and that his resolution was unalterably "taken never to mention the affair to them," after which, in the narrative, immediately follow the words "Having reported this to Lord Shelburne," and the statement is made that the papers relative to the business were laid before Sir James Gray and Mr. Porten, who were so well acquainted with the affairs of Spain. Mr. Macleane's last statement of the kind made to D'Aubarede is this:— "I was obliged on leaving the office to tell what I had "done, but it was disapproved, as I always knew it would "be when known. This being the case I thought the "Administration particularly indulgent to myself in "repaying the money I had given you, and particularly "beneficent to you, in giving you 200*l.* over and above, "to carry you out of the country." It is doubtful, however, whether D'Aubarede was wholly deceived into believing that none of the Ministers knew anything of the affair, for in his application in 1771, to which reference has been made, he says, speaking of the incognito which the Ministry seemed to be resolved to keep, that no one was more convinced of the necessity of secrecy than himself, nor more disposed to second their intentions.

Ambassadors in England.

In connexion with the residence of foreign ambassadors in London, a few things come out of the papers which are worth noticing. Abstract No. 424 is a memorandum of new gaming houses set up by certain foreign ministers, among whom was the Minister of the Elector of Cologne, who nightly assembled at a house in the Strand about 300 persons consisting partly of the better sort of tradesmen and common gamesters "far below a person in his Excellency's character to admit." It would appear to have been quite in the usual course of things that as many of an ambassador's letters as could be got at should be opened and deciphered. In the papers relating to the Marquis D'Aubarede "intercepted" letters, as has been seen, are several times mentioned as sources of information, to which the foreign ministers were on their part also not slow to apply themselves when they could, as evidenced by the efforts they made (p. 117) to get letters carried to a certain Signor Ottamendi "who was very dexterous in opening and reseaing a letter," before they were taken to their proper destination. Among the appointments which an Under Secretary did not think himself above holding (1471) was that of decypherer; and from the pen of the Secretary to the Post Office we have (p. 553) the history of a nephew who thought himself entitled to the office above named, having been sent by the King's express commands to St. Petersburg to learn the Russian language, and having since his return utilised the knowledge he had thus gained in constantly attending the despatch and arrival of the mails at the General Post Office to copy the Russian letters. It is related that during the eight years he had been so employed he had made out three of the Russian Minister's cyphers, two in "their own" language and one in French. This, it may be presumed, is only a

sample of the treatment to which other ambassadors' letters coming through the Post Office were subjected.

A petition (650) from Balthazard Anthony Lescallier, once Secretary to the French Embassy in Great Britain, but at the time of his application an inmate of the King's Bench Prison, contains disclosures of a scheme said to have been planned by the Duc de Choiseul "whose "jealous and envious eyes were fixed on the rich posses- "sions of the English East India Company in the In- "dostan," and attempted to be carried out in accordance with his directions by the French ambassadors in England. The scheme had for its object to form in the general courts of the Company an opposition against the measures of the British Government, and a large sum of money was devoted to the purpose. M. Lescallier's disclosures may or may not be true. Attention, however, may properly be drawn to his letter and petition.

Descending from ambassadors and ministers to the members of their households, it is strange to find how often these last would have been exposed to the operation of a sheriff's writ if the privileges of their employers had not screened them. As it was they were constantly a source of trouble to the sheriffs' officers, who on attempting to put the writs into execution against these favoured individuals, found that they had made themselves liable to prosecution, which they invariably hastened to avoid (805) by promptly making submission. This done, the ambassadors, as a rule, expressed themselves satisfied. As an example of the sort of behaviour sometimes indulged in by the domestics of a foreign minister one incident may be referred to (775). The French Ambassador's servants were in the habit of assembling at an ale-house called "the Feathers," in Angel Court, Longditch, which they made a scene of riot and disorder, and one night

things ended with a free fight in the stable yard between them and the constables aided by the people; at last they were secured in a watch-house and next morning carried before a justice of the peace, who immediately discharged them, though they were kept in the watch-house for some time after to preserve them from the fury of the people.

Mr. Cramond.

One other paper deserves a few words of notice. It is a letter (1385) from a Mr. Cramond, who suggested the desirability of the appointment of a British Consul-General in Paris, and pointed out how such an official might make himself useful. It is almost needless to say that he wished to be the person who should be first charged with the duties of the office. His letter, however, is chiefly interesting as an evidence of the little difficulty there was in obtaining important intelligence from the secretaries and principal clerks of the departments of the Government in Paris by any one who could "oblige" one of these needy gentlemen with a "genteel" present.

The chief classes of subjects about which this volume contains information have now been gone over. Much remains, however, of which no notice has been taken, while it is impossible to point out the different ways in which the volume will be found useful by those who may consult it. This much may safely be said: the Calendar does not lose in interest as it proceeds.

In conclusion, acknowledgment must be made with many thanks for valuable help and suggestion most readily and kindly given by the former Editor of the Calendar whenever solicited.

H.M.'s Public Record Office,
May, 1881.

R. A. Roberts.

CALENDAR

OF

HOME OFFICE PAPERS.

GEORGE III.

A.D. 1770.

1770.

2 Jan. [1769 in orig. but a mistake.] Ireland, v. 437, No. 2.

1. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord [Weymouth].

In favour of Capt. Williamson, not only as one of his Lordship's family, but on account of his own services and those of his father. Capt. Williamson is a man of abilities and knowledge in his profession, which are most likely to do His Majesty service when he is brought forward. The memorial which accompanies this letter fully sets forth the ground on which Capt. Williamson solicits the rank of major.—Dublin. 2 *pp.*

For the memorial see No. 15.

3 Jan. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 217.

2. "Form of a receipt for the compensation money allowed by Parliament to the clerks in the Sec'ry of State's office."

"N.B. — Two quarters beside this present one have been received."

3 Jan. Ireland, v. 437, No. 1.

3. ——— to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Acknowledging receipt of despatches of 23rd and 26th past by Mr. Swan.—St. James's. *A draft.* ¾ *p.*

3 Jan. Ireland, v. 437, No. 7.

4. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Recommending that Lieut. Alexander Daniel, of the 49th Regiment, be superseded for contempt and disobedience, and that a commission be signed for Hon. Lionel Smyth to succeed him. —Dublin Castle. 2½ *pp.*

4 Jan. Admiralty, pcl. 161, No. 1 a, b.

5. Lords of the Admiralty to the Same.

Send a copy of a letter from Mr. Charles Kelly, a lieutenant in H.M.'s Navy, relative to the strength of the French at the Island of Mauritius.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

1770.

3 & 5 Jan. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 260.

6. Francis Gildart, Town Clerk of Liverpool, to Lord Weymouth.

Transmits, by order of the mayor, aldermen, and council, a protest by which His Majesty may be truly informed of the temper and sentiments of his faithful subjects in the town.

Reply from Lord Weymouth, dated the 5th. Has not failed to lay the protest before His Majesty.

8 Jan. Ireland, v. 437, No. 8 a, b, c.

7. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Same.

Sends a letter from the Adjutant General of Ireland to Mr. Waite, and a copy of one enclosed therein from Capt. Peyton, of the 9th Regiment, giving an account of the arrival at Cork of part of the said regiment from St. Augustine, &c. — Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. 3 *pp.*

9 Jan. Circular Bk., 1761–86, p. 77.

8. Circular from Lord Weymouth.

To the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Harcourt; Messrs. Harris, Murray, and Hamilton; Sir Hor. Mann, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Lynch, Sir James Wright, Lieut. Governors Boyd and Johnston, Commodore Proby, Capt. Fraser, Consul Genl. Brusby, Sir John Hort, and Consuls Jamineau, Whitehead, Duff, Hollford, Bomeester, Pasley, Marsh, Beawes, Tatem, Udny, Cheap, Whitham, Sir J. Dick, Taverner, Sargint, Wilkie, Bankes, Miller, Davison, Fraser, Barker, Popham, and Traill.

Enclosing a printed copy of His Majesty's speech at the opening of Parliament. The addresses of both Houses to be sent by next post.

9 Jan. Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, No. 29.

9. Edward Stanley to Thomas Bradshaw, Esq.

In answer to the request made by Mr. Gordon, H.M.'s Minister at Bruxelles. Ministers coming home for a short time by leave are not entitled to any privilege in regard to their character, that being entirely confined by the Treasury warrant to their return upon the final conclusion of their embassy; but if Mr. Gordon should only bring with him a small quantity of his wearing apparel, which is not new and has been actually worn, the same will be delivered to him in accordance with the indulgences which have been shown to private gentlemen on their return from foreign parts.—Custom House. 2 *pp.*

10 Jan. Dom. Misc., pcl. 208.

10. Middlesex Election.

Petition of the freeholders of the county of Hereford upon the setting aside of the Middlesex election; presented Jan. 10, 1770, by Mr. Foley, junr.—*A roll of parchment.*

Dom. Misc., pcl. 210.

Petition on the same subject from the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the co. of Devon to His Majesty; presented 10 Jan. 1770, by Mr. Parker.

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10 Jan. **11.** Thos. Waite to Robert Wood, Esq.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 9. Giving information of the arrival at Cork of another portion of the 9th Regiment under Major Whitmore. — Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

11 Jan. **12.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 44 a, b, c. Send a copy of a letter from Capt. Proby, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in the Mediterranean, dated 11th of last month, at Gibraltar, relative to the pretensions of the Spaniards to the road on one side of that bay, to the northward of the old mole; relative also to the intentions of the Emperor of Morocco to oblige H.M.'s ships to pay duty for all provisions they shall receive on board from his ports. Send as well a copy of one from Mr. Consul Popham to Mr. Proby on the same subject.

The enclosures. $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

11 Jan. **13.** Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1761–70, pp. 245–6. Enclosing a copy of a letter received from Lord Barrington, and also of a paper containing the establishment of one battalion of a marching regiment according to the last alteration. Directs him to give the necessary orders for modelling the several battalions on the Irish establishment according to this plan. Sends also a list of the regiments to be on the Irish establishment for 1770.—St. James's.

The Secretary-at-War's letter, a copy of which was enclosed, is also entered.

13 Jan. **14.** Draft of an advertisement offering a reward for the discovery

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 4. of the persons who stole two sheep out of the grounds of John Morton, Esq., at Medmenham, in the county of Bucks. At the bottom is a note, dated from Lincoln's Inn Fields, from Mr. Morton to Mr. Larpent, asking him to insert it in the *Gazette*, with His Majesty's promise of pardon to any accomplice making a discovery, according to Mr. Wood's promise. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

13 Jan. **15.** Genl. George Williamson to Lord Viscount Weymouth.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 3. On behalf of his only remaining son, Adam; asking His Majesty to give him a major's brevet at least. In November last there were 38 majors in the list of the army who were junior captains to him, notwithstanding that he, the General, would have purchased for him. Represents that he himself has been a commissioned officer 42 years, for his first commission was dated 20 Nov. 1727. 1 *p.*

Ibid, No. 4. The next paper to this is a memorial addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, from Major Otho Hamilton and Capt. Adam Williamson, of the 40th Regiment, setting forth their services, &c., asking his Excellency to recommend them for the brevet rank of lieut.-colonel and major respectively, commissions which His Majesty signed for them in 1766, but which were afterwards recalled. It is endorsed: "Recommended by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Genl. Williamson." 1 *p.*

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13 Jan. **16.** LORD BARRINGTON to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 5 a, b.

Asks him to take the King's commands upon the particulars in the enclosed paper, and transmit the same to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—War Office.

The enclosure. It relates to the recruiting and completing of the corps on the Irish establishment. *Endorsed:* "A letter was "wrote to the Lord Lieutenant, Jany. 14, 1770." 2 *pp.*

13 Jan. **17.** THOS. WAITE to ROBT. WOOD, Esq.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 10 a, b, c.

Transmitting a letter from the Deputy Adjutant General, and copy of one enclosed therein from Major Whitmore, commanding the 9th Regiment, giving an account of the arrival at Cork from South Carolina of a detachment of the said regiment, &c.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. 3 *pp.*

11 & 15 Jan. **18.** LORD WEYMOUTH to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 8.

Sends the *Morning Chronicle* or *London Daily Advertiser* of the 15th and 22nd of Dec. last, put into his hands by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London, containing the commencement and conclusion of "A catechism to be learned by "every person before he is brought to be confirmed a placeman or "pensioner by the Minister," for their opinion whether so audacious an attack upon our holy Religion, obviously calculated to throw derision and contempt upon the same, is not highly criminal, and ground for a prosecution.—*Dated the* 6th.

Another letter to the Attorney General, directing him to commence a prosecution against the writer, printer, and publisher of the above, he and the Solicitor General having reported it to be "a scandalous libel, and an infamous profanation of the name of "the Deity, tending to villify our holy Religion, and to bring the "established ceremonies and offices of the Church into contempt "and derision."—*Dated the* 15th Jan.; *and, by mistake,* 1769 *put for* 1770.

15 Jan. **19.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to LORD VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 11.

As the prorogation of the Irish Parliament unavoidably occasions considerable disadvantage to the manufacturers of Dublin, and as there is good reason to think that this event, upon which faction hath not failed to apply its best efforts, hath been hitherto attended with no ferment amongst the people, but, on the contrary, a most judicious and loyal example prevails on the part of the magistrates, and great temper and respect on the part of the inhabitants of Dublin; for these considerations, requests His Majesty's permission to give a kind of masquerade ball in the Castle, it being one of the Royal palaces. As no masquerades have been allowed but in one instance for some years in Great Britain, would not, notwithstanding any advantage to the King's service, presume to take such a step without His Majesty's approbation. Intends the

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company to be dressed only in the light manufactures of the country, and without masks. It will expend a great quantity of the goods now on hand, and be a very great relief to the poor and industrious part of the city.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

15 Jan. Irel. Entry Bk., 1761–70, p. 247.

20. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Relative to the completing of the corps on the Irish establishment. Gives directions for recruiting, &c.—St. James's.

20 Jan.

21. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Two letters:—

Ireland, v. 437, No. 13.

(1.) Acknowledging receipt of letter of 9th inst., with a copy of H.M.'s speech, &c.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

Ibid, No. 14 a, b.

(2.) Sending, at the request of the House of Lords, copies of the resolutions of the Lords Committees relative to the clerk of that House, as far as concerns the contract therein contained, and also the resolution as to any future occasion. They are transmitted to testify the readiness of that House to do justice to a young nobleman of distinguished merit, and to every other person, as occasion may require.—Dublin Castle.

The resolutions relative to the engagements of Dr. Gayer to Lord Beauchamp. [*See enclosure under date* 31 *Dec.* 1769, *p.* 554 *of previous volume.*] 3 *pp.*

20 Jan. Ireland, v. 437, No. 15.

22. Sir George Macartney to Robt. Wood, Esq.

Announcing the arrival at Cork of the last detachment of the 9th Regiment.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

20 Jan. Irel. Entry Bk., 1761–70, p. 250.

23. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Relative to the distemper among the horned cattle, which broke out in two parishes in Hampshire. It was so effectually checked upon its first appearance, by the orders immediately issued in Council, that it has been judged proper not to alarm unnecessarily any part of the kingdom. Great attention, however, is yet paid to this matter in Hampshire.—St. James's.

23 Jan. Ireland, v. 437, No. 12.

24. The Same to the Same.

In answer to his letter relative to the masquerade ball. His Majesty cannot resist the very laudable motives of relief to the poor and industrious part of the city of Dublin, which induce his Excellency to make the request, and approves any idea which can contribute to so desirable an end.—St. James's. *A draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

25 Jan. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 1 a, b.

25. Petition of the minister, churchwardens, and others, inhabitants of the parish of Christ Church, London, for an advertisement of pardon and reward for discovery of the persons who attempted to set on fire the houses of John Parsons and Mercy Riley,—who, among others, sign the petition.—*Dated* 25 Jan.

Their sworn information is annexed. *The petition is endorsed:* "Inserted 27th Janry. 1770."

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26 Jan.
Ordn. Entry Bk., 1760–76, p. 409.

26. The Earl of Rochford to the Principal Officers of H.M.'s Ordnance.

In answer to their letter of the 23rd inst. It is the King's pleasure that they should present to the Russian Admiral (as was the custom with the Dutch ships of war) the bills of expenses for putting on board the guns and carriages of the Russian ships of war now at Portsmouth, and for the repairs done to the barrels containing their powder.—Whitehall.

27 Jan.
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 2.

27. Petition to Lord Weymouth, of Charles Bromwich, of Wapping Old Stairs, in the parish of St. John, in the co. of Middlesex, soap-boiler, praying His Majesty to advertise in the *Gazette* a pardon and reward for the discovery of the author of a threatening letter sent to him. The petition is endorsed, "Inserted 27th Jany. 1770."

Also an affidavit of the facts. 2 *pp.*

27 Jan.
Ireland, v. 437, No. 19 a, b.

28. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Acknowledges receipt of letter of 20th inst., relative to the distemper among the horned cattle. Sends an order of Council prohibiting the importation of horned cattle, &c. into Ireland.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

30 Jan.
Circular Bk., 1761–86, p. 78.

29. Circular from Lord Weymouth.

To the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, Lord Harcourt, Mr. Harris, Mr. Murray, Mr. Hamilton, Sir Hor. Mann, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Lyttelton, Lieut.-Govs. Boyd and Johnston, Sir J. Hort, and Commodore Proby.

Informing them of the retirement of the Duke of Grafton, "from the constant fatigues of his office as First Lord of the "Treasury," and of the succession of Lord North. This arrangement does not make the least alteration in the King's measures, either at home or abroad, nor in the Duke of Grafton's zeal in supporting, out of office, the same system which was pursued when he was at the head of the Treasury.

31 Jan.
Ireland, v. 437, No. 18.

30. Lord Barrington to Lord Weymouth.

Sends a printed copy of the King's pardon to all deserters from the land forces, for transmission to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in order to be dispersed as much as possible in that kingdom.—War Office. 1 *p.*

31 Jan.
Ireland, v. 437, No. 20.

31. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Same.

Acknowledging the receipt of letter of 15th inst., as to completion of the corps on the Irish establishment, &c.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

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31 Jan. **32.** THOS. BRADSHAW to RICHARD SUTTON, Esq.

Treas. and Cust. House, v. 3, No. 21 a, b.

Relative to the representation of Baron Diede, the Danish Ambassador, desiring the restitution of a Danish vessel which has been seized near the Island of Shetland, by Capt. Williams, late Commander of H.M.'s sloop "Peggy." Encloses a copy of Capt. Williams' report thereon. The Lords of the Treasury do not see anything that can justify their ordering the vessel to be restored, but the Commissioners of Customs in Scotland have been directed to enquire further into the matter.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosure. The vessel seized had been engaged in smuggling. $4\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

Jan. **33.** "LIST of FOREIGN MINISTERS in the NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Admiralty, pel. 160, No. 1.

	Imperial.
"Monsr. Moussin Pouchkin, Ministre Plenipotentiaire de S. M. l'Imperatrice de Toutes les Russies.	Russia.
"Monsr. le Baron de Nolcken, Envoyé Extraord. de S. M. le Roi de Suede.	Sweden.
"Monsr. le Baron Diede de Furstenstein, Envoyé Extraordinaire de S. M. le Roi de Dannemarc.	Denmark.
"Monsr. le Comte de Maltzahn, Ministre Plenipotentiaire de S. M. le Roi de Prusse.	Prussia.
"Monsr. le Comte de Burzynski, Envoyé Extraordinaire de S. M. le Roi et la Republique de Pologne.	Poland.
"Monsr. le Comte de Bruhl, Envoyé Extraᵉ de S. A. S. Electoral de Saxe.	Saxony.
"Monsr. le Comte de Haslang, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire de L. L. A. A. S. S. les Electeurs de Bavière et Palatin.	Bavaria, &c.
"Monsr. le Comte de Welderen, Envoyé Extᵉ et Plenipᵉ de L. L. H. H. P. P. les Seigneurs Etats Généraux de Provinces Unies.	Holland.
"Monsr. Murkard, Ministre Chargé d'Affaires de S. A. S. le Landgrave de Hesse-Cassel.	Hesse-Cassel."

1 *p.*

2 Feb. **34.** MR. WOOD to SIR GEORGE MACARTNEY.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 17.

Lord Weymouth intended writing a private letter in his own hand to Lord Townshend by this post, but finds it impossible by his attendance at the House of Lords. He is unwilling, however, that his office letter of this night, signifying the appointment of Col. R. D. Horne Elphinstone to the 53rd, vacant by Gen. Toovey's death, should go without some explanation. Asks him, therefore, to

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tell Lord Townshend that Lord Weymouth received from the King the first information he had of the vacancy, and, at the same time, his orders how it was to be filled up.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

2 Feb. Irel. Entry Bk., 1761–70, p. 252.

35. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Sends a printed copy of His Majesty's pardon to all deserters from the land forces. Directs that it be dispersed and published as much as possible throughout Ireland.

6 Feb. Ireland, v. 437, No. 23.

36. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of the 30th past, announcing the retirement of the Duke of Grafton, &c.—Dublin Castle. 1¼ *pp.*

7 Feb. Ireland, v. 437, No. 26.

37. The Same to the Same.

Recommending Sir Robert Hamilton for the 53rd Regiment, vacant by the death of Major Genl. Toovey. He is an officer very high in the rank of colonels; and Lord North, to whom he is related, is greatly interested in his promotion.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

8 Feb. Treas. and Cust. House, v. 3, No. 22.

38. Mr. Bradshaw to the Earl of Rochford.

To acquaint him that the usual letter is sent to the Custom House for delivery of Count Burzynski's baggage.—Treasury Chambers. 1 *p.*

10 Feb. Isle of Man, 1761–74, No. 70.

39. Mr. John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to Stanier Porten, Esq.

Acknowledging his letter of the 9th ult., with the enclosures. Asks him to mention to Lord Rochford that some time ago it was signified to him by the Receiver General of the Isle that the Lords of the Treasury had allowed 20*l.* per annum for a surgeon to the household of the Island. The gentleman who has it intends leaving it soon. The appointment is indeed but small encouragement for a person of knowledge in his profession, and the more so as there is none to be had here. It will, however, be necessary to look out for some one elsewhere. The present gentleman has had no commission. Asks by what authority the next is to be appointed.—Isle of Man. 2¼ *pp.*

13 Feb. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 45 a, b.

40. Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth.

Enclose a copy of a letter from Capt. Proby, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in the Mediterranean, dated the 8th of last month at Gibraltar, stating that affairs with the Emperor of Morocco remain in the same uncertain state that they have been in for some time past, and that he continues his threats of molesting our trade in March next.

The enclosure. 1⅜ *pp.*

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13 Feb. Admiralty Entry Book, 1766–84, p. 67.

41. R. Wood to Mr. Stephens.

When Lieut. Beardsley was sent to survey the forts, &c. on the coast of Africa, he received from Lord Weymouth's office 11 books of drawings, and 11 books of reports, &c., which had been procured from the House of Commons under a promise that they should be returned, and accordingly Lord Weymouth signed a receipt, of which the enclosed is a copy. But Lieut. Beardsley, and the other gentleman who went with him on this service on board the "Weazle," Captain Paisley, unfortunately died on the expedition, and the books of drawings, &c. must have fallen into Capt. Paisley's possession. Asks for their return.—St. James's.

14 Feb. Admiralty, v. 161, No. 2.

42. ——— to Sir Edward Hawke.

Returns the letter put into his hands relative to Barbary affairs; and as Governor Boyd has recommended an additional present to the Emperor of two handsome field pieces, has had the King's permission to apply to the Board of Ordnance for that purpose. Entirely agrees with the writer of that letter that it is highly important to send out a proper consul: and though Mr. Adams may answer that character, his being in trade in that country is an unsurmountable difficulty. Mr. Kirk, who was Consul at Algiers, and was recalled upon complaints which have not been made out, represented some time ago the hardship of his case. On enquiry of Mr. Sutton in what light he stood with Lord Shelburne, the answer was that he was a man of business, and that Lord Shelburne meant to send him out again if there were an opportunity, as he considered him in some respects to have been badly treated. If Mr. Kirk does not stand entirely clear with the Admiralty, it will be highly improper to send him out on the King's service till he has fairly justified himself against any imputations. On the other hand, if there is no intention of making good the charges against him, his commission will be made out next Monday.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2¾ *pp.*

15 Feb. Ireland, v. 437, Nos. 24 and 25 a, b, c.

43. Lord Barrington to Lord Weymouth.

Two letters of this date; viz.

1. Relative to the battalions from Ireland which are to relieve the regiments in Gibraltar and Minorca. 2 *pp.*

2. Sending a proposal to be transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for his consideration, as his Lordship finds that the sum voted by the Irish Parliament on account of levy money, arms, and accoutrements for the intended augmentation is not applicable to the augmenting any express number of battalions, by reason of the deficiency in the sum proposed.—War Office.

The proposal enclosed; and annexed, "A list of battalions to be "augmented at the expense of Ireland, and to remain there for the "year 1770." 3½ *pp.*

16 Feb. Admiralty, v. 160, No. 2.

44. Sir E. Hawke to Lord Weymouth.

Is not personally acquainted with Mr. Kirk; but has heard it mentioned several times that he had behaved very ill to Com-

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modore Harrison and many of the captains during the time he was Consul at Algiers, and thinks it of great importance to appoint a proper person at this time to be Consul in Morocco. In regard to the matter of complaint against him as it stands at the Admiralty, finds that a copy of Commodore Harrison's letter was sent to the then Secretary of State on 2nd June 1766. Sends the Commodore's original letter. Knew Mr. Harrison to be an officer of strict honour, who, had he being living, would, doubtless, have supported his charge against Mr. Kirk. As he is dead, his Lordship's opinion on the case, as related in this letter, must decide whether Mr. Kirk is a proper person to be sent.

P.S.—Requests the return of Commodore Harrison's letter.—Bloomsbury Square. 3 *pp.*

16 Feb.

Admiralty Entry Book, 1766–84, pp. 68 and 69.

45. Lord Weymouth to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Two letters :—

1. Sends a translation of a case put into his hands by the Spanish Ambassador relative to three Englishmen who escaped from a Spanish ship on board an English frigate. Enquiry to be made into the facts.

2. To hasten the departure of the frigate intended for Gibraltar, it being highly necessary to delay no longer sending out a Consul with presents, in consequence of the accounts of the Emperor of Morocco's hostile intentions.—St. James's.

16 Feb.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1761–70, p. 252.

46. The Same to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Encloses a copy of a letter from Lord Barrington relative to the embarkation of the regiments for the relief of Minorca and Gibraltar. Also a copy of another letter from the same, together with the "prospect" therein referred to.

P.S.—There is no reason to be under any further uneasiness as to the distemper in Hampshire.

16 Feb.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1766–71, p. 26.

47. R. Wood to Mr. Pownall.

Though Lord Weymouth could not give the Spanish Ambassador an answer yesterday on the several points in dispute, yet he had a good deal of general conversation with him on those subjects, and attempted to see how far the Ambassador would be satisfied with verbal explanations and apologies, particularly in the case of Capt. Bennet and Gov. Melville, the first being recalled upon his complaints; but he insists upon an answer in writing to transmit to his Court, for he will not take upon him to judge what will be considered as an adequate satisfaction. Lord Weymouth therefore waits for an answer from Lord Hillsborough on that head.—St. James's.

17 Feb.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 33 a, b.

48. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Encloses a return of the 9th Regiment, signed by Major Whitmore, the commanding officer.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

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19 Feb. **49.** Robert Wood to the Right Hon. Sir George Macartney.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1761–70, p. 253.

The representation made by Lord Weymouth of the inconvenience of his Excellency's letters coming through the channel of Sir Robert Wilmot, which might occasion delay, was not intended to lessen the confidence his Excellency so properly places in Sir Robert Wilmot's known abilities in business and zeal for the service; and in the cases within Sir Robert Wilmot's department it may be very proper to continue the same communications which have been always made to him.—St. James's.

22 Feb. **50.** Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 30.

Two despatches of this date:—

(1.) *Marked* "Private." Desires him to consider Sir Peniston Lamb's peerage as postponed till he hears further. The pension to the Prime Serjeant seems a pretty large one in addition to what he already enjoys; but His Majesty would not allow him (Lord Weymouth) to make any observations upon it, except in this private manner, leaving it entirely to his Excellency to do what he shall think proper. It will be seen nothing is said of a dissolution, but the King wishes to know his private sentiments on the point. His Majesty, desiring not to increase the number of the Privy Council, and ten new members being proposed, with only nine vacancies, it is wished that his Excellency should promise, in the King's name, one of the ten recommended, the first vacancy. Lord Halifax is to be Privy Seal. Believes the Great Seal will remain in commission till the Session is over, which it is likely will be got through without much more trouble. *A draft.* 1½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 31.

(2.) *Marked* "Most secret." Represents the cause of the unavoidable delay in the meeting of the King's servants to consult about his most secret letter of 23 Dec. However, he, the Lord Lieutenant, could have no doubt about the answer which would be made to that despatch; the general idea of what is therein specified having been proposed by him, and adopted by the King with the unanimous advice of his servants. The constant approbation of his conduct could not allow him to think that explicit promises from this side could be retracted, or that he should now be deprived of those powers the execution of which his lenity, under very strong provocation, has so indulgently suspended. His Majesty sees with great concern how unworthily his Excellency's patience has been abused, and is fully persuaded that any further temporizing expedients would not only be useless but imprudent and dangerous. While this conduct of some of H.M.'s servants is much to be lamented, it affords an occasion of congratulating his Excellency upon the opportunity which it gives of punctually keeping up to the expectations so properly raised in those who have been his steady friends, without a possible imputation of passion or resentment towards those who are to be displaced; and while his plan proposes nothing less than

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the re-establishment of English government in Ireland upon a proper and constitutional footing, the perfect confidence with which His Majesty trusts that important object to his Excellency's experienced zeal for his service must afford him great satisfaction.

He is to continue, as he has begun, to follow the precedent of Lord Sydney in 1692, unless he should see reason to deviate from it, which he will communicate; but he is to carry the prorogation into execution without waiting for an opinion from this side.

Recites the list of persons recommended by his Excellency, in his "most secret, and most secret and separate, letters of 23rd Dec." (*see Nos.* 1391 *and* 1392 *in previous volume*), to be removed and promoted. If in this extensive arrangement His Majesty only excepts to the peerages of Mr. Upton and Sir George Macartney, it is because, without bringing the least support to his Excellency's administration, it would raise jealousies in those who, with better pretensions in general, either are, or may become, friends of Government. Is commanded to add that to restore consideration and respect to the Irish peerage, it is His Majesty's intention to be extremely delicate on that head for the future. His Majesty approves his idea of one or two members of the Revenue Board being Englishmen always resident in Ireland, and regularly bred to the Revenue, &c., and of the way it is proposed to make room for them. He will hear more of the matter from Lord North, to whose department it belongs, as well as upon the proposed method of auditing the public accounts, which has not been objected to by the King.

Mr. Tisdale is to be acquainted with His Majesty's favourable disposition towards any reasonable object he may have in view. His Excellency is also to signify to Mr. Malone, the Provost, and the Solicitor General, with such preference and distinction as he shall think their different pretensions may claim, that the report of their zeal for H.M.'s service is not unnoticed, nor shall it be forgotten when the opportunity offers of showing them any marks of Royal favour.

He is to notify to the several persons to be removed when and in what manner he thinks most convenient that His Majesty has no further occasion for their services; and as soon as his Lordship hears again from him on this head, the several instruments for the appointments which are to take place will be expedited here and in the Treasury. It is thought highly proper that the time and manner of carrying this into execution should be left entirely to his Excellency, that it may be subject to such alterations as circumstances may require. The proper instruments are not yet laid before the King for his signature, but His Majesty's resolution is finally taken with regard to this plan, which was unanimously recommended by a meeting of H.M.'s servants on this subject last night, and nothing remains but to hear whether two months may have produced any reason for a change in the recommendations. *A draft.* 8 *pp.*

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24 Feb. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 46 a, b, c.

51. Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth.

Send a copy of a letter from Capt. Proby, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships, &c. in the Mediterranean, dated the 26th of last month at Gibraltar, giving an account that the commander of an Algerine xebeck, which has lain in the New Mole ever since the latter end of October last, had by letter demanded the restitution of a Portuguese captive who, after escaping by plunging into the sea, was taken up by a boat belonging to the "Montreal," and that he had refused to comply with the Algerine captain's request; a copy of whose letter, and the Commodore's answer thereunto, is also enclosed.

The enclosures. In his letter the Algerine captain demands the restitution of the slave because he had not reached the shore or a British ship, (when, he says, he should have known he had no further right to claim him,) the fugitive having been taken out of the water when three Algerine sailors who had plunged in after him had come up with him. In reply, the Commodore claimed that the fugitive seaman, the instant he was out of the xebeck, "situated as he was in the Mole," was immediately under the British protection, more especially as the seaman had passed an English merchant ship which lay close to the xebeck, and had got hold of a rope from the same before his pursuers laid hold of him. $6\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

24 Feb. Ireland, v. 437, No. 39.

52. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Same.

In answer to his letter of 16th inst., enclosing copies of letters, &c. from Lord Barrington relative to the regiments and the application of part of the money voted for the augmentation for the supply of arms and accoutrements for the regiments to serve abroad. Gives his reasons for not thinking it advisable to apply the money in the manner proposed, &c.—Dublin Castle. $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

24 Feb. Militia, pcl. 3, No. 26.

53. "Return of the state of the arms, accoutrements, &c. of the "Somersetshire Regiment of Militia." 1 *p., brief size.*

27 Feb. Ireland, v. 437, No. 38.

54. Sir George Macartney to Robert Wood, Esq.

In answer to his letter of the 19th past, relative to the channel through which the Lord Lieutenant's letters to the Secretary of State ought to pass.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

27 Feb. Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, p. 254.

55. Lord Weymouth to the Lords of the Treasury.

Enclosing a memorial from Mrs. White, widow and administratrix of Robert White, Esq., H.M.'s late Agent and Consul General in Tripoli, claiming payment of an "extra-extraordinary bill" due to her late husband on account of presents made by him to the Bashaw of Tripoli at the renewal of the peace on His Majesty's accession. Sends also a certificate of Messrs. Jas. and Thos. Couts, who were Mr. White's agents. The demand is

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certainly a just one, as the service was performed, and there are no traces that any part thereof has been satisfied. Desires them to lay this case before the King.—St. James's.

28 Feb. Treas. and Cust. House, v. 3, No. 23 a, b.

56. Thos. Bradshaw to Richard Sutton, Esq.

Sends a copy of the report of the Commissioners of Customs in Scotland upon the representation of the Danish Ambassador in relation to the seizure and detention of a Danish vessel at Shetland.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosure. The vessel was that seized by Capt. Williams, of H.M.'s sloop "Peggy." The Commissioners were of opinion that the matter should be left in the usual course to a legal decision in the Court of Exchequer. 3 *pp.*

1 March. Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, pp. 160–3.

57. Lord Weymouth to Mr. Attorney General.

Encloses, for his opinion, a case drawn up by the Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar, in which, after a trial in H.M.'s Court of Civil Judicature at Gibraltar, the plaintiff appealed to the Lieut. Governor from the sentence which had been given in favour of the defendant, who has presented his additional remonstrance requiring that a *procedendo* may be awarded.

The case enclosed. The plaintiff was one Jaime Toledano, a Barbary Jew, styling himself in one of his memorials the Emperor of Morocco's agent.

2 March. Ireland, v. 437, No. 36 a, b.

58. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Asks for His Majesty's further orders as to the prorogation now standing for Parliament to meet on the 20th inst. It has been his utmost endeavour to convince the public that the late interruption of the course of Parliament was entirely owing to the spirit and extravagance of party, and not to any unkind disposition of the Sovereign or of his ministers; and this opinion prevails. In truth, the temper and conduct of the people do fully authorise him to make this assertion; and in justice to them, as well as in duty to His Majesty, he must say there can be found, perhaps, no part of his dominions where the people at large are more untainted with the pernicious breath of faction, or better deserving of the Royal protection and benevolence. Suggests, therefore, that the Parliament shall meet again to proceed upon the usual business of the Session, which certainly cannot be so properly provided for as by Parliament. But as the assizes commence the 19th inst., and continue till the 24th of April, during which time most of the gentlemen of the first property in the country, and the principal law officers of the Crown, from whom Government has its chief support, will be absent, proposes either to allow Parliament to meet and then adjourn themselves, or to prorogue it to the 1st of May, declaring in the proclamation that it is then to meet for the despatch of business. In case this Parliament meets, submits also the necessity of his being previously instructed by the Royal commands and authority how to

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act upon the instant if the ambitious designs of particular men should proceed to innovate upon the authority of the Crown and raise a ferment.

To the favourable circumstance of the temper of the country in general may be added the influence which the apprehension of the dissolution of Parliament most apparently had upon the conduct of the House at the close of the Session, the same motives of self-preservation being likely to operate whenever questions of the same tendency shall be renewed. Has lately had good reason to think that there are some who concurred in those proceedings who wish that they ended here. Must not be understood to answer for the conduct of Mr. Ponsonby or Lord Shannon. The important events of the last two Sessions will best explain their motives. They have gone too deep into the constitutional rights of His Majesty's Crown, and the authority of England, for him to answer for their future conduct, or the consequences which may attend it.

Encloses a list of such Acts of Parliament as have expired since the late prorogation, or will expire before a Session in 1771; as also of such useful Bills as were expected to have been moved had the Session continued.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure, with notes in the margin as to the value of each Bill.

Received the 5th. 4 *pp. and* 2 *halves.*

2 March. **59.** The Same to the Same.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 37 a to f.

Transmits the minutes of the proceedings of the General Courts-martial held at Limerick and Dublin, to be laid before His Majesty, as they appear to interest deeply the discipline of the army in Ireland.

The General Court-martial held at Limerick was upon Major Elias Wrixon, of the 38th Regiment, lately recommended, upon the strongest instance of his Colonel, Lord Blayney, to purchase his majority of that regiment in succession. He was found guilty of several articles (set out in the letter); among others, of forcibly taking away a young woman from her parents, with the assistance of non-commissioned officers and soldiers under his command, and detaining her in the barracks of Hamilton's Bawn, in the co. of Armagh. He is discharged from H.M.'s service. A memorial from the Court-martial recommends him to favour on account of the distress which the loss of his commission will occasion to his sisters, but does not state any of the mitigating circumstances which are said to have appeared in his behalf. His own memorial to his Excellency seems in general very trifling, except that it shows a most unpardonable want of discipline in that corps, and mentions an unmilitary association of the officers and men by dining together at the public mess as brother freemasons. As the general conduct of this gentleman does not seem to authorize his Excellency to moderate his sentence, asks for His Majesty's commands with regard to the article of mercy towards him, as well as with respect to the two officers of the 9th Regiment of Dragoons,

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who have been sentenced to be cashiered by the General Court-martial held at Dublin, whose conduct, though they are also recommended by the Court-martial, seems equally to affect the discipline of the army. The Court-martial held upon these officers was in consequence of a most outrageous riot at Rathdowney, in Queen's county, on the 15th December 1769, begun by a serjeant's party sent to buy provisions. It was succeeded by an attack upon the town by three troops from the barracks at Donnamore. They fell promiscuously upon the inhabitants, wounding several and killing others. Not an officer above the rank of quartermaster was at his duty. He, the Lord Lieutenant, ordered the whole three troops to be drawn up without arms, and such to be delivered up to the civil magistrates as they had any information against; the rest to be marched prisoners to Dublin, to be tried by a General Court-martial for breaking through their barrack orders. The officers were first tried; and two, viz., Capt. Lieut. Samuel Lawson and Cornet Miles Strickland, were sentenced to be cashiered; but the third, Cornet John Blake, on account of his youth and inexperience, ordered to be suspended for six months only. After the officers were tried, it appearing that some inhabitants of Rathdowney were ready to make oath against others of the soldiers, the Court desisted from proceeding for the present upon military law, and his Excellency ordered the men to be marched back to be viewed in the town where this disgraceful affair happened, and the Crown solicitor is to prosecute at common law as evidence arises. The quarters of the regiment are changed, and everybody seems satisfied. But had these affairs happened a little sooner, they would in all probability have occasioned the loss of the Augmentation Bill.

Upon the whole, thinks it his duty to report the great want of discipline in the troops here, particularly in the Dragoons, some regiments where the attention of the commanding officer keeps them to their duty excepted. It is a common practice for officers to come to quarters for a day to sign the returns, and then to absent themselves till the next return. Represents some of the causes of the want of discipline, such as the distance of the quarters, the approximation of which, as much as possible, will alone, in his opinion, effectually restore discipline. Suggests that the generals on the staff should reside in appointed districts, and superintend particular brigades or divisions.

There is a wild and ungovernable disposition in the people of many parts of the kingdom, which neither the common law nor the civil magistrates are able to restrain, as appears from the constant applications for the assistance of troops, and for military stations. The Revenue requires the same assistance. There are quantities of arms in the Catholic parts, and therefore the not disposing the military in such a manner as to support the collection of the revenue, and the authority of civil government, may be attended with the worst consequences. Draws attention to the state of the barracks, and is preparing a plan. Proposes in a very short time to send it over by Major Vallancey, the second engineer

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in the Irish service, for the first engineer bought his commission; and is not of that profession. The Major is a very intelligent and meritorious officer, who came originally from the staff in England, and, with a great deal of science, has had the mortification of not being able to get forward in his profession, and has at the same time been starving with ten children. He will lay before his Lordship a map of Ireland for His Majesty. Most earnestly requests his Lordship to patronise this worthy officer, whose abilities and diligence were well known to the Duke of Bedford when Lord Lieutenant.—Dublin Castle.

"The minutes of the proceedings of the General Courts-martial, being the originals, were returned."—(*Margin.*) But annexed are a memorial from Capt. Lieut. Lawson; the memorial of the Court-martial in favour of Major Wrixon; a memorial from the last, with the parts of his defence which were expunged by order of the Court; and the recommendation of the Court-martial in favour of Capt. Lieut. Lawson and Cornet Strickland. 26 *pp. or parts of pp.*

6 March. Admiralty Entry Book, 1766–84, p. 69.

60. Robert Wood to Philip Stephens, Esq.

Relative to the conveyance to Gibraltar, and thence to Tetuan, of James Sampson, Esq., appointed to be H.M.'s Consul at Tetuan, with his servants, &c., and a present for the Emperor of Morocco. —St. James's.

6 March. Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 164.

61. Lord Weymouth to the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Enclosing two printed papers, entitled *The Whisperer*, Nos. 2 and 3, dated 24 February and 3 March respectively, for their opinion upon them.—St. James's.

7 March. Ireland, v. 437, No. 42.

62. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Lord Weymouth.

Two despatches of this date :—

(1.) *Marked* "Secret." In reply to the despatch of the 22nd. Cannot express his satisfaction at finding that his motives for the proposals in his letters of 23rd December were seen in the light he intended. Was actuated by no private passion nor resentment against any individual whatsoever, and his sole view and attention have been directed to establish H.M.'s Government in Ireland upon the footing that it ought to stand.

It has been the language of Opposition here that the English ministry were in too great difficulties at home to give any attention to the affairs of Ireland, and that men and measures here would remain on the old footing; and this was asserted with so much confidence by the principals, known to have very powerful connexions in England, that it evidently made an impression on the friends of Government, who took every opportunity of informing him of what they had heard, and at the same time went so far as to express great doubts whether there might not be some foundation for such reports. To remove these doubts, and to convince the nation that English Government was in earnest, he lost

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no time, after the receipt of his Lordship's despatch, to give some public proof how ill-founded such assertions were; and, therefore, yesterday morning official letters were written in form to Lord Shannon, Lord Lanesborough, and Mr. Ponsonby, acquainting them that His Majesty had no further occasion for their services. At the same time Mr. Beresford and Sir Wm. Osborne were informed of His Majesty's intention to appoint them Commissioners of the Revenue in the room of Mr. Ponsonby and Lord Lanesborough; which they accepted, with many acknowledgments of His Majesty's goodness. Must, therefore, request all possible despatch to H.M.'s letters for a new Commission of the Revenue Board. Intreats that the clause suggested for giving certain powers to the Lord Lieutenant over particular employments in the Revenue may not be forgotten. It is of infinite importance, and essentially necessary to restore the authority and dignity of English Government. Asks him also to send over H.M.'s letters for striking Lord Shannon, Lord Lanesborough, Mr. Ponsonby, Sir William Mayne, Sir William Fownes, Mr. Rowley, and Lord Louth out of the Privy Council; and for appointing Lord Miltown, Sir Archd. Acheson, Sir William Osborne, Sir Arthur Brooke, Mr. James Fortescue, Mr. Henry King, Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, Mr. Ralph Howard, Silver Oliver, and Edward Carr in their room; which, with the vacancies by the deaths of Lord Blessington, Mr. Gardner, and Sir Robert Deane, keeps up the Council exactly to the number it has been at for some time past.

Lord Loftus was with him yesterday afternoon. He had not heard of the Speaker's being removed till he, the Lord Lieutenant, told him, and seemed very much surprised at the news. Very probably his Lordship was one of those who entertained notions that English Government either would not or durst not remove a person of the Speaker's consequence. What effect it may have on his conduct time will show; but if it be not perfectly consonant to his late declarations, his Excellency will make no difficulty in displacing him and all his connexions. Would, however, suspend for some little time any other removals, except Mr. William Ponsonby, whose employment of Examinator of the Customs should be given to Mr. Henry Gore without delay.

Will write to Lord North concerning the appointment of English Commissioners on the Revenue Board. There will be no arrangement which will be productive of more good consequences, and of more real and important strength to Government. Questions whether, without it, the Hereditary Revenue will ever be thoroughly well managed.

With respect to the Parliament, his own wishes are that it should meet, if the members will meet in temper. Can hardly think that when they reflect upon the firmness of the present Government and the vigour of their proceedings they will proceed to intemperance. It appears very desirable that English Government should make trial whether this Parliament intends any animadversion upon the late prorogation; for if there are to be any resolutions proposed to censure that measure and its cause,

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the sooner measures are brought to a decision the better. Is certain of this, that if His Majesty permits Parliament to meet without having anything to ask on his part, and merely to do any business that may be beneficial to the country, it will be an indication to the whole world of his goodness, moderation, and desire to bury in oblivion the late proceedings in Parliament; and that if the kingdom suffers for want of any useful laws which were interrupted by the prorogation, as there would be an opportunity of retrieving that loss, it could not in justice be placed to the account of His Majesty or his Ministers, if gentlemen should not embrace it. Will, therefore, in case he receives no further commands, prorogue again the Parliament according to the precedent of Lord Sydney in 1692. The circumstance of the assizes, and the prospect that may be held out to the country of His Majesty's intention for Parliament to meet if such a conduct and temper are to be expected as may lead to public business and not confusion, will appear to him sufficient reasons to deviate from the particular periods of Lord Sydney's prorogations; whereas if the country saw only that precedent expressly followed, men of moderation might look upon a dissolution as determined upon. In the interim, from the temper of the country and the conduct of the leading people at the assizes, they will be able better to judge with regard to the next step. Advises that the peerages approved should be postponed till it is decided whether Parliament is to meet or not, as on their taking place three votes would be lost in the House of Commons. Will send for the instruments for further removals and appointments as they appear necessary. Expresses his concern and disappointment to find Sir George Macartney's peerage objected to, being always happy to promote any of his wishes, and not being able to conceive his pretensions either ill-founded or unreasonable.—Dublin Castle. 8 *pp.*

(2.) *A holograph marked* "Private."

Ibid., No. 43. With regard to Sir Penyston Lambe's peerage, it was from the Duke of Grafton his Excellency heard that H.M.'s service in England led to the recommendation of it. His Majesty is extremely gracious in objecting no further to the Prime Serjeant's pension. Nothing but the unrivalled application and abilities of this gentleman, who is so necessary for the King's service, and to be detached from the great interests in opposition, could prevail on his Excellency to recommend this affair so strongly, by which the most useful man in the Parliament will be secured. Has no doubt but His Majesty will find that it is well bestowed. Does not hear of any one who is surprised at the dismissions of yesterday, except probably themselves, who have so long relied upon the lenity, inaction, or distress of English Government. The city and kingdom in general seem to be in very good humour, and to discern the true causes of the unmerited opposition H.M.'s measures have met with. The approaching assizes will soon open some deciding intelligence as to the weight H.M.'s late servants have in the country, and how far they will be able to raise a storm against the

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legal authority of the Crown at the hazard of involving themselves, their friends, and the public in the greatest difficulties. The changes in the Council will strongly attach several considerable persons; and his Excellency entertains great hopes, from the kind of political suicide which many gentlemen of counties as well as purchasers of boroughs must commit, should they promote a dissolution, that they will not forward that event. Several of the Speaker's followers also, as well as himself, must dislike a re-election.

Feels very sensibly the friendly manner in which his Lordship has conveyed His Majesty's approbation of his Excellency's plans, and will recollect with pleasure the explicit and honourable style of his Lordship's correspondence. He ventured to trouble his Lordship the other day upon his own particular; must further request that His Majesty may understand that his petition was made with the utmost deference to His Majesty's convenience, as signified by his friend Lord Granby, when he mentioned him on a former occasion when Lord Shelburne was in his, Lord Weymouth's, department.—Dublin Castle. $3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

7 March. Ireland, v. 437, No. 44.

63. JOHN LEES to MR. [ROBERT WOOD].

Lord Townshend allows him to mention in this private manner that in Lord Weymouth's despatch of the 22nd past, Mr. Henry Gore is mentioned to be one of the Privy Council. Is afraid there is an error on his part in transcribing the despatch to Lord Weymouth of the 3rd Dec. Mr. Henry King, Lord Kingston's brother, and not Mr. Gore, is the person intended for the Privy Council.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

7 March. Ireland, v. 437, No. 46 a, b.

64. LORD BLAYNEY to LORD [WEYMOUTH ?].

Asking him to recommend the enclosed memorial to His Majesty, praying to be appointed to succeed Lord Shannon as Master General of the Ordnance. Offers, in case it is thought necessary to make a saving for the Government, to resign the allowance he has on the staff, and to discharge without income the duty of that appointment, which requires a constant residence in Dublin.—Dublin.

The memorial enclosed. 3 *pp.*

7 March. Treas. Entry Bk. 1763–75, p. 257.

65. MR. WILLIAM FRASER to MR. COOPER.

Encloses an extract from a letter from Col. Johnson, Lieut. Governor of Minorca, to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury. —St. James's.

8 March. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 267.

66. LORD WEYMOUTH to the SHERIFFS OF LONDON.

In consequence of the message they brought yesterday to St. James's, is commanded to inform them that the King is always ready to receive applications from any of his subjects; but as the present case of an address, remonstrance, and petition seems entirely

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new, is commanded to enquire in what manner it is authenticated, and what the nature of the assembly was in which this measure was adopted.—St. James's.

9 March. Ireland, v. 437, No. 40. Entered also in Irel. Entry Bk., 1761–70, p. 265.

67. The Same to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In answer to his letter of 2nd inst., with the proceedings of the courts-martial, &c. His Majesty highly approves his ideas in every part of that letter. Proper attention will be paid to the plan to be sent over by Major Vallancey. His Majesty took notice of the great necessity for strict regulations to restore discipline in the army in Ireland, and is much pleased to see the matter taken up in a proper spirit. The absolute necessity for exemplary punishment is too obvious, and his Lordship was sorry to see the reason given by the court-martial for recommending Major Wrixon to favour. Such a reason given by military men in such a case could not pass without animadversion. In short, His Majesty sees no good reason for mitigating the sentences of the courts-martial unless further circumstances should appear.—*A draft.* 2 *pp.*

9 March. Ireland, v. 437, No. 66.

68. Lord Barrington to Lord Weymouth.

Relative to the period from which the intended augmentation to be made to the 22 battalions of Infantry in Ireland should commence, &c.—War Office.

Endorsed: "March 10th, the third and fourth paragraphs of this letter were sent to the Treasury;" and "Copy sent to the Lord Lieutenant, April 21st, 1770." 2 *pp.*

10 March. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, pp. 262–6.

69. Lord Weymouth to Richard Myddleton, Lieutenant of the county of Denbigh.

Is sorry that so riotous a spirit has broken out at Chirk at the meeting to ballot for the militia, and that the civil magistrate should have been in such danger from attempting to do his duty. As desired by Mr. Price and Mr. Edwards, has directed the Secretary-at-War to send the necessary support on a proper requisition, since they say that if they shall be properly seconded by Government, they have no doubt of enforcing obedience, and will enforce it at the peril of their lives, but that without support they can do nothing. At the same time, recourse is to be had to this requisition only when the civil power cannot do without it.—St. James's.

Lord Weymouth's letter to Lord Viscount Barrington, the Secretary-at-War, referred to above, is also entered; and likewise a letter, dated March 4th, from Messrs. David Price and John Edwards to the Lord Lieutenant, giving an account of the affair.

10 March. Ireland, v. 437, No. 45.

70. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Lord [Weymouth].

His despatches of the 7th being detained by contrary winds in the Bay, adds this short note to request his Lordship to expedite H.M.'s letter for removing the Earl of Shannon from the office of Master General of the Ordnance, and appointing the Earl of Drogheda in his room; also the commissions for Col. Gisbourne

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to succeed Lord Drogheda in the government of Kinsale, and Lieut.-Col. Fraser to succeed Col. Gisbourne as Quarter-master General of H.M.'s forces in Ireland. Asks also that the letters for the changes in the Privy Council may be separate letters for each person.—Dublin Castle. *A holograph. Received* the 18th. 2 *pp.*

12 March. Dom. EntryBk., v. 25, p. 267.

71. LORD WEYMOUTH to the SHERIFFS OF LONDON.

The King will receive on Wednesday next, at two o'clock, the address, remonstrance, and petition which is to be presented by the chief magistrate of the city of London.

12 March. Ireland, v. 437, No. 41.

72. Memorandum received from General Harvey relative to the pattern of the fusils and firelocks for the army, &c.

Endorsed: "Letter wrote the same day to the Lord Lieutenant." 1 *p.*

The letter to the Lord Lieutenant is entered in *Ireland Entry Book*, 1761–70, p. 258.

12 March. Treas. EntryBk. 1763–75, p. 257.

73. LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

It being usual on the appointment of Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal, and of a Lord to supply the place of Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper in the House of Peers, for the Solicitor of the Treasury to have directions to pay the fees due to the several public offices for the patent and other instruments issued on such occasions, encloses the bills of fees due to those public offices on the late appointments of that sort for the proper directions thereupon.—St. James's.

An account of the fees entered on p. 258.

12 March. Treas. EntryBk., 1763–75, p. 259.

74. WILLIAM FRASER to MR. COOPER.

Encloses an extract from a letter from the Secretary-at-War to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury. Asks for their Lordships' determination relative to the regiments for the relief, &c.—St. James's.

13 March. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 3.

75. "THE WHISPERER."

Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General upon numbers 2 and 3 of *The Whisperer*, dated 24th Feb. and 3rd of March. Are of opinion that they are most impudent and scandalous libels, and that the writer, printer, and publisher thereof may be prosecuted for the same by indictment or information. 1 *p.*

13 March. Ordn. EntryBk., 1761–75, p. 181.

76. ROBERT WOOD to JOHN BODDINGTON, Esq.

Has received his letter with a draft of a warrant for paying to the widow of Lieut. Beardsley 40*l.* per annum for herself and children. Encloses a copy of a receipt for some books of reports belonging to the House of Commons which were delivered to Lieut. Beardsley, and should be returned to the House of Commons. —St. James's.

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14 March. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 47.

77. LORD WEYMOUTH to CAPT. SPRY.

Giving him notice that if he has anything to say in defence of the four midshipmen and surgeon's mate belonging to the "Jersey," he may say the same before the Lords of the Admiralty; or if he can furnish anything in mitigation of what they are charged with, his Lordship will be glad to receive it by letter or verbally.—*A draft.* 1 *p.*

14 March. Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, No. 30.

78. "The King's answer to an address, &c. of the Corporation of London on the Middlesex election." $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

16 March. Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 5.

79. LORD WEYMOUTH to the ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Directing them to prosecute, by indictment or information, as they shall judge most advisable, the writer, printer, and publisher of *The Whisperer*, Nos. 2 and 3.—St. James's.

19 March. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 5.

80. Copy of advertisement of pardon and reward for the discovery of persons concerned in destroying the fences set up by the Commissioners for dividing the Holland Fen in Lincolnshire, and doing other damage. 1 *large p.*

19 March. Ireland, v. 437, No. 47.

81. LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

In answer to his despatches of the 7th and 10th inst., with the contents of which His Majesty is perfectly satisfied. The letters for the removals and appointments specified are preparing, and will receive the King's signature either to-day or to-morrow. Has requested Lord North also that the instruments arising in the Treasury may be prepared with as little delay as possible. *A draft.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

20 March. Ireland, v. 437, No. 48.

82. The SAME to the SAME.

The 53rd Regiment having been given to Col. Horn Elphinstone before his Excellency's letter recommending Sir Robert Hamilton was received, His Majesty has now named Sir Robert for the 40th Regiment, vacant by the death of Lieut.-General Armiger, and a commission is preparing accordingly. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

20 March. Ireland, v. 437, No. 54.

83. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to LORD [WEYMOUTH].

Thanks him for the early communication of His Majesty's answer to the address and remonstrance of the City of London, which he immediately ordered to be published in their *Gazette*. Trusts that it will have its due weight, &c. Cannot close the letter without acknowledging another obligation he has to his Lordship for laying before His Majesty his request, and the kind part his Lordship took in it. Asks him further to relieve him from the anxiety he is under, lest the King should conceive he meant to trespass on his convenience. Remembers that when Lord Granby mentioned him on a former occasion, the King said he had a person

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in view. Could only hope for this favour when this person was provided for, and must entreat his Lordship to assure His Majesty that he had rather remain a Colonel of Infantry all his life than to presume to intrude on his ease and convenience.

P.S.—Refers his Lordship to Mr. Forteseue, who will deliver this letter, for an account of the state of this kingdom.—Dublin Castle.

A holograph. Endorsed "Private." *Received* the 31st. 3 *pp.*

20 March. **84.** STANIER PORTEN to GOVERNOR WOOD.

Isle of Man Entry Bk., 1765–1817, p. 47.

Asks for information how the Surgeon of the Housebold in the Isle of Man was nominated, and what the nature of his office is.—Whitehall.

22 March. **85.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 52.

In answer to his letter of 12th inst., as to the pattern of the firelocks, &c. Orders have been given to the Board of Ordnance accordingly.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

23 March. **86.** LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 50.

Sends, with comments thereon, the address of both Houses to the King this day, and His Majesty's answer thereto. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

23 March. **87.** ROBERT WOOD to SIR GEORGE MACARTNEY.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 51.

As to the titles of the gentlemen who are to be created peers. If each will choose a title different, both in the manner of writing and pronunciation, from that of any other English or Irish peer, it will save time and trouble, and such complaints as that of Lord Gower upon a former occasion, when a gentleman took the title of Gore in Ireland. As the Duke of Grafton objected to Mr. Dawson's first choice of Arlington, so Lord Leigh, no doubt, will object to his last choice of Lea.

P.S.—Lord Egmont has given a different title to that Lord Townshend sent over, and the alteration has been adopted accordingly. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

26 March. **88.** LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, p. 259.

Mr. Murray, H.M.'s Ambassador at Constantinople, in pursuance of the discretionary power allowed him, has drawn upon William Davis, Esq., for 1,000*l.* for extraordinary expenses. Desires their Lordships to receive His Majesty's further pleasure thereon.

27 March. **89.** EDW. STANLEY to RICHARD SUTTON, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, No. 31.

The Custom-house at Minehead having been broken into and robbed, the Commissioners of the Customs have offered a reward of 50*l.* for the discovery of the offenders. Asks that H.M.'s pardon may also be offered to any offender who shall bring his accomplices to justice.—Custom-house. 1½ *pp.*

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27 March. Ireland, v. 437, No. 56.

90. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Acknowledging the letter of the 20th past, announcing Sir Robert Hamilton's appointment as Col. of the 40th Regiment.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

28 March, Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 6.

91. "The humble address, remonstrance, and petition of the electors of the city and liberty of Westminster, assembled in Westminster Hall, the twenty-eighth day of March one thousand seven hundred and seventy." As to the right of choosing a member of Parliament and praying for a dissolution of Parliament.

Endorsed: "Presented by Sir Robt. Barnard, with 20 signatures, March 28, 1770." 1 *large memb.*

28 March. Ireland, v. 437, No. 57.

92. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord [Weymouth].

Acknowledging the receipt of his letter of the 23rd, enclosing the joint addresses of both Houses of Parliament, which he ordered to be published in their *Gazette*.

With regard to his Lordship's private letter recommending Lord Garlies' request, is happy to find that what he wishes cannot meet with the smallest objection. Thanks him for the delicacy with which that matter was referred to him, the Lord Lieutenant, as far as might interest H.M.'s military service here; an attention which, if he could experience more amongst people on this side of the water, would make H.M.'s affairs go on more easily, and add much to his Excellency's satisfaction in his situation.—Dublin. *Holograph. Received* 2nd April. 3 *pp.*

29 March. Irel. Entry Bk., 1761–70, pp. 260–1.

93. Robt. Wood to Sir George Macartney.

Enclosing, for the Lord Lieutenant's information, a copy of a letter from a person of credit at Banff in Scotland to the Earl of Fife, which his Lordship put into his (Mr. Wood's) hands last night in the House of Commons.

The letter enclosed is entered. It is from a Mr. Alen Derom, and gives an account of the breaking out of disease among the horned cattle at Portsoy, and of an agreement come to at once to kill all the cattle there, young and old, and to bury the bodies deep in the ground to prevent the disease spreading; the value of the sound cattle to be made good to the proprietors.

29 March. Scotland, v. 25, No. 159 a to d.

94. Report of the Lord Justice Clerk (Thomas Miller) on the case of Andrew McGhie, a prisoner under sentence of death in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh for a robbery. Cannot recommend him to mercy: on the contrary, thinks that such mercy shown to such a criminal would be of dangerous consequence, and very alarming to H.M.'s dutiful subjects.

This opinion was confirmed by the other judges who tried the criminal; viz., Alexander Boswell, James Ferguson, Robert Bruce, and George Brown.

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Annexed are,—(1) Decrect and sentence against Andrew McGhie, &c., 1767; (2) the act of banishment of Andrew McGhie, &c. from the shire of Edinburgh, 1769; and (3) an extract from the trial of Andrew McGhie, &c., for street robbery, 1770. 62 *pp. or parts of pp.*

2 April. **95.** LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD PRESIDENT.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 218.

Dr. Petrus Camper, Professor of Anatomy in the University of "Groninguen," who makes the distemper among horned cattle his particular study, having desired to correspond with some physicians of eminence in England, approved of by the King, His Majesty has nominated Sir John Pringle, physician to the Queen and Princess Dowager of Wales, and Dr. Layard, physician to the Princess Dowager. Asks that they may inspect every intelligence which comes to the [Council] Office relating to the distemper, and be allowed to make any extracts therefrom they may think proper.—Whitehall.

3 April. **96.** LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 48 a, b, c.

Send copies of two letters from Mr. Popham, H.M.'s Consul at Tetuan, received from Capt. Proby, giving an account that the Emperor of Morocco had ordered the British Vice-consul at Tangier to leave that place, on account of a master of a Mahon sloop having had some cochineal on board his vessel in that bay, and that he had also ordered that no English vessel should load at Tangier until the said master should be sent to him.

The enclosures. $3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

5 April. **97.** The SAME to the SAME.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 49 a, b.

Enclose extracts of letters respectively from Mr. Traill, H.M.'s Consul at Tunis, and Mr. Birkbeck, H.M.'s Agent at Marseilles, both received from Capt. Proby, the former giving an account that everything regarding the British nation with that Regency was on the most amicable footing; but expressing his apprehensions that if a Russian fleet, commanded by a subject of Great Britain, should appear in those seas, it might give great umbrage to all the Barbary states, especially those tributary to the Grand Seignior; and the latter giving information that there were no manner of preparations making with respect to the French marine in those parts.

The extracts enclosed. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

5 April. **98.** LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, pp. 70 and 71.

Encloses, for inquiry to be made thereon, a copy of a memorial from the French Ambassador, containing a complaint against Capt. Hammond, who commanded one of H.M.'s frigates on the coast of Newfoundland, for having acted irregularly against a French ship, the "Pere de Famille."—St. James's.

The memorial is also entered. (*French.*)

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5 April. **99.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Two letters of this date:—

Ireland, v. 437, No. 61. (1.) *Marked* "Secret." Relative to the meeting of Parliament. Has no reason to alter his opinion of the disposition of the country in general. The assizes are over in many parts, and everything hitherto has passed very quietly. The metropolis is in a state of perfect tranquillity, and, by what he can hear, no servants of the Crown ever fell less regretted; yet, as the consequences of the late dismissions have not operated so fully as to enable him to determine with the necessary precision to secure a happy issue to any meeting of the Parliament at this time, he cannot advise His Majesty to risk that measure at present. Numbers appear to be nearly equal; and as those who support Government in this kingdom, like those in another, are worse attendants than people in opposition, and seek an importance by being solicited, he can, therefore, form no other hopes of a sufficient majority than such as may arise from the fears of individuals merely upon the prospect of a dissolution. If some popular and extravagant motions should be proposed (of which there is little doubt), how the members for counties, and others who bought their seats, may act, is very problematical, but he conceives that the evils to the country and the embarrassment to Government at home are very obvious. Declarations of wishes that Parliament should meet are very common. The views of the country are very clear for finishing such public business as was interrupted by the late prorogation; but the profession and business of particular men are very different, and it may be very difficult and hazardous to define what they may call moderation, especially when they shall see numbers so near. Has already heard of three intended motions, which will, no doubt, be readily supported by those who lately were, and those who think they ought at all events to be, at the head of this country. The first is a justification of the principles upon which the House of Commons acted regarding the Money Bill. The second is an address to His Majesty to reward the faithful services of Mr. Ponsonby; in which, he apprehends, a great majority would concur, under the appearance of personal consideration for him and his family, without reflecting how much such conduct would express a censure of His Majesty's late dismission of that gentleman. The third is with regard to Mr. Dyson's pension; concerning which a most disagreeable address would, he fears, be carried by a great majority. It would be impossible at this time to carry any vote for rescinding the late resolution, and indeed there is little probability of succeeding in that during the present Parliament. For these reasons, cannot adventure the meeting of Parliament on May 1st without His Majesty's advice, however preferable that period would certainly be to any other, provided the rights of the Crown have already been sufficiently vindicated; for if gentlemen came together to despatch business, and not to create difficulties, all the necessary Bills might be passed into law before 24th June next. The present Revenue Bill being in force until that day, and

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until the end of the Session of Parliament following that day, it will be necessary, in case Parliament is to meet, for him to be empowered to further prorogue or even dissolve the Parliament in case of any manifest intention to prolong the Session beyond the 24th of June, for the Revenue Bill will, from that moment, be disputed as a Money Bill, and Government would then be at the mercy of its opponents for its renewal, which will also be the case at any meeting of Parliament after that day. The alternative, therefore, appears to be either for the Parliament to meet now, when the King has nothing to ask, relying on the fear of a dissolution, and the constitutional ground upon which the Crown will stand if gentlemen should proceed to extremities; or to postpone the meeting till the usual time in October 1771, during which recess Government will have time to take its measures, and the attachment to parties will probably moulder away. No previous meeting will serve any good purpose. The suggestions of the opponents and supporters of Government are innumerable, but their view is very clear, that is, to gain a precedent for annual Parliaments, and consequently annual difficulties insurmountable to England. If he is without His Majesty's commands by 18th inst., he will prorogue the Parliament. —Dublin Castle. 6 *pp.*

Ibid, No. 62. (2.) *A holograph marked* "Private." Has sent Col. Fraser over with his despatch; and as the usual notice of 14 days must be given if Parliament is to meet, entreats to be informed by a line the moment it is decided, without waiting for other instructions. Asks that the decision may also be communicated to Col. Fraser, who has directions to apply to every friend of his Excellency's in this Parliament to be in Ireland by May 1st. He carries with him a list of such friends in England whom it may be likewise necessary to apply to on the part of Government. It is his own opinion, and still more so that of those he consults with on the King's business, that the event will be very hazardous. But whether it will be now prudent or not to risk a dissolution, even upon the constitutional ground upon which H.M.'s Government will stand in that case, although the country and the friends of Government will suffer thereby, is a matter of the most serious consideration, and must be determined by looking forward to that issue which the question of the 21st Nov. will admit.

As to the necessity of the extremity of a dissolution, if no rescinding vote be required, and things should be allowed to end where they are on both sides, should hope that it may be avoided when people shall have further time to cool, and the weight of Government to operate. At all events, any necessity of dissolving this Parliament, if it should be highly detrimental to H.M.'s affairs at home, as he fears it will, may be postponed to a future day; and then that disagreeable question respecting the Money Bill may be tried when there is a better chance of numbers, if it shall be necessary to renew that subject. The unpopularity of postponing the meeting of Parliament, and the want of a few useful

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laws, will, he hopes, pass over with merely a degree of local inflammation; but if it shall not catch and increase the general flame devouring them at home, he will be very happy.

Lord Loftus and his interest (if to be trusted) are engaged to Government, with a decent reserve to Mr. Ponsonby's situation. As his Excellency never intended to use the authority the King has given him but where it is necessary for his Government, he will continue to withhold any steps against Lord Loftus's friends in office, and recommend a relation of his Lordship's for the first "corncy." Finds that it has been usual for the Speaker of the House of Commons to be always of the Privy Council; and his Excellency is advised that Mr. Ponsonby's removal from that Board might be interpreted as marking him as a servant of the House; and as his Excellency will always prefer moderation when it appears to be for the King's service, hopes His Majesty will approve of the Speaker's remaining a Privy Councillor. It may be of importance when the House meets.

Those persons who belong both to the Irish and British Parliament are a part of his calculation as to numbers; and whenever the Parliament shall meet, and the great question on which the happiness of H.M.'s dominions so much depends, must either be renewed or suffered to expire under the weight of a declared majority, hopes they will pay that tribute to the welfare of H.M.'s Government by their presence in passing on such an occasion as many hours in a postchaise as every frantic engine of faction would travel without remonstrance to accomplish universal confusion.—Dublin Castle. 4 *pp.*

Both received the 9th by Col. Fraser.

5th and 9th April.

Criml. Papers, v. 12, 1766–70, pp. 350, 351.

100. Mail Robbery.

Lord Sandwich (Postmaster General) to Lord Weymouth. At the last assizes at Salisbury one Franklin was sentenced to death for the robbery of the Bristol mail. Mr. Justice Bathurst being desired, in the name of the Postmaster General, to order the body of the convict after execution to be hung in chains in some convenient spot near to the place where the robbery was committed, as had always been done in cases of mail robberies, declined, alleging that as no violence had been offered nor any arms produced by the convict during the time of the robbery or afterwards upon his being apprehended, his suffering death by the laws would be a sufficient atonement for the offence. Desires his Lordship, therefore, to send to the Judge or the Sheriff of the co. of Wilts proper orders for hanging the body of Franklin in chains on the post road between Marlborough and Chippenham near where the robbery was committed.—General Post Office.

Letter from Lord Weymouth to the High Sheriff, dated 9 April, giving orders as requested.

9 April.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 7.

101. "The Humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex."

Signed by the Sheriffs. Presented 9th April 1770. 1 *large memb.*

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9 April. Treas. and Cust. House, v. 3, No. 24 a, b.

102. Mr. Rowe (in the absence of the Secretaries) to Richd. Sutton, Esq.

Sends, for the information of Count Welderen, a copy of the report of the Commissioners of Customs on a memorial relative to the seizure of "The Young Jacob," from Amsterdam by the officers at Falmouth.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosure. The vessel was strongly suspected of being engaged in illicit trade. The Commissioners offered to restore vessel and cargo, but would not order their officer to pay any charges, and say that if the master should not be satisfied with this indulgence they would order the prosecution to go on. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

10 April. Ireland, v. 437, No. 63.

103. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In answers to his letters of the 5th inst. In consequence of His Majesty's orders, has summoned a meeting of his servants to consult for to-morrow evening. In the meantime, His Majesty entirely approves his Excellency's resolution of proroguing the Parliament in the usual manner till Oct. 1771, in case he is prevented from receiving commands on that head. With regard to this measure His Majesty has formed a decisive opinion, upon which none of his servants will differ when they see his Excellency's account of the present state of things. The King sees the propriety of Mr. Ponsonby's remaining in the Privy Council, and, though not fully persuaded of the good policy of recommending a friend of Lord Loftus's to a cornetcy, will not object to what his Excellency proposes on that head. *A draft.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

11 April. Isle of Man, 1761–74, No 71.

104. John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to Stanier Porten, Esq.

In answer to his letter of the 20th ult. Since the Isle became vested in the Crown, numbers of the principal inhabitants have left it, so that the subscriptions and business which afforded sufficient encouragement for a surgeon of knowledge in his profession became so inconsiderable that it was thought necessary to apply for a surgeon to the household as had been formerly accustomed. When, therefore, Mr. Lutwidge, the Receiver General, went to London last summer, his Excellency desired him to inquire when there would be a proper opening for him, the Governor, to apply to the Secretary of State for a revival of that appointment. On 28th July last Mr. Lutwidge wrote that "Mr. Gillespie (the "surgeon who had been encouraged by annual subscriptions, and "had practised in the Island for several years,) is established as "surgeon to the household at 20*l.* per annum, which no doubt "will be increased." Presumes this was settled at the Treasury. 20*l.* cannot be considered as an inducement for a surgeon properly qualified; and if no more is to be allowed it will be necessary to make it up with subscriptions, the amount whereof will depend upon the subscribers' approbation of the person.—Isle of Man. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

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11 April. Isle of Man, 1761–74, No. 72.

105. The SAME to LORD ROCHFORD.

Represents the difficulty and inconvenience of his having no power, as former Governors had under the Lords proprietors, of delegating his civil and military powers in time of absence or sickness. He was appointed Governor-in-chief and Captain General in the Island by patent, in which the Crown reserves a right of naming a Lieutenant Governor with like powers. He is also *ex-officio* Chancellor and Supreme Judge, and presides as such regularly in the Courts of Law and Equity; and as all decrees are made by him personally, so all processes must be executed under his sign manual. There being no Lieutenant Governor, it is evident he cannot absent himself on any public or private emergency without putting a total stop to civil matters; and even a fit of sickness must produce the like effect. Submits the propriety of his being at liberty to name a deputy.

The important affairs which have engrossed the attention of His Majesty and Ministers have prevented him hitherto repeating his application in favour of the distressed people of the Isle. Must now mention the great expectations they conceived from the assurance in his Lordship's letter of 10 March 1769. Recommends that some trade be granted to them, for the emigrations of the people are really alarming, and if some measures are not soon adopted there will be no people left capable of carrying on any business.—Isle Mann. 3 *pp.*

14 April. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 8.

106. Copy of an advertisement offering a pardon and reward of 50*l.* for the discovery of the senders of an incendiary letter to the Dean of Westminster, threatening to burn his house and take his life if he did not make a door for people to pass through Dean's Yard into St. Anne's Lane, "which is not in his power to do, the wall and ground being the property of other persons," and avowing that they, the senders, were the persons who lately broke through a wall there for that purpose. 1½ *pp.*

14 April. Ireland, v. 437, No. 65.

107. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Acknowledging the receipt of a letter approving certain successions, &c.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

15 April. Ireland, v. 437, No. 68.

108. The SAME to the SAME.

In answer to the letter of the 10th. Thanks him for the early information of His Majesty's approbation of his proposal as to the prorogation. Is very happy to find that His Majesty sees the propriety of Mr. Ponsonby's remaining in the Council; will keep, for the present, therefore, the letter for removing him. With regard to Lord Loftus, must repeat, that, as far as declarations are to be trusted, that nobleman is engaged to Government. Purposes to show him that attention which may effectually bind him to it. The Attorney General, who has been the negotiator between them, has great reliance on these assurances. He, the Lord Lieutenant,

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owns himself disposed to think well of his Lordship; and as an earnest of sincerity, thought it right to promise to recommend his friend for a cornetcy; but with regard to other favours, they shall be conferred cautiously, and not without the most positive and explicit assurances that proper returns shall be made for them when required.—Dublin Castle. "Private." *Received* the 23rd. 2 *pp.*

18 April.
Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, p. 260.

109. Wm. Fraser to Grey Cooper, Esq.

Reminding him of his letter of the 12th March requesting the determination of the Lords of the Treasury relative to the arrangements for transferring certain regiments from the Irish to the British establishment, &c. Asks for an an answer as soon as possible.—St. James's.

19 April.
Dom. Geo. III. pcl. 82, No. 9 a, b.

110. Affidavit of Joshua Stancliffe of Halifax, watchmaker, as to an anonymous letter warning him of a conspiracy to take his life "if David Hartley suffers."

Annexed is the anonymous letter. 1½ *pp.*

20 April.
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 219.

111. Earl of Rochford to Sir John Fielding.

In answer to his communication that no insult had been offered by the populace to those who did not illuminate their houses on Wednesday night. Has the King's command to signify to him, and the other gentlemen who have acted on this occasion, his approbation of their zeal and vigilance.

20 April.
Ireland, v. 437, No. 67.

112. Grey Cooper to Robert Wood, Esq.

In reply to his letter of 12 March, transmitting an extract of a letter from Lord Barrington to Lord Weymouth, relative to transfer of regiments from the Irish to British establishment, &c. Gives the determination of the Lords of the Treasury thereupon. —Treasury Chambers. 1½ *pp.*

21 April.
Irel. Entry Bk., 1761–70, p. 266.

113. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In answer to his letter of the 24th Feb. Sends copies of letters from Lord Barrington and Mr. Cooper. Signifies the King's pleasure that the Augmentation should commence from the 1st of January last, &c.

24 April.
Church Bk., Scotland, 1761–89, pp. 115–119.

114. General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

1. Instructions, private instructions, and additional private instructions to the High Commissioner, the same, except as to the time of dissolution of the Assembly, as those of previous year.

2. Usual letter to the Treasury for preparing the warrants for the Commissioner's salary and His Majesty's annual grant.

3. His Majesty's letter to the General Assembly.

4. Letter to the Earl of Glasgow, informing him of his appointment as High Commissioner, &c.

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Before 28 April. Scotland, v. 25, No. 160.

115. EARL OF GLASGOW to LORD ———.

Acknowledging his letter acquainting him of his appointment again as H.M.'s Commissioner to the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Expresses his grateful sense of His Majesty's goodness, &c. *Received* 28 April. 1 *p.*

28 April. Ireland, v. 437, No. 69.

116. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to LORD WEYMOUTH.

In answer to his letter of 21st inst., with copies of letters enclosed from Lord Barrington and Mr. Cooper, as to necessary alterations in the Irish military establishment, &c. Details what he has done thereupon.—Dublin Castle. 3 *pp.*

28 April. Ireland, v. 437, No. 70, a to d.

117. The SAME to the SAME.

Encloses letters of the 20th and 23rd inst., from the Duke of Leinster, with a copy of his Excellency's answer to the first.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. In his first letter the Duke of Leinster alludes to a report that several independent gentlemen who were of H.M.'s Privy Council in Ireland were to be turned out on account of their not coming into every measure of Government the last Sessions of Parliament; and this report being contradicted only in part, asks that his own name may be struck out of the list the same time as that of Sir Wm. Mayne, not knowing any particular demerit in that gentleman except his friendship for him, the Duke of Leinster, and the part he took last Session, which was in a great degree owing to his Grace's influence over him. The Lord Lieutenant replied he had no authority to strike out his name, but would, if his Grace desired it, transmit his letter to His Majesty; which the Duke, in answer, asked him to do, as the only favour he ever asked of his Excellency. *Received* 4 May. 5½ *pp.*

28 April. Ireland, v. 437, No. 72.

118. The SAME to the SAME.

The "very extraordinary" letters of the Duke of Leinster seem to require no other comment than that there are persons great enough in this country to assert a dominion over the minds of individuals, which they treat as highly criminal in Government; and who, though exalted by the first favours of the Crown, conceive they can convey an indemnity to its opponents, which must prove more fatal than their own impotence. Will give some account of Sir William Mayne's exhibitions in Ireland, who is the source of this great event. His Excellency was first honoured with Sir William's wishes to be his chief secretary, which he communicated with an authoritative air of the approbation of a much respected friend of his Excellency's, but which had not the success he expected. His many professions of good wishes did not bring him to the first struggle for the Augmentation. In the succeeding Parliament he was rechosen for one of poor Lord Carysfort's boroughs, and afterwards proposed, *out of regard for Lord Carysfort*, to vacate that seat, offering his Excellency the nomination of a purchaser, provided he would recommend him for a peerage.

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Owns that this proposition rather shocked him, as it appeared very unnecessary for Sir William, professing to move upon motives of humanity towards lord Carysfort, to render this unmerited peerage a requisite to His Majesty's goodness. It was a long while before his Excellency could bring himself to answer such a proposal with temper. Sir William, however, after some complaints of want of punctuality, &c., expressed much zeal for the King's service after the Augmentation was over; but, having no assurances from his Excellency before his conduct was tried, flung himself, as his Excellency imagined, into the Duke of Leinster's following, and took the most violent part against the Augmentation and H.M.'s measures in general. The letters show that the conjectures as to his connexions were right. He is, in fact, one of the most florid, perpetual, and inept orators that perhaps ever performed in this or any other Parliament; and it would be difficult to say whether the public is more amused with the insignificance of Sir Will. Mayne, or the absurdity of the Duke of Leinster's patronage.

The assizes have passed without one single address upon the late prorogations and dismissions. The late servants of the Crown have at length obtained a sudden compliment from the merchants of this city. Has no reason to doubt but that a perseverance in the present plan will establish the authority and credit of English Government.—Dublin Castle. "Private." *Holograph. Received* 4 May. 4 *pp.*

1 May. Ireland, v. 437, No. 73.

119. Sir George Macartney to Robert Wood, Esq.

Mr. William Henry Dawson, to obviate any difficulty from his taking the title mentioned, desires to be created Baron Dawson, of Dawson's Court, in the Queen's county. The Lord Lieutenant, now that Parliament is prorogued, wishes there may be no further delay in the peerages recommended. If any of the gentlemen wish to have different titles from those mentioned in the despatch of 23rd Dec. last, his Excellency has no objection, provided there is no delay. Refers him to the same despatch for the precedency. —Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

2 May. Irel. Entry Bk., 1761–70, p. 267.

120. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Informing him of certain changes in the command of the 1st, 3rd, and 54th Regiments. Congratulates his Excellency on the additional rank conferred upon him by this promotion.—St. James's.

4 May. Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 17.

121. Lord Albemarle to "My Lord."

Recommends Thomas Durell, Esq., to fill up the vacant office of H.M.'s Advocate General in Jersey, as a person of property and rank in the Island, and one who will be very agreeable to the people. The office became vacant in His late Majesty's reign, upon the advancement of Mr. Charles Lempriere to be Lieutenant Bailiff; and the reason of the office not being filled all this time has been owing to the determination of a suit that was carried on in the Island by Mr. Lempriere, when Advocate, against Mr. Le Hardy, the then Procureur General, touching the rights of their respective

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offices, and which was carried by appeal to His Majesty in Council. The judgment was so much in favour of the Procureur General that the subordinate office was rendered so very insignificant that hardly any applications were made for it.—Berkeley Square. 2½ *pp.*

5 May. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 50.

122. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Capt. Proby, Commander of H.M.'s ships, &c. in the Mediterranean, has informed their Lordships, in his letter dated at Gibraltar the 6th of last month, that the port of Tangier is open again, but that His Imperial Majesty still continues his orders not to let the King's ships have any provisions whatever without paying duty, which is an express breach of the subsisting treaty. 1 *p.*

5 May. Ireland, v. 437. Nos. 75, 76, 77.

123. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Two letters of this date :—

(1.) Relative to the number of general officers to be on the staff this year, and to the time for review of the Infantry, &c. Asks also whether the regiments are to have any music, provided they do not exceed the pay of a private man per diem, the rest to be made up by the Colonel and captains, &c.—Dublin Castle. 4 *pp.*

(A letter from Genl. Dilkes, relative to the reviewing of the Infantry, enclosed in the above, is No. 77 of this volume. 2 *pp.*)

(2.) *A holograph, endorsed* "Private." Having received a letter from Lord North, stating that he had mentioned Lord Mollineux to the King for a step in the peerage, and that another was in contemplation for Lord Irnham in case there should be no objection on the part of Government in Ireland, his Excellency in his reply has represented how useful it would be to the King's service if the following persons, who have greatly distinguished themselves in the support of the King's measures, should at the same time receive advancement in the peerage :—Viscounts Belleisle and Westport requested two years ago the rank of Earl, but His Majesty granted at that time only one step. Lord Belleisle and his connexions, which are very considerable, have acted a very uniform and grateful part. Lord Westport purchased two seats for his sons, and has suffered for his zeal in support of the Crown from those parties who have so strongly opposed it. Lord Brandon has also two seats in Parliament, and some interest with other members, and has been most active and steady the last Sessions; he requests a step in the peerage. Would also recommend Lord Viscount Dungannon for an earldom; he is an old and faithful servant of the Crown, and is of the same family as Lord Hillsborough. Requests him, Lord Weymouth, to interest himself in favour of these noblemen when it shall be thought proper to lay the same before the King.—Dublin Castle. 3¾ *pp.*

7 May. Ireland, v. 437, No. 79.

124. The SAME to the SAME.

Mr. Clayton, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas here, has signified through the Chancellor that his health is so bad that he cannot hope to be able to attend his duties for the future, and wishes

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to resign if His Majesty will allow him the usual pension. He also requested leave of absence for six months, which his Excelleney has given him; but with regard to the other point, has avoided giving any answer, nor will he (the Lord Lieut.) explain himself on that head till he has received the Chief Justice's request by memorial in the usual form, and an answer from him, Lord Weymouth. This gentleman in his present state is totally incapable of discharging his duties, and there is very little probability of his recovery. The second Judge of the same Court is also so ill that he has not been able to stir out of his house for several months past; so that the whole business of the Common Pleas depends on the third judge, who is very infirm and much advanced in years. Recommends that Mr. Paterson, the Solicitor General, should be appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas if Mr. Clayton be permitted to retire with a pension. Has so frequently had occasion to state Mr. Solicitor General's abilities and zeal that it is unnecessary to repeat them. Will only say that he is allowed to be fully equal to the employment, and that from his Excelleney's first arrival, and throughout all the uncertainties of the servants of the Crown in the first Session of Parliament, and to this moment, he has been the constant and firm advocate of Government. He has expressed his wishes to succeed Mr. Clayton.—Dublin Castle. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

7 May. **125.** Earl of Glasgow to Lord ———.

Scotland, pcl. 46, No. 161.

Acknowledging his letter acquainting him with his appointment as High Commissioner to the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and other papers.—Edinburgh. 1 *p.*

[*This is a different letter from No.* 115.—*Ed.*]

8 May. **126.** Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1761–70, p. 268.

Informing him that the new title which Mr. William Henry Dawson has chosen having arrived, the necessary letter for that gentleman's creation will forthwith be despatched to Sir Robert Wilmot, as the letters for all the other creations have been, &c.

9 May. **127.** Jersey.

Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 21.

A paper "received from Col. Bentinck." Same as enclosed in a letter from Lord Albemarle of 10 May. *See under date* 22 Dec. 1770, *post.*

10 May. **128.** Recommendation by Comte de Châtelet, Ambassador from France, of an annexed memorial asking that a search may be made in Lord Weymouth's office for some papers supposed to have been brought by General Rufane from Martinique in 1763.—*French.* 1 *p.*

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 10.

12 May. **129.** Edw. Stanley to Richard Sutton, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, No. 32.

On the 2nd inst. the "Pelham" cutter, in the service of the Customs at Beaumaris, being at anchor in Port-ysky Bay in the co. of Pembroke, was attacked by two large smuggling cutters and

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a wherry, and, the officers being obliged to quit it, was boarded by the crew of the wherry. It has since been found at St. David's, on shore between two rocks, with several holes in the bottom, and almost rifled of everything. The Commissioners have offered a reward of 200*l.* for the conviction of any of the offenders. Asks that H.M.'s pardon may also be promised to such as shall discover any of their accomplices.—Custom-house, London. 1½ *pp.*

12 May. **130.** Secretary-at-War [Barrington] to Lord Weymouth.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 78.

Relative to the regiments for relief of those in Minorca and Gibraltar.

Endorsed: "Letters wrote to the Admiralty, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lieut. Gov. Boyd, and Lieut. Gov. Johnston, May 16th." 1½ *pp.*

12 May. **131.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Lord Weymouth.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 80.

Acknowledging letter of 2nd inst., acquainting him with promotion of the Duke of Gloucester to the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, &c. Thanks him for his congratulations on the additional rank that His Majesty has conferred on him, the Lord Lieutenant, by these promotions.—Dublin Castle. 1½ *pp.*

13 May. **132.** Lieut. Col. Rudolph Bentinck to Lord ————.

Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 18 a, b, and No. 22.

Enclosing a copy of a commission which was given to Sir Edward Conway and Mr. Bird when sent to Jersey on former disturbances in the reign of James I., and which therefore may point out something like the powers which would be requisite for a person to be sent there on this occasion; and another paper containing some ideas concerning the power and authority with which a King's advocate could be invested so as to be of real service in Jersey.

The enclosures, the second not being bound in its proper place. 4 *pp.* *See under date* 22 Dec. 1770, *post.*

13 May. **133.** Sir George Macartney to Mr. Wood.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 81.

Has received H.M.'s letters for the peerages of Lady Egmont, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Thomas Dawson, Mr. Ward, and Sir Penyston Lamb. The Lord Lieutenant has not yet made it public that they are come over, but waits till the other arrives for Mr. William Henry Dawson, which he supposes was delayed on account of the uncertainty with regard to his title. His Excellency is particularly solicitous about this gentleman, because, of all those recommended for the peerage, Mr. Dawson and himself, Sir George, were the only persons who had seats to give to Government on the vacancies.

A particular friend of my Lord Lieutenant's is to succeed to Mr. Dawson's seat.—Phœnix Park. 1½ *pp.*

14 May. **134.** Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1761–70, p. 270.

In answer to letter of the 5th. His Majesty approves the reasons as to the number of Major Generals to compose the relief. Also relative to the time for reviewing the Infantry. As to the music

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for the regiments, those on the Irish establishment are to conform to the rule laid down for the regiments on the British establishment, viz., that His Majesty does not permit more than one man per company as music, and that as to any advance of pay upon that of a private man, that is entirely a matter upon which the Colonels of Regiments are to determine.

15 May. Ireland, v. 437, No. 82.

135. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord [Weymouth].

The Duke of Leinster is very earnest for some answer to the letters transmitted on the 28th of last month. His Grace has written twice, and seems so determined on his point, that his Excellency is obliged again to ask for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

15 May. Ordnance, vol. 6, No. 7. Ordn.EntryBk., 1761–75, p. 190.

136. Lord Weymouth to the Lieut.-Gen. and Principal Officers of the Ordnance.

In answer to their letter of the 8th inst. In future His Majesty will not sign any warrant for arms, &c. for any regiment of militia till they (the Ordnance Board) have certified to one of his Principal Secretaries of State the particular quantity of ordnance stores that may appear to them to be necessary.—St. James's. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

15 May. Ordn.EntryBk., 1761–75, pp. 191–3.

137. The Same to Earl Powis.

With respect to his application for new arms for the Montgomeryshire militia. Encloses a copy of a letter from the Board of Ordnance returning the warrant which was sent to them for issuing the arms asked for, for the reasons therein given. Accordingly in future the Lord Lieutenants are to apply first to the Board of Ordnance for any stores that may be wanted. Refers him therefore to that Board.

The letter from the Board of Ordnance. They draw attention to the fact that this regiment of militia was only supplied with new arms, &c. in 1763, and that as they were only used one month in the year they could not have been worn out by fair means. They therefore submit the propriety of a particular enquiry into this affair, especially as many warrants had been lately received for new arming militia regiments, though the whole of them had been completed with arms, &c. within ten years.

16 May. Dom.Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 220.

138. Earl of Rochford to the Duke of Bolton.

Is directed to state that the King has no further occasion for his services as Governor of the Isle of Wight, having appointed Mr. Stanley to that Government. It is very disagreeable to his Lordship to be the conveyer of these orders.—Whitehall.

28 Oct. 1768 to 17 May 1770. Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 3.

139. Balambangan.

A summary of letters from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, Lord Weymouth, and others, relative to the settling of the Island of Balambangan by the Company. 6 *pp.*

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17 May.
Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 1.

140. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Giving information as to the regiments which are to compose the relief for Gibraltar and Minorca, &c.

16 and 18 May.
Ordn. Entry Bk., 1761–75, p. 194.

141. Militia Arms.

Two letters :—

(1.) Earl of Sussex to Lord Weymouth. Asking him for an order for arms for the Northamptonshire Militia.

(2.) The reply, referring him to the Board of Ordnance.

18 May.
Ordn. Entry Bk., 1761–75, p. 195.

142. Lord Weymouth to the Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

Urging despatch in the matter of the ornamented brass field-pieces for the present to the Emperor of Morocco.

18 May.
Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, pp. 166–8.

143. "Junius."

Petition of Charles Green Say, citizen and stationer, of London, setting forth that an information had been exhibited against him for printing and publishing a seditious libel under the signature of "Junius," in the *Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser*, No. 12,731, of 20th December 1769, of which he had taken a copy containing 136 sheets, but that he was absolutely ignorant both of the printing and publishing thereof, being at that time unable to transact any business through an apoplectic or paralytic fit, as appeared by the annexed affidavit; that the letter was not originally inserted in the *Gazetteer*, but was inadvertently and without his knowledge copied by his servants from the other newspapers; and that, sincerely disapproving of the former letters signed "Junius," he had actually engaged, at a considerable expense, in defence of Government, a writer of well known abilities to supply the *Gazetteer* with proper answers to the letters signed "Junius;" which answers were first printed in the *Gazetteer* under the signature of "Modestus," and were received by the public with great approbation. He prays therefore the stay of further proceedings.

The petition was referred to the Attorney General on May 18, with the affidavit of Dr. Wm. Pitcairn, quoted in the petition and entered on p. 168.

19 May.
Admiralty, v. 162, No. 3.

144. Commodore Proby to Lord [Weymouth ?].

Mr. Popham, late H.M.'s Consul General for Barbary, having applied for a representation as to his conduct, he, the Commodore, assures his Lordship that he has been very assiduous and attentive in giving intelligence of everything which has passed in Barbary. —"Pembroke," in Gibraltar Bay.

Endorsed: "R. 10th August by Mr. Popham." *2 pp.*

21 May.
Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 1; and (but there dated 22 May) Ireland, v. 437, No. 86.

145. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In answer to his letter of the 7th, recommending Mr. Patterson, the Solicitor General, to succeed Mr. Clayton (on his retiring on a pension) as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. His Majesty accepts the recommendation in favour of Mr. Patterson, though it

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has been usual to send a person from England to fill that important employment; and will permit Mr. Clayton's retirement on the usual pension.

22 May. Circular Bk., 1761–86, p. 78.

146. Circular from Lord Weymouth.

To the same as under 9 Jan. (*which see*), with addition of names of Mr. Richie, Mr. Catt, Consul General Munro, and Mr. Sampson, and omission of names of Sir Jas. Wright, Consul General Brusby, and Consuls Pasley, Cheap, and Popham.

With intelligence of the safe delivery of the Queen, happily brought to bed of a Princess, &c.

22 May. Ireland, v. 437, No. 85. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 3.

147. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant.

Directs him to strike the Duke of Leinster's name out of the list of Privy Councillors in Ireland. Sends H.M.'s letter for the purpose. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

22 May. Ordnance, v. 6, No. 8.

148. Principal Officers of the Ordnance to Lord Weymouth.

Relative to the colours for the Berkshire Militia. 1 *p.*

23 May. Admiralty, v. 162, Nos. 51 a, b, 52 a. b, and 53 a, b, c.

149. Lords of the Admiralty to the Same.

Three separate letters of this date, all enclosing letters, &c. received from Capt. Proby, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships, &c. in the Mediterranean; viz.,

1. A postscript added to the duplicate of his letter of 6th of April, giving an account that H.M.'s ship "Winchelsea" had been refused provisions duty-free at Tetuan, a privilege denied to English ships of war only.

2. Copies of letter of 28 March last, containing the result of his enquiry into the Spanish Ambassador's complaint relative to the three British seamen who escaped from a Spanish vessel off Cape St. Vincent, and were received and protected on board H.M.'s ship "Glory"; and of a letter enclosed from the Marquis del Real Thesoro, commanding officer of the Spanish marine at Cadiz, to Mr. Duff, H.M.'s pro-consul at that port, and of Capt. Holwell's answer thereunto.

[N.B.—Capt. Proby's letter is not among the enclosures.]

3. A copy of a letter from him, dated the 25th of March last, at Gibraltar, and of an account enclosed, received from Capt. Goodall of the "Winchelsea," of the state of the Spanish navy at Carthagena.

Capt. Goodall's account contains also a description of the dock-yard or arsenal at Carthagena. 14 *pp. or parts of pp.*

23 May. Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, No. 23.

150. Middlesex Election.

"The King's answer to an address, &c. of the Corporation of London on the Middlesex election, presented 23rd, 1770." 1½ *pp.*

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23 May. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 221.

151. Stanier Porten to Sir Joseph Ayliffe and Thos. Astle, Esq.

Directs them to show to Mr. Dalrymple the correspondence to and from the King's Ambassadors and Ministers in Holland and France from 1683 to 1693, together with the other papers relating to that period.—Whitehall.

24 May. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 54.

152. Capt. R. Spry to Lord Weymouth.

Asking for an allowance for extra expenses incurred during his late command in the Mediterranean, in consequence of his having been entrusted with the affairs of the different states of Barbary and also of the Republic of Genoa, in the execution of which employs he was oftentimes not only obliged to live in a different manner to what he should otherwise have done, but was under the necessity of residing a considerable time at Genoa, during the time the French were fitting out their armament for the conquest of Corsica, and of taking upon him the public character of Minister to that State.—London. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

25 May. Ireland, v. 437, No. 88.

153. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Acknowledging the receipt of letter of 17th inst. relative to transports.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

25 May. Scotland, v. 25, No. 161.

154. Earl of Glasgow to Lord ————.

Giving an account of the proceedings at the meeting of the General Assembly the previous day. Dr. Carlyle, H.M.'s Almoner for Scotland, was chosen Moderator.—Edinburgh. 1 *p.*

26 May. Scotland, v. 25. Nos. 162 a, b, and 163 a, b.

155. General Assembly.

Two letters from the Lord Commissioner (Earl of Glasgow) and the Moderator (Alex. Carlyle) of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, respectively, each enclosing the answer of the Assembly to His Majesty's letter.—Edinburgh.

The enclosures. $8\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

26 May. Scotland, pcl. 46, No. 162.

156. Marquis of Lorne to Lord ————.

In answer to his letter of the 22nd, containing the account o the birth of a Princess.—Edinburgh. 1 *p.*

27 May. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 56.

157. Commodore Proby to Lord Weymouth.

Stating what steps he proposes to take for carrying out the instructions contained in his Lordship's letter of the 1st, relative to the three ships which were to carry stores for the Russian squadron under Admiral Elphinstone.—"Pembroke," in Gibraltar Bay. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

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28 May. **158.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 89 a, b.

On the arrival of the letter of 22nd inst., for striking out the name of the Duke of Leinster from the Privy Council, Sir George Macartney immediately wrote to inform his Grace of it. Encloses a letter which he, the Lord Lieutenant, received in answer thereto. —Dublin Castle.

The Duke of Leinster's letter. He begs his Excellency to desire the Secretary of State to lay his most humble duty and thanks before His Majesty for the honour and favour done him in complying with his request. Also returns his sincere thanks to the Lord Lieutenant for the obliging part and trouble taken by him in obtaining what his Grace so much wished, particularly as it has prevented him taking an unprecedented step, and perhaps attended with some consequences, which, however, he would have run for the ease and satisfaction which he now feels in his own mind of being no longer of a Board which he *once* thought the most honourable. 4½ *pp.*

28 May. **159.** The Same to the Same.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 90.

Acknowledging letter of 22nd inst., announcing the birth of a Princess.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

29 May. **160.** Minorca.

Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 4 a, b.

Copy of a memorial from the Vicar General and superior ecclesiastics of Minorca to Major General Johnston, the Lieut. Governor, relative to the rights and privileges of the clergy; and of his answer thereto.

With the above is a copy of the memorial of the Island of Minorca to the Duke of Argyll, and of his answer thereto, dated 5 Sept. 1712. (*Spanish.*) 4½ *pp.*

29 May. **161.** Lord Weymouth to the Board of Ordnance.

Ordn. Entry Bk., 1761–75, p. 198.

In answer to their letter relative to the colours for the Berkshire Militia.

29 May. **162.** Robt. Wood to Mr. Cooper.

Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, p. 261.

It being necessary that the Secretary-at-War should be furnished with an authority under the Privy Seal to receive and give a sufficient discharge for the balance due to Great Britain from France on account of the maintenance of prisoners of war, which Count Châtelet, the French Ambassador, has received authority to pay, desires that the matter may be laid before the Lords of the Treasury, &c.—St. James's.

30 May. **163.** Peter Roubaud.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 11 a, b.

Memorial to the King, from Peter Roubaud, formerly a member of the Society of the Jesuits in Canada, sent to England by Genl. Murray (who had given him an asylum in his house against the persecutions of the Society), to give information to the Ministry

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of the state of the clergy and other things relative to the Colony, &c. Represents the services he has rendered during five Administrations, and requests His Majesty to enforce the payment of his pension of 10*l.* a month from the Jesuits. *French.*

Annexed is a certificate from Genl. Murray in Roubaud's favour, dated 2 May 1770. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. folio size, and* $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. small size.*

31 May.
Isle of Man, 1761–74, No. 73.

164. John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to the Earl of Rochford.

Acknowledging the receipt of his Lordship's congratulations on the birth of a Princess.—Isle Mann. 1 *p.*

1 June.
Church Bk., Scotland, 1761–89, pp. 120, 121.
Scotland, v. 25, No. 164.

165. Earl of Rochford to the Earl of Glasgow.

Acknowledging the receipt of his letter, with the answer of the Church of Scotland to His Majesty's letter, and their address to His Majesty, and informing him of the King's satisfaction with the same, and approbation of his Lordship's conduct.—Whitehall.

Similar letter to the Moderator.

[2] June.
Ireland, v. 437, No. 92 a, b.

166. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Lord Weymouth.

Sends a letter received from Gen. Peirson, to be laid before His Majesty. Is extremely sensible of General Peirson's distressed situation, but does not see how it is possible to afford him any relief in Ireland, consistently with the message sent to Parliament, 16th Nov. last, limiting the number of general officers who are to compose the staff upon the death or other avoidance of the then general officers to one commander-in-chief and five general officers; nor is he able to suggest any expedient whereby the General's losses may be made up to him that may not be extremely exceptionable, unless His Majesty will bestow a government upon him.—Dublin Castle.

General Peirson's letter. His distress arose from his having received orders to repair to Dublin by the 1st of July, after having returned from a year's duty there little more than nine months. He says the duty, by the changes introduced, had become impossible to be performed by any officer on the British side, without an expense beyond the appointment, or letting down his rank. He alludes to all the unlucky, expensive, and disadvantageous circumstances attending his appointment to the Irish staff, and says he would ask leave to resign the staff, if his private affairs would permit his paying so large a sum to Lord Tyrawley, without receiving any pay from Government; but he is proud to say his private affairs will not justify a hasty resignation, for though he has had the disposal of millions of the public money, his own fortune has received no increase from the trust committed to him. Doubts not that this circumstance alone, if placed before His Majesty, would secure his protection.—Dated from Hill Street. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

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2 June. **167.** The SAME to [the SAME].

Ireland, v. 437, No. 95.

Gives explanations in regard to the military promotions recommended in his official letter. Capt. Burton, of the 13th Dragoons, a constant opponent of Government, having been refused a recommendation to sell his commission, which he did not purchase, has resigned. He has never been on any other service than the mere routine of Irish quarters, nor much of that; and his friends deem it a very arbitrary act of Government not to reward his opposition by an indulgence contrary to H.M.'s regulations. Capt. Thos. Browne, who is recommended to succeed him, is an officer of very different service.

Is very sorry not to be able to suggest any expedient in favour of Gen. Peirson (who was strongly recommended to him by the Duke of Grafton) which may not be liable to be charged hereafter as an infraction of H.M.'s message concerning the staff. The additional number of men will come again before Parliament, and his first attention shall be to preserve the King's engagements, free from even the imputation of the least violation. Owns never to have been able to see Gen. Peirson's engagements with Lord Tyrawley as any other than a calculation of lives. Has considered again and again, and a government in Ireland seems the only field for the Royal goodness.

The impossibility of doing the duty in Ireland without three general officers is confirmed by Gen. Dilkes's application to go to Spa for his health. Is now also obliged to represent the case of Gen. Lambert, who has had two paralytic strokes, and requests leave to retire from the staff, for an equivalent to his wife and young family. The transferring an equal sum from his life to his wife's is certainly a bad bargain for the public; but if the first be considered at 300*l.*, and the remainder as a pension for his long and distinguished service, no one in Ireland can take exception to it, nor can it be pleaded in precedent by others as an equivalent to the staff. This will show how necessary it is that another officer on the staff should attend. Requests his Lordship to mention to His Majesty how much he is obliged to Gen. Hodgson for his constant attention and zeal. The carrying the Augmentation into execution in such a manner as he believes will prove expeditious and satisfactory, as well as consistent with the future utility of the non-effective fund, is greatly owing to Gen. Hodgson's discernment and activity. But his zeal has not been confined to his military situation, for when he might have had a seat in the Parliament, and have made the same use of it that is commonly done, he immediately upon his Excellency's recommendation relinquished it in favour of a gentleman who, it was thought, could take a very active part in support of Government. Will not presume to suggest who should fill the office of Commander-in-chief in case of a vacancy; but if a strict adherence to justice, discipline, and economy in the army, with a proper deference to the exigencies of H.M.'s Government, be a recommendation, is persuaded that Gen. Hodgson possesses these

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requisites. Has no motive for saying this but the good of the service and a due regard for the General's merit.—Dublin Castle. *Endorsed* "Private." *Holograph.* 7 *pp.*

About 2 June. Scotland, v. 25, No. 165 a, b.

168. Earl of Glasgow to Lord ———.

Enclosing the address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland upon the happy occasion of the safe delivery of the Queen.

The enclosure. *Received* 6 June. 3 *pp.*

4 June. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 5.

169. Sir John Fielding to Mr. Wood.

Has this day admitted one of the persons concerned in the late murder in Whitechapel as an evidence for the Crown. He charges Peter Conoway, who is in custody, Michael Richardson, and Owen Fox *alias* Tracey, as the perpetrators of it, and says that Conoway and Richardson are the two who fired and killed Mr. Venables and Mr. Rogers. Encloses a copy of a printed handbill, which is to be dispersed. Suggests that the names of the murderers should be published in the next *Gazette*.—Bow Street. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

There is no enclosure.

5 June. Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 20.

170. Lord Weymouth to Mr. Lempriere.

Described among papers relating to Jersey. *See under date* 22 Dec. *A draft.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

5 June. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 12.

171. Mr. Leake to Mr. Frazer.

Mr. Cooper wishes to receive a more formal notification of the sum to be inserted in the Privy Seal which is to authorise Lord Barrington to receive of the Comte de Châtelet the balance of the sum for the maintenance of prisoners, than what is contained in his, Mr. Frazer's, note of Saturday last; and also wishes to be informed of this matter in an official letter. Asks him to correct a mistake in the amount.—Treasury Chambers. 1 *p.*

5 June. Scotland, v. 25, No. 166.

172. Earl of Glasgow to Lord [Rochford].

Yesterday he dissolved the present meeting of the General Assembly, and appointed their next meeting for the 23rd May 1771. Represents very favourably their proceedings during the sitting, &c.—Edinburgh. 1 *p.*

7 June. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 59.

173. Commodore Proby to Lord Weymouth.

Acknowledging the receipt of his Lordship's letters of the 9th and 30th of January last, and the enclosure, &c. Explains the cause of the delay in his receiving them.—"Pembroke," in Gibraltar Bay. 2 *pp.*

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8 June. **174.** Earl of Rochford to the Earl of Glasgow.

Church Bk., Scotland, 1761–89, p. 122.

Acknowledging the address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on the Queen's delivery.

Scotland, v. 25, No. 167.

8 June. **175.** Sir George Macartney to Robert Wood, Esq.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 160.

Some difficulties having occurred with respect to the succession in the 14th Regiment of Dragoons, transmitted on the 6th, the Lord Lieutenant desires it may be postponed until they are removed.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

9 June. **176.** John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to the Earl of Rochford.

Isle of Man, 1761–74, No. 74 a, b.

Relative to a complaint against Lieut. Whiston, of the "Ranger" sloop of war, lately stationed on the coast of the Isle of Man, who, to evade the service of an action of arrest for debt, went on board the ship, then lying in the harbour, and gave defiance to the execution of it. The enclosed proceedings fully explain all the circumstances of the affair. This defiance of justice has produced a pretended belief as to the authority of the different jurisdictions of the Isle above and below the full sea mark. It will be seen what steps he has taken to clear up that particular with respect to private parties; but his Lordship's directions will be necessary with regard to H.M.'s ships, otherwise ships of war or in H.M.'s service may become an asylum for debtors and others who shall flee from justice.

Repeats his request relative to the powers of appointing a Deputy Governor.—Isle Mann.

The proceedings enclosed. 3½ *pp.*

10 June. **177.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord [Weymouth].

Ireland, v. 437, No. 101.

Thanks him for the kind manner in which he laid before His Majesty his, the Lord Lieutenant's, hopes of a cornetcy in the Blues for his son. Had heard of some doubt of the propriety of his request, and that His Majesty had reserved the commissions in the Blues for his own pages. Determining, therefore, that no request of his should interfere with any rule of H.M.'s service, he humbly recommended Capt. Browne. Hopes that H.M.'s service in Ireland will afford him some future opportunity of recommending his son for a commission which His Majesty will approve.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

15 June. **178.** Jersey.

Channel Islands, Entry Bk., 1761–98, No. 20.

Order in Council relative to the affairs of Jersey. [*See under date* Dec. 22.]

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15 June.
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 13.

179. An unsigned and unaddressed letter, dated from St. James's, in these words:—"Dear Sir, I am sorry for what you say of "Chewton's voyage to Smyrna, and shall be impatient to hear "what becomes of him, but Shadwell's going surprises me much, "and I hope he has thought better of it, as it is both his father's "wishes and mine he should continue with you. When I hear "further from you, I shall do what I can to replace him, if you "want one in his room. I wish much to contribute towards "keeping up your spirits in the cursed disagreeable situation in "which you are. Lord Weymouth has this morning spoke to "the King, who thinks you will be entitled to a retreat, when "all is over, in some shape or another, which it is hoped the "next summer may effect. I am directed to tell you so; but "as I shall be glad you had an official letter on that head, "written by the King's command to remain in the office upon "record, I shall postpone it till I hear from you, and shall only "tell you at present that a sinecure place or pension of 1,000*l.* "was mentioned. If you have anything particular to suggest, "let me have it, that I may fall in with your ideas as much as "I can. I hope you'll approve of my idea of pledging the "Royal promise as far as a formal letter can do it, and as far "as I am permitted, that you may have something to produce "should we be gone, tho' I think we shall meet the next winter's "Parliament, and squabble as usual thro' the Sessions. I am most "sincerely yours. You know my scrawl."
Endorsed: "Mr. Wood, June 15, 1770. Answ[d] ye 2 August "1770." *2 pp.*

15 June.
Ireland, v. 437, No. 99.

180. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
In answer to his letters of 2nd inst. By the office letter of yesterday's date it will be seen that His Majesty has not objected to any of the military successions. His Majesty has also expressed himself very graciously in regard to Gen. Peirson, and is greatly concerned at the bad account given of Gen. Lambert's health. The provision proposed for his family will meet with no difficulty when officially transmitted to the Treasury. His Majesty has also taken particular notice of the honourable mention made of Gen. Hodgson, and the favourable opinion he had already formed of that officer is confirmed. *A draft.* 1¾ *pp.*

16 June.
Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 5.

181. The Same to Mr. Carrington.
Directing him to deliver into H.M.'s office at Whitehall (as requested by Lord North) all papers, records, &c. now in his custody, formerly in the custody of John Anstis, Esq., Garter King at Arms, and all other books, papers, and manuscripts whatsoever, which have at any time been seized by him and are now in his custody, except such treasonable and indecent manuscripts, prints, or publications as it may be proper to destroy, all which are to be delivered to Mr. Fraser to be inspected and burnt.—St. James's. *A copy.* 1 *p.*

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17 June. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 14.

182. Memorandum concerning the christening of H.R.H. the Princess Elizabeth on Sunday evening, the 17th June 1770. "For "Mr. Wace."

18 June. Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 169.

183. LORD WEYMOUTH to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Encloses the petition of John Baptist Molony, convicted at the Surrey Summer Assizes in 1767, as a Popish priest, on the oath of the informer, William Payne, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. It was at the desire of the Duchess of Norfolk that this petition was laid before the King; and His Majesty, being inclined to listen to her Grace's request, has ordered this private letter to be written for his, the Attorney General's, opinion how far he may, with propriety and legality, extend his mercy towards him, and in what way it is properest to be done.

20 June. Admiralty, v. 161, No. 3.

184. MR. WOOD to MR. STEPHENS.

Is directed by Lord Weymouth to state in this private manner, for Sir Edward Hawke's information, that the King approves of the idea of adding a number of men to a guard-ship at Spithead, and another at Plymouth, as was done on a former occasion.—*A copy.* 1 *p.*

20 June. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 55 a, b.

185. MR. STEPHENS to MR. WOOD.

Sending a list of the ships now in the Mediterranean under the command of Commodore Proby.

The list enclosed. 2 *pp.*

After 21 June. Scotland, v. 25, No. 168 a, b.

186. Memorial of John Forbes, of Culloden, Esq., and other landowners within the parish of Kirkhill, within the county of Inverness, with the general concurrence of the elders and inhabitants of the said parish, to the Earl of Rochford, laying before him their petition to the Commissioners of the Annexed Estates in Scotland, praying their concurrence with the general voice of the whole parish, &c., in recommending Mr. Alexander Fraser, probationer, the son of an old and pious clergyman in that neighbourhood, for a presentation to the parish vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Robert Thomson, and in His Majesty's gift.

Endorsed: "Given to another person."

Their petition to the Commissioners of Annexed Estates enclosed; in which they strongly recommend Mr. Fraser, and urge reasons why he should be appointed rather than either of his two competitors, viz., Mr. Kenneth McAulay, who was already settled at Ardnamuchan, in Argyleshire, and one Mr. Grant, presently missioner at Fortwilliam. This petition is dated 21 June 1770. 3½ *pp.*

22 June. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 57.

187. LORD WEYMOUTH to COMMODORE PROBY.

In answer to his letter of the 27th past. His Majesty approved of his despatching a frigate after the Russian Fleet to execute the orders contained in his Lordship's letter of the 1st. Asks for the earliest information of the return of the frigate after having

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executed the commission. The French minister has stated that the squadron which must before this have sailed from Toulon is intended against Tunis. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

22 June. Ireland, v. 437, No. 103 a, b.

188. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Encloses a memorial from the Earl of Drogheda, Master General of the Ordnance in Ireland, asking that the clothing of the non-commissioned officers and private men of H.M.'s Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery, now consisting of a blue coat faced and lined with red, and blue breeches with a blue waistcoat made out of the old coat, may be changed to buff breeches and waistcoats, with buff lining to their coats, in order to be more uniform with that of the officers.—Dublin Castle.

The memorial. 2 *pp. and* 2 *parts of pp.*

25 June. Ireland, v. 437, No. 104 a, b.

189. The Same to the Same.

The letters patent appointing the Earl of Drogheda to be Master General of the Ordnance in Ireland do not confer the command of the Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery upon him, and he has therefore made application for a commission appointing him to the command of the regiment in like manner as the Earl of Kildare (now Duke of Leinster) was appointed thereto, a copy of whose commission is enclosed. Asks him to move His Majesty to sign a commission accordingly.—Dublin Castle.

The commission enclosed. 2 *pp.*

27 June. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 58 a to d.

190. Lords of the Admiralty to the Same.

Send copies of letters, dated the 28th May and 1st June respectively, from Capt. Proby, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in the Mediterranean, giving an account of his proceedings touching the three ships under English colours and furnished with Mediterranean passes, carried out by Rear-Admiral Elphinstone, which it is suspected are intended to be employed in a manner inconsistent with the neutrality His Majesty is determined to observe between the Empress of Russia and the Ottoman Porte; and also a copy of his letter (enclosed) to Admiral Spiridoff, Commander-in-chief of the Russian Fleet.

The enclosures. 8 *pp. or parts of pp.*

(*See* No. 197.)

27 June. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 223.

191. Receipt for the allowance from the Post Office to the clerks of the Earl of Rochford's office.

"N.B.—The last quarter, tho' not enter'd, has been received."

28 June. Admiralty, v. 161, No. 4.

192. Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth.

In consequence of his directions, have ordered H.M.S. "Dolphin" to be fitted out in order to carry Col. Monson to India. She will be ready to proceed on her voyage by Monday or Tuesday next, 1 *p.*

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30 June. **193.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to GOVERNOR WOOD.

Isle of Man, 1761–74, No. 75. Isle of Man Entry Bk., 1765–1817, p. 50.

In answer to letters of 11th April, 31st May, and 9th June. His Majesty is not unwilling to allow him, Mr. Wood, to absent himself from his Government on proper occasions for a reasonable time, but a great objection appeared against the manner proposed, by which the civil and military powers would be separated. The appointment of a standing Lieutenant Governor would induce an expectation of a salary being annexed to it, which can never be admitted, the establishment being already sufficiently loaded. The following method has therefore been approved. When he wishes to obtain the King's permission to be absent, he is to state the name of the Commanding Officer for the time being, who will be appointed Lieutenant Governor *pro hâc vice* only. He, Mr. Wood, must time his absence in such a manner that the administration of justice may not suffer for want of his presence at the decision of causes in the courts. This is to be done without the least expense to Government, and all the charges to be borne by him, Mr. Wood. The appointment of a surgeon lies with the Lords of the Treasury, to whom he must therefore make direct application. Has transmitted to their Lordships an extract of his letter relative to the petition of the inhabitants with regard to their trade. Has had commissions prepared for Peter John Haywood as deemster, and John Quayle as clerk of the Rolls, the meaning of the proclamation of 1765 being only to continue the necessary officers in their employments till proper persons should be appointed. The complaint against Lieut. Whiston has been referred to the Admiralty.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 4¼ *pp.*

June. **194.** Project of "Mons le Baron Cönders van Helpen, capitaine "au service, &c.," at Groningué, in Holland, offering to raise 1,200 sailors, &c. for His Majesty's service. Sent to Lord Bristol, and by his Lordship delivered to Lord Rochford, June 1770.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 15 a, b, c.

French, 3 documents, including the "Contract et condition," proposed by the Baron to be made between himself and His Majesty. 8 *pp.*

5 July. **195.** LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–73, pp. 7, 8.

Two letters of this date:—

(1.) In answer to his letter of the 22nd past, as to the clothing of the Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery. His Majesty approves of the alteration proposed.

(2.) Signifying His Majesty's compliance with the request of the Earl of Drogheda, to be appointed to the command of the above regiment.—St. James's.

6 July. **196.** CAPT. SPRY to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 60 a, b.

Relative to his application for an allowance for the very great expense he had been put to during his command in the Mediterranean. Represents the impossibility of particularizing the different expenses, with any degree of exactitude as he was informed by

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Mr. Wood it would be necessary to do. Annexes, however, an account of such as he is at present able to ascertain. Hopes some allowance will be made for his expenses on his reception of the Emperor of Germany. It was in his power to have reimbursed himself, having instructions to draw for such moneys as he should have occasion for in the execution of H.M.'s different services; but having money of his own which accrued to him by the freights made by H.M.'s frigates under his commands, he thought it the best way of remitting it to England, not doubting but he should be immediately repaid it on his return. Hopes, therefore, he will not suffer by his confidence in H.M.'s Treasury.

The account annexed. One entry is, "To paid a certain great "person, as a reward for giving me secret intelligence of what was "transacting in the Senate respecting the cession of Corsica to "France, 200*l*." 3½ *pp*.

10 July. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 6 a, b, c.

197. Commodore Proby to the Same.

Though not properly authorized by the Lords of the Admiralty to correspond with his Lordship, thinks it his duty (having been acting in consequence of his Lordship's letters to Lieut. Col. Boyd, Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar,) to enclose a copy of his orders to Capt. Goodall, of H.M.S. "Winchelsea," together with a copy of his letter to Admiral Spiridoff, which is of the same tenor and date with one he wrote to Rear Admiral Elphinstone, in case Capt. Goodall should find them on separate services.—Pembroke, in Cadiz Bay.

The enclosures. The letter to Admiral Spiridoff, Commander-in-chief of the ships of H.I.M. the Empress of All the Russias, employed in the Mediterranean, relates to three vessels under English colours, provided with Mediterranean passes upon a representation that they were to carry stores, which were fitted out so as to give great reason to suspect that Admiral Elphinstone intended to employ them in a manner inconsistent with the neutrality observed by His Majesty. Represents the dangerous consequences of their permitting ships so fitted out to sail under British colours and passes, and desires that the passes be given up. 5 *pp*.

10 July. Isle of Man, 1761–74, No. 76.

198. Isle of Man.

"Copy of Treasury minute relating to distress of inhabitants of "the Isle of Man represented by Gov. Wood and transmitted by "Ld. Rochford." It simply states that the letter was read. ½ *p*.

12 July. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 16.

199. Capt. Goodall to —— Hayes, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Smyrna.

Asks for information about the situation of the English at Smyrna with respect to the Turks. Gives his reasons for not calling at Smyrna, as he was desirous of doing, and takes this method of conveying a letter instead.—"H.M.S. Winchelsea," off Scio. 2 *pp*.

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13 July. Admiralty, v. 161, No. 5.

200. R. Wood to Mr. Stephens.

Lord Weymouth was much pleased to hear of the state of forwardness of the two ships of the line, and hopes that the ships may be now fit to proceed to sea. If that be so, my Lord will take the King's pleasure with regard to their destination, and is glad to find Sir Edward Hawke approves this private manner of writing.

P.S.—Sends an extract from a letter in cipher from Lord Weymouth to Mr. Lynch, of this day's date, for directions to be sent to Commodore Proby accordingly.—St. James's. *A copy marked* "Private." 1 *p.*

13 July. Ireland, v. 437, Nos. 108, 109.

201. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Two letters of this date :—

(1.) Returning a commission for alteration. 1 *p.*

(2.) Acknowledging the receipt of letter of 5th inst. relative to the uniform of the men of the Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery. —Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

13 July. Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, p. 261.

202. Robt. Wood to Mr. Cooper.

Encloses an account of the extraordinary disbursements of Mr. Popham, late H.M.'s Consul to the Emperor of Morocco.—St. James's.

14 July. Isle of Man, 1761–74, No. 77 a, b, c.

203. John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to the Earl of Rochford.

Will, after mature deliberation, write fully on his Lordship's letter of 30th ult. Is very averse to troubling him with mere ceremonials, but it is expected from him by the people. The 5th July (Midsummer Day) has for ages past been of the utmost importance in this Island. It was then that the Sovereign Lord or his representative appeared at a congress of all his people on a hill in the centre of the Isle, anciently erected for that purpose, and there annually promulgated the laws, and did a variety of business for the good government of the Isle, it being called a Court of Tynwald. The day was a jubilee to the whole country at their Lord's expense, and ever held in the highest esteem and veneration. Since the Isle has been vested in the Crown, this great day has been necessarily passed over, for there were no funds to answer the expenses of it. Still he has been pressed on all sides not to withhold from them their ancient and favourite custom, and at length this year was obliged to give way to their earnest solicitations. Passing over the formalities of the day, will only state that the Lord Bishop of the Isle gave a sermon as usual in St. John's Chapel, and then at the head of the clergy, presented to him, the Governor, the address [of which the enclosed is a copy]. His reply is also enclosed. They all then proceeded to the Tynwald Hill, and went through the accustomed ceremonies and business of the day, which gave the utmost satisfaction to about 10,000 people present, and universally to the whole Island.—Isle Mann.

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The enclosures. The address is signed by (apparently) all the clergy of the Isle, with their respective cures set opposite their names. 8 *pp. or parts of pp.*

18 July. **204.** Isle of Man.

Isle of Man, pcl. 10, No. 3.

Copy of the Establishment of the Civil Officers of the Isle of Man. It is a warrant signed by three of the Lords of the Treasury, and addressed to Charles Lutwidge, Esq., Receiver General and Collector of the Revenues in the Isle of Man. The following is a list of the principal Officers:—

	£
John Wood, Esq., Governor - - - -	600
Charles Searle, Esq., Attorney General - -	100
Peter John Heywood, Esq., Deemster of the Southern Division - - - -	100
Daniel Mylrea, Esq., Deemster of the Northern Division - - - -	100
John Quayle, Esq., Clerk of the Rolls - -	50
Do. Clerk of the Council - -	50
Rev. Thomas Castley, Chaplain to the Governor -	25
John Clague, Clerk of the Cheque - - -	5
&c. &c. &c. 2 *pp.*	

18 July. **205.** Lord Weymouth to the Lords of the Treasury.

Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, pp. 262–4.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Capt. Spry, late Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships, &c. in the Mediterranean, with an account of disbursements by him from 23rd June 1767 to 9th November 1769.

Capt. Spry's letter. [*See* the original, 6 July, No. 196.]

19 July. **206.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 61 a, b.

Send copies of a letter from Capt. Proby, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships, &c. in the Mediterranean, dated 26th of last month, giving an account that the Emperor of Morocco has reversed his orders for obliging the captains of H.M.'s ships to pay duty for what provisions they should take in at any of his ports; and of the enclosures therein, viz., copies and extracts of letters from Mr. Sumbell, His Imperial Majesty's Secretary, and the British Vice-Consuls at Tangier and Tetuan to Mr. Sampson, the British Consul at Gibraltar, and from Mr. Sampson to himself.

The enclosure. 4½ *pp.*

20 July. **207.** ——— to Commodore Proby.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 1.

Directing him to take certain precautions, advice having been received of some European ships from the Levant having appeared to be infected with the plague, which, it is said, rages at Alexandria.—St. James. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

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20 July. Ireland, v. 437, No. 107. And Ire. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 10.

208. [Lord Weymouth] to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Sends copies of the letters he writes by this night's post to the Governors of Minorca, Gibraltar, Guernsey, and Jersey, and to the Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and Consuls in his Department, upon the infection from ports in the Mediterranean. Is persuaded his Excellency will take every proper precaution. *A draft.* 1 *p. and* 2 *lines.*

25 July. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 2 a, b.

209. Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Viscount Weymouth.

Send a copy of a letter from Capt. Proby, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships, &c. in the Mediterranean, enclosing an extract of one to him from Capt. Jervis, of the "Alarm," giving an account of a small French squadron being fitted out at Toulon, in order, as is reported, to call the Bey of Tripoli to an account for having seized some Corsican vessels since that Island has been under the dominion of France; and of some other small vessels having been fitted out at Toulon, two of them for the service of Corsica, and two to watch the operations of the Russian fleet.

The enclosure, dated 29th June, "Pembroke," in Cadiz Bay. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

26 July. Treas. Entry Bk. 1763–75, p. 265.

210. Lord Weymouth to the Lords of the Treasury.

Mr. Tatem, H.M.'s Consul at Messina, now in England, having represented the danger of returning to his consulship because of some powerful enemies he has raised there, whose interests it was necessary for him to oppose in the discharge of his duty as Consul, his Lordship, on enquiry, is informed, as well from Mr. Hamilton, H.M.'s Minister at Naples, as from the Neapolitan Minister here, that, however unjustly he may have incurred the displeasure of some persons there, it would be highly imprudent for him to run the risk of the personal resentment of those who have taken offence at his behaviour. During many years' residence at Messina as H.M.'s Consul, Mr. Tatem has behaved himself with great integrity and much zeal for H.M.'s service. Having represented him to the King as a man of unblemished character, whose affairs have rather suffered than been advanced by H.M.'s service, transmits to their Lordships this account of his case. Thinks it would be no more than justice to Mr. Tatem's services if His Majesty would allow him a sum not exceeding 1,000*l.*

26 July. Warrant Bk., v. 33, p. 97.

211. Oath administered by Lord Weymouth to Montagu Wilkinson, Esq., on admission to the office of one of the clerks of the Signet.

4 Aug. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 17.

212. Report of the Attorney General upon the Petition of John Baptist Molony. [*See* No. 183.] Is of opinion that the punishment in this case, like all other punishments, is subject to His Majesty's prerogative of mercy; but whether His Majesty, upon a general view of the severity of the law, in a case not accompanied with any special circumstances, shall think fit to exert his royal authority in putting at present a period to a punish-

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ment by a law which is still left in force, is submitted to His Majesty's wisdom. 1½ *pp.*

6 Aug. Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 6.

213. Report of the ADVOCATE GENERAL (James Marriott) as to whether, by the Law of Nations and established usage, the subjects of neutral powers may hire their ships to any power at war, for the purpose of carrying warlike stores and soldiers, without breach of the neutrality of their own state. Is of opinion that the purpose expressed in the contract, making the nature of this act to be hostile, such hiring is a breach of neutrality personally in the party who contracted, but possibly not a breach of neutrality in the State itself, so long as no authority is given by the State to such contracting, and so long as it receives no intimation in form of such proceeding from a belligerent power, and is not required by it immediately and publicly to prohibit such assistance to its enemies, by proclamation or otherwise. When such ships fall into enemies' hands, the owners or crews run all the risk that the subjects of the power to whom they have engaged themselves are exposed to.—Twinsted Hall. *A copy.* 1 *p.*

6 Aug. Ireland, v. 437, No. 111.

214. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Recommends the further prorogation of Parliament from 28th of this inst. August to 16th October next.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

6 Aug. Scotland, v. 25, No. 169 a to c.

215. JO. CAMPBELL to LORD ———.

Notifying the transmission, viâ Mr. Rowe their agent, of the annual report of the Commissioners for Managing the Annexed Estates in Scotland, to be laid before His Majesty.—"Annexed Estates Office."

The report and schedules of heads of expenditure, with the items stated, &c. Schedule No. 1 is a list of leases granted of the Annexed Estates since February 1767. The Commissioners continued their contributions towards the expenses of Mr. James Robertson, employed on a botanical search. The other heads are for enclosing farms, aids to manufacturers, expenses of apprentices, salaries to schoolmasters, &c. 19 *pp.*

31 May and 7 Aug. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 18 a to d.

216. Two letters and a memorial from RICHARD BALL, surgeon, and another memorial from him, joined with the Rev. C. Willm. Tonyn, chaplain to the factory of Algiers, praying for payment of salaries due, and in Mr. Ball's case for extraordinary expenses, &c. in carrying despatches to Minorca. They represent the reason why their application was not made sooner to have been the continual expectation of the arrival of James Bruce, Esq., H.M.'s Consul at Algiers, of whom, for two years, since he went on his tour to the Levant, no account had been received. Mr. Ball dates his letters, &c. from No. 4, Blewett Buildings, Fetter Lane, Holborn. To his second petition are annexed an affidavit deposing to the truth of his statements, and copies of papers for proof of the same. 6 *pp. or parts of pp. of different sizes.*

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8 Aug. **217.** Earl of Rochford to Lord Commr. Smythe.

Criml. Papers, v. 13, 1767–72, p. 206.

For information as to the time for which he had ordered Savage, the unfortunate young man whom he had so compassionately respited, to be transported, His Majesty having acceded to an application to suffer him to transport himself for that term.—Whitehall.

10 Aug. **218.** The Same to Governor Wood.

Isle of Man, 1761–74, No. 78. Isle of Man Entry Book, 1765–1817, p. 52.

The address of the Bishop and clergy of the Isle of Man gave the King great satisfaction. His, Mr. Wood's, answer likewise was approved. By some means a copy of them got into the public papers before there was time to insert them in the *Gazette*, which, on future occasions of this sort, should be guarded against. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

11 Aug. **219.** Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, pp. 12, 13.

Sends a copy of a letter from Lord Barrington. Directs him to give orders for relieving the four companies of the 48th Regiment in the Isle of Man accordingly.

The Secretary-at-War's letter is also entered.

14 Aug. **220.** Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Rochford.

Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 7.

The frigate which Lord Edgcumbe, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships at Plymouth, sent out in quest of the Algerine cruiser, mentioned in his, Lord Rochford's, letter of the 19th past, is returned into that port, having been unable to gain intelligence of any such vessel. 1 *p.*

15 Aug. **221.** Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 14.

In answer to his letter of the 6th inst., His Majesty approves of the further prorogation of Parliament to the 16th Oct. as proposed.

16 Aug. **222.** Report of the Attorney General as to the steps he has taken to punish the publishers of a libel containing certain insults to princes in alliance with His Majesty. In a slip of paper annexed, it is suggested, that, in the interval before the first day of term when proceedings could be taken, the publication of any more such papers should be forbidden, but that this should be done in such a way that the man must not understand that his forbearing to print for the future is to exempt him from punishment for what is past. 2 *pp. and a slip of paper.*

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 19 a, b.

16 Aug. **223.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 113.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of 11th inst., and enclosure, relative to the relief of the companies in the Isle of Man.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

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17 Aug. Ireland, v. 437, No. 112 a to d.

224. The SAME to the SAME.

Relative to two of the successions transmitted by this night's mail. Lord Bellamont so earnestly presses to have his case laid before the King, that his Excellency cannot refuse. If His Majesty thinks his Lordship's claim upon that transaction in Lord Hertford's Government founded, his Excellency would recommend the exchange with Lieut.-Col. Burton, whose private affairs (as stated in his memorial) induce him to retire from his regimental situation, but who would be extremely sorry to quit H.M.'s service entirely. They are both very active young men, full of zeal, and are likely in case of a war to do good service. Knows no other method which can so well facilitate the rank Lord Bellamont petitions for. Col. Burton was very active at critical times to support the King's measures in Parliament, and the Lord Chancellor describes Lord Bellamont's abilities as very useful in the Upper House. Lord Halifax wishes that Col. Burgoyne, of the 58th, may succeed Col. Burton; but, from motives for the advancement of H.M.'s service in Ireland, his Excellency has, in the first instance, humbly recommended Lord Bellamont's exchange.

The other is the case of Capt. Williamson, son of Genl. Williamson, one of the eldest of captains on the Irish establishment. He is recommended on account of his merit and losses in the service.

The other day a motion was made by a member of Parliament, in the Duke of Leinster's interest, and in his Grace's county, where he is supposed to be irresistible, to address His Majesty upon the prorogation; but it was rejected unanimously. From hence it may be guessed what conduct other counties are likely to hold at their assizes which are impending. In truth, though there are many very indefatigable here to spread the flame to this country, his Excellency believes that, with proper management, Ireland will scarcely be prevailed upon to adopt the example of other parts of H.M.'s dominions.—Leixlip. *Marked* "Private." *Holograph.*

Annexed are memorials from Lord Bellamont and Col. Burton, and a "copy of the humble petition of Sir Charles Coote which "was given to the King by Genl. Conway in Decr. '65 or February "'66, at the desire of Lord Hertford." 12 *pp. or parts of pp.*

18 Aug. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 4.

225. LORD WEYMOUTH to COMMODORE PROBY, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s Ships in the Mediterranean.

The secret letter enclosed will show him the necessity of transmitting the King's commands through his Lordship's channel, according to the directions he, the Commodore, receives from the Admiralty by this conveyance, as it is important that the subject of that despatch should pass through as few hands as possible. Directs him, therefore, not only to avoid mentioning anything that can lead to the subject of that letter in his correspondence with the Admiralty, but also to recommend secrecy to those to whom it may be necessary to communicate its contents. Is commanded to recommend the most particular attention to the Spaniards at

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this conjuncture. The Court at Madrid was never more irritated at the behaviour of our sea officers at Cadiz than at present; and the Spanish Ambassador has made repeated complaints that our ships are constantly blocking up that port for the purposes of contraband. As it is very plain that too much reason has been given for complaints of that kind, it is the King's positive order that the ships under the Commodore's command should not go there without real business, and that when they enter that port the strictest care is to be taken to prevent contraband, as well as deserters from his Catholic Majesty's service from taking refuge on board H.M.'s ships.—St. James's. "No. 6." *A draft.* 1¾ *pp.*

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 5.

The secret letter referred to from Lord Weymouth to the same Commodore. As there is too much reason to suspect that His most Christian Majesty's councils are not governed by the pacific spirit which has made it the King's constant endeavour, since the breaking out of the present war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, to conciliate those powers and restore peace, it was impossible to look on the measure of sending two French frigates into the Archipelago with indifference. His Lordship, therefore, remonstrated against that step, when the Duc de Choiseul mentioned it to the King's Minister at Paris, without, however, being able to get a satisfactory answer, or to obtain an order for stopping the frigates, which sailed, on the morning of the 29th past, for the Levant, in company with two other frigates or xebeques. Sends the names of the four ships and of their commanders. Directs him to send into the Archipelago at least an equal force, under the command of a discreet and prudent officer, with instructions to observe most exact neutrality in every respect towards the powers at war, and to be particularly cautious not to give the least offence to the Turks, either at sea or in any of their ports, as also to make no alteration in his friendly behaviour towards the French, but to show them the usual civilities upon every occasion. Nor is he upon any account to depart from this general rule for his conduct, unless the French should attack either of the powers at war, in which case he is first to exhort them to desist, and, if that does not succeed, to compel them by force. As it is much wished to avoid coming to this extremity, if possible, the instructions to the officer on this command are to be extremely explicit not to fire upon the French frigates till they are actually engaged with the ships of either of the belligerent powers.

Gives detailed instructions as to the movements of the squadron, the sending of intelligence home, &c. In order to enable the Commodore to perform this service, the "Dorsetshire" and "Edgar" are ordered to join him, and such further reinforcement will be sent as shall appear necessary. He is not, however, to wait for their arrival before despatching the frigates. As the object of this measure is to facilitate and promote a conciliation between the belligerent powers, and to prevent the calamities of war from spreading, so the language of the officer sent on this service is to correspond with His Majesty's views, whenever it may be proper

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to talk of those matters either with the Russians or Turks, particularly the latter. And he may avow that, in this view, His Majesty will not remain an indifferent spectator should any power whatsoever encourage either of the parties to continue the war by openly giving them their assistance. Cannot finish this letter without recommending two objects to his care; one is to give particular caution to the officer who is to go on this service with regard to the plague, said to have broken out in different places; the other is a most scrupulous attention not to give the least offence to the Turks in any shape, especially in giving no protection to Greeks or any others who may attempt to screen themselves under the King's colours. Not only is the strictest care to be taken that nothing of this kind shall happen, but it will also be necessary to satisfy the Turks of the exactness with which such a conduct is observed, and allow them to see and be convinced of the unjustness of any suspicions of that kind which may be industriously raised by those who will wish to make the Porte take offence at the appearance of H.M.'s ships in those seas. —St. James's. No. 7. *A draft, marked* "Secret." 8½ *pp.*

19 Aug.
Admiralty, v. 162, No. 9 a to d.

226. Commodore Proby to Lord Weymouth.

Acknowledges letters of 22nd May and 22nd June. On arrival at Mahon, found Rear Admiral Elmanoff and one of the ships referred to in the above-mentioned letter of June 22. Encloses a copy of the letter he immediately wrote to the Admiral, and of his answer, by which it will be seen that disarming the said ship was the only method in the Admiral's power (which both General Johnstone and himself thought quite sufficient) to answer His Majesty's intentions as to the neutrality to be observed in the present war between Russia and the Porte. Transmits also Lieut. Dishington's account of the transactions of the Russians.—[H.M.S.] "Pembroke," in Hieres Bay.

The enclosures. The last-mentioned describes the attack made by Rear Admiral Elphinstone, on the 28th of May, on the Turkish squadron. Some of the Turkish ships carried 42 pounders, and had four guns abaft, which threw a stone shot of 240 pounds weight. One of these guns was burst by a shot going into the muzzle of it. Its splinters killed 30 and wounded 60 men. The Russian loss was very inconsiderable. Admiral Spiridoff (the Russian Admiral) desired Rear Admiral Elphinstone to take the command of the whole fleet. 11 *pp.*

20 Aug.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, p. 34.

227. Postmaster General (Sandwich and Le Despencer) to Lord ———.

Asking for an order from the Crown for the body of one Robert Hazlitt, who was sentenced to death at the last Durham assizes for the robbery of the Newcastle mail on Gateshead Common, to be hung in chains, as had always been done in cases of mail robberies,—the judge having declined to grant such orders, but respited the execution to give time for an application for that purpose.—General Post Office. 2 *pp.*

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20 Aug. **228.** Earl of Rochford to the Lords of the Treasury.

Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, pp. 266–8.

Sends a copy of a letter from Mons. Frances, His most Christian Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, stating that Le Comte de Guines, who is named Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Court of France, is on the point of setting out to replace Mons. le Comte de Châtelet, and also of a note received from Mr. Howe by Mons. Frances, with respect to the usual indulgence in regard to baggage.

The enclosures are entered.

21 Aug. **229.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Ireland, v. 437, No. 117.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of 15th as to the prorogation to the 16th of October. Has signed a proclamation accordingly. —Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

22 Aug. **230.** Lords of the Admiralty to the Same.

Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 8 a, b.

Send a copy of a letter from Capt. Pasley, Commander of H.M.'s sloop "Weazle," arrived at Spithead from the coast of Africa, giving an account of his proceedings on that coast.

The enclosure. There is not this year one vessel of any kind trading on the whole coast from Cape Blanco to Senegal. The inhabitants of the coast between Cape Blanco and the island of Arguin, though they subsist entirely by fishing, have neither boat nor canoe, except what they might have formerly purchased from the traders at Portendic, but which must have long ago fallen to pieces for want of repair, as there is not within 30 leagues of any part of that coast one stick of wood fit for that purpose. Arguin and all the islands within Cape Blanco lie so contiguous to the main that there is generally a passage to them at low water. 4 *pp.*

23 Aug. **231.** The Same to the Same.

Four despatches of this date, all enclosing copies of letters, &c. from Capt. Proby, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in the Mediterranean, viz.:—

Admiralty, v. 161, No. 6 a, b, c.

(1.) Of a letter, dated 10 July last, with copies of three he had received from Mr. Consul Fraser at Algier, respecting an Algerine cruiser driven into Gibraltar Bay on the 22nd of Oct. last, and prevented sailing from thence by a squadon of Spanish xebecks. The third also relates to the illicit use made of our Mediterranean passes in those parts.

The enclosures. 10 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 7 a to j.

(2.) Of letters, dated the 10th, 12th, and 20th of July last, with several papers enclosed therein, relative to some disputes between himself and the Governor of Cadiz, touching the delivering up of deserters, and some indignities offered by the Spanish soldiers to His Majesty's colours. It appears from one of the enclosures in Mr. Proby's letter of the 20th of July that one of the terms insisted on by the Court of Spain was that Irishmen were not to be

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looked on as subjects of Great Britain. As Mr. Proby had desired instruction relative to deserters in general, and how far the protection of the British colours might be given to those who demand it in future, their Lordships desire the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereupon.

The enclosures. In a letter of 3rd July (7 d) to Mr. Harris, Secretary to H.M.'s Embassy at Madrid, Commodore Proby states that the Irish in the service of Spain were, in his opinion, the sole cause of the disputes which had happened between the Governor and himself; and again that the captains and officers of the ships under his command had been treated with extreme politeness by the captain of the "Atalante" and several other of His Catholic Majesty's sea officers at Cadiz, who invited them to an elegant dinner on shore, left directions at all the public-houses not to allow an English officer to pay that day for anything they might call for, carried them to the bull feast and opera, got them boxes at each, and would not admit of their being at the least expense. This was a circumstance which had never happened before, and which Capt. Durrell would make the best return to in his power. 49 *pp. or parts of pp.*

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 7 a, b.

(3.) Of a letter of 2nd June last, containing some intelligence received from Mr. Consul Dick at Leghorn, relative to a French squadron said to be fitting out at Toulon.

The enclosure. 3½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 8 a to d.

(4.) Of a letter of 15th July last, giving an account of a fray that had happened between the purser of the "Pomona" and the Spanish guard at Cadiz, and that the former had been sent to prison, and detained there, notwithstanding all the application made to the Governor in his behalf. Also a copy of a letter from Capt. Davies, of the "Pomona," on the same subject.

The enclosures, including a copy of the letter which Mr. Proby wrote to the Governor. 9 *pp. or parts of pp.*

29 Aug. Criml. Papers, v. 13, 1767–72, p. 214.

232. Earl of Rochford to the High Sheriff of Co. of Durham (Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.)

Directs him to cause the body of Robert Hazlitt, capitally convicted for the robbery of the Newcastle mail on Gateshead Common, to be hung in chains immediately after execution, according to the request of the Postmaster General.—Whitehall.

1 to 31 Aug. Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 9 a to j.

233. Letters and enclosures relative to a French vessel in Southampton Harbour, suspected to be a smuggler, which was watched to prevent any one going on board who might have been concerned in the fire which happened in the dockyard at Portsmouth; and also relative to a Frenchman, named Poulain, supposed to have been employed in carrying despatches of a particular nature to France. The suspected French vessel sailed from Southampton with no one except the original crew on board. Capt. Stott (9 i), who first gave information about Poulain, in consequence of directions, followed him over to Calais, thence to Dunkirk and St. Omers, returned to Calais, crossed over to

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Dover, and then posted on to Canterbury, finally coming up with him near Dartford in the Rochester coach. From Dartford, Poulain, with two English women who had been with him, set out for London, and was to set up at the Golden Cross at Charing Cross. The papers consist of the following:—

Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth, 1 Aug. (three enclosures. Lord Weymouth to the Lords of the Admiralty, 2 Aug. Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth, 11 Aug. (one enclosure) and 16 Aug. (one enclosure). Ph. Stephens to Robt. Wood, Esq., 31 Aug. 12½ *pp.*

2 Sept.
Ireland, v. 438, No. 1.

234. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Mr. Wood.

Apologises for not writing in his own hand, being at this moment rendering perhaps the last offices to poor Lady Townshend. Refers to a Royal mark of favour to Col. Luttrell. The answer to Lord North was also private, and, not having heard till last night whether the King had approved of the arrangement submitted, he could not communicate anything officially on the subject. Asks him to assure Lord Weymouth that no one wishes more cordially and respectfully than himself to cultivate that good understanding and confidence which hath hitherto marked his Lordship's conduct. —Leixlip Castle. 2 *pp.*

7 Sept.
Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, p. 268.

235. Robt. Wood to Mr. Rowe.

In reference to Mr. Popham's Bill of disbursements. Lord Weymouth has nothing new to lay before the Lords of the Treasury by way of proof of the charges, but is upon the whole of opinion that the sooner that bill is paid the better, as the man's distresses increase by the delay, and his attendance here involves him in expense.—St. James's.

8 Sept.
Ireland, v. 438, No. 4.

236. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Relative to the embarkation of troops for the relief at the Isle of Man.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

11 Sept.
Ireland, v. 438, No. 3.

237. Lord Barrington to the Same.

Relative to the embarkation of the troops for the relief at Minorca and Gibraltar.—War Office. 2 *pp.*

12 Sept.
Admiralty, v. 162, No. 10, a to f.

238. Lords of the Admiralty to the Same.

Send a copy of a letter from Capt. Proby, and enclosures, [on the same subject as that of the letter from the same to Lord Weymouth of 19 Aug., *which see*,] a list of the Russian and Danish ships in the harbour of Mahon on the 8th of last month, and Lieut. Dishington's account of the transactions of the Russians, and of the proceedings (by report) of the Danish Fleet before Algiers; also some intelligence as to the Russian and Turkish fleets received by way of Malta.

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The enclosures, the last in French, giving an account of the attack made by the Russian Admiral on the Turkish squadron on the 5th of July near the port of "Berno." 17 *pp. or parts of pp.*

15 Sept. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 11.

239. Commodore Proby to Lord Weymouth.

Acknowledging his Lordship's letter of July 20th last, relative to the appearance of the plague on some European ships from the Levant, and detailing the orders issued by him thereupon to the captains of the ships under his command.—H.M.S. "Pembroke," in Genoa Mole. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

15 Sept. Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, No. 35 a, b.

240. Thos. Oakley, Mayor of Deal, to H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State.

Transmits a petition received from a number of seamen on board an English ship in the Downs in the Russian service. Has been verbally applied to by several others belonging to the other ships in the Russian service to the same purpose.

The petition. The petitioners belonging to the ship "General Conway," complain that their articles had been violated by taking in Russian troops and sailing under the Russian flag, and by the fact that they were to fight the ship during their time of service, being liable to any punishment the Russians might think proper to inflict on them. They state that they were unwilling to proceed on the voyage. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

15 Sept. Ireland, v. 438, No. 7.

241. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord [Weymouth].

His Lordship's earnestness to serve his, Lord Townshend's, son on a former occasion naturally directs him to a future application. There is a cornetcy vacant in Col. Hales's regiment; but as, in the King's disposal of the two last cornetcies, my Lord Chancellor Lifford's son went to that on full pay, and Lord Loftus's relation to one without, conceives it would please Lord Loftus and advantage H.M.'s service, if Mr. Loftus were to go to that in Hales's. Humbly requests Mr Loftus's commission in the 9th for his own son.—Leixlip. *Marked* "Private."

Endorsed: "Lord Rochford answered this letter that the King "would approve the recommendation." 2 *pp.*

14 & 18 Sept. Ireland, v. 438, No. 6. Admiralty, v. 160, Nos. 12, 13.

242. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant, Sir John Hort, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Hamilton, Sir Hor. Mann, and Lieut. Governor Boyd.

The Spanish Ambassador has stated that his Court has reason to believe that Monsr. Bucarelli, Governor of Buenos Ayres, had, without particular orders from his Catholic Majesty, sent out an armed force to disposses the English of Port Egmont in the Falkland Islands, and that his Catholic Majesty thought proper to apprize the King of it through him, Prince Masseran, to prevent misrepresentations and tendency to disturb the peace of Europe. It has been answered that it would depend solely on the King of

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Spain to preserve that peace by disavowing his Governor, and making restitution. His Majesty has hereupon given orders for fitting out a respectable naval force.

The Lord Lieutenant and Sir John Hort are directed to suggest anything necessary for the security of the kingdom and garrison respectively entrusted to them; the others instructed what answer to give to any questions from the Ministers at the Courts at which they respectively reside upon the subject of the armament, viz., that reasons, grounded on His Majesty's own dignity and security, have obliged him to arm, assuring them at the same time of his sincere desire to preserve the public tranquillity, and his readiness to disarm as soon as those reasons shall be removed.

"The letter to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on this subject "was dispatched on the 14th inst.," but the drafts are dated 18th Sept., and were sent in cipher.

Lieut. Gov. Johnston and Commodore Proby, having no ciphers, Lieut. Gov. Boyd was desired to communicate the information to them.

Marked "Most secret and confidential." *In all* 7 *pp.*

20 Sept. **243.** R. Sutton to Mr. Baron Adams.

Criml. Papers, v. 13, 1767–72, p. 218.

Relative to James Bromwich, a felon, who, in consequence of his friends neglecting to call for the warrant for his free pardon, is already put on board a transport at Bristol.

20 Sept. **244.** The Same to the Mayor of Deal.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 225.

The petition contained in his letter having been laid before the King, the Lords of the Admiralty have been directed to have the complaint examined into.—Whitehall.

20 Sept. **245.** Earl of Rochford to Governor Wood.

Isle of Man Entry Bk., 1765–1817, p. 53.

Sends a Gazette containing an Order in Council to prevent the importation of hides from Flanders, &c.

21 Sept. **246.** Commodore Proby to Lord Weymouth.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 12 a, b.

Received on the 16th inst. his Lordship's letter of 18th Aug., enclosing his secret letter of the same date. At present the success of the Russians, the confusion of the Turks at Smyrna and Constantinople, and the raging of the plague at both places, make it impossible for him to do anything until he gets more certain accounts of his Excellency Mr. Murray and Mr. Consul Hay; the former of whom, it is reported, was obliged to make his escape; and the other, though by the last accounts safe, yet in a very precarious situation. Has written to Sir Horace Mann for every kind of intelligence received from that quarter in order to take measures accordingly. Encloses all the information received relative to the motions of the French, from which, and all he can learn, he does not find that they had any other intention of sending their frigates and xebeques up the Levant than to protect their trade, which has been much molested by the Dulciniots (a set of pirates) as well

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as by the Turks themselves. Will certainly pay the Spaniards that attention which his Lordship recommends, but is of opinion that the Spaniards have not adhered either to truth or justice in their representations of the conduct of our sea officers at Cadiz. Has never ordered any ships to Cadiz but when desired by the Factory there, or for the money for the subsistence of the troops at Gibraltar, except on two occasions (which he mentions). By this conduct the port at Cadiz hath been left a considerable time without a ship of war. The English Consul thinks there ought always to be one there for the protection of the commerce. Details orders given to the captains against smuggling, &c.—"Pembroke," in Leghorn Road.

The enclosure, being "Sundry articles of intelligence" respecting the movements of the French in the Mediterranean. 12 *pp. or parts of pp.*

21 Sept. Criml. Papers, v. 13, 1767–72, p. 223.

247. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the SHERIFF OF BRISTOL.

Encloses the warrant for the free pardon of James Bromwich. Directs him, if in the commission of the peace, to take bail for the appearance of the said prisoner whenever the next general pardon shall come out for the Midland circuit, in order to plead the same.

21 Sept. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 226.

248. STANIER PORTEN to the MAYOR OF DEAL.

The Earl of Rochford has been informed by Mr. Wilkinson, contractor for the English transports in the Russian service, now in the Downs, that the English sailors who had made complaints had been dismissed, and that the others on board are contented to proceed on the voyage. Asks whether any further application has been made by the sailors of those transports, and whether the intelligence given by the contractor, and since confirmed by the Russian Minister, is true.—Whitehall.

22 Sept. Ireland, v. 438, No. 11 a, b.

249. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Enclosing a return of the four Companies of the 42nd Regiment which sailed for the Isle of Man on the 21st.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

24 Sept. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 14.

250. COMMODORE PROBY to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Informs him of the movements of ships under his command. Admiral Spiridoff by letter states that Rear-Admiral Elphinstone has never made use of the three English merchant ships to the prejudice of England, and that he will never permit any one under his command to cause the least inconvenience to Great Britain, and that, to banish all suspicion, he has discharged the said ships from their service.—"Pembroke," in Leghorn Road. 1½ *pp.*

25 Sept. Admiralty, v. 161, No. 8 a, b, c.

251. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the SAME.

A deputation from the merchants trading to North America having this day attended their Lordships to return their thanks for the information given to them yesterday with respect to

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Falkland' Islands, and at the same time represented that the North American trade in general, and that of Newfoundland in particular, are now on their return to Europe and many of them bound to different ports in Spain, and therefore requested that means may be taken to prevent loss to the parties concerned by captures, their Lordships send copies of the information and representation for signification of His Majesty's pleasure upon the same.

The enclosures. 4 *pp.*

25 Sept. **252.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Three letters of this date :—

Ireland, v. 438, No. 8.

(1.) Asks whether the Parliament of Ireland is to sit for despatch of business during the ensuing winter. If it is to meet, proposes a short prorogation to the 10th of Dec., and then a further one to 1st Feb., with notice that it is then to sit for the despatch of business. By this, a prejudice will be obviated which has of late been industriously inculcated here, viz., that if it were not necessary to raise money Government would not be anxious for the sitting of Parliament. It will be a gracious act to call Parliament together at a time when His Majesty has nothing to ask, and to distinguish between the general disposition of the people here and the private and ambitious views of particular men; whereas protracting the meeting of Parliament may connect them close together. And also, if there are to be any disagreeable questions concerning the late prorogation, they should be determined at a time when the Crown has no occasion for supplies. Lastly, there are some few laws expired which it would be proper to revive, and others fit to be passed for the service of the kingdom. On the other hand, two motions will, it is said, certainly be made, which will, it is to be feared, be carried against Government, viz., for an address to the King to grant a considerable augmentation to the salary of the Speaker, and for censuring Mr. Dyson's pension. The Speaker has many old connections and friends in the Parliament, who, though in general well disposed to support the measures of Government, will be desirous of giving him this mark of their friendship, which will lay His Majesty under a necessity of conferring a favour upon a person so lately dismissed. And Mr. Dyson's pension is understood to be directly contrary to the declaration made by Lord Northumberland.

Asks also whether His Majesty thinks the rights and honour of the Crown sufficiently vindicated, and the constitutional dependence upon Great Britain secured, by the protest and prorogation as they now stand. The rights of the Crown would certainly be best asserted by the House coming to a resolution to expunge the votes containing the reason for rejecting the Money Bill as being unnecessary, but there is not the smallest expectation that such a resolution could be carried. Asks, whether, if they possibly could be persuaded to come to the following resolution, which seems to state the right both of the Crown and the House impartially, it would be advisable to adopt it; viz., "That altho' the Crown may "insert a Money Bill in the causes and considerations for calling

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" a Parliament, yet it is the undoubted right of this House to " reject, if they see fit, Money Bills in all cases whatsoever."

Upon the subject of a dissolution two material considerations occur. One is the losing several useful Acts, particularly the Revenue Act; the other, the effect it may have upon the King's business; for it is a prevailing opinion that many of the friends of Government would find a difficulty in being re-elected. Many considerable men in Ireland do not advise to have the Parliament meet before the usual time. Certainly a Session now held may hereafter be urged as a precedent (though, in his Excellency's opinion, not a fair one) for annual Parliaments, which some people affect much to desire. But he is of opinion, notwithstanding, that if a question of such serious importance is to be agitated, it had better be tried at a time when the general sense of the people is with Government, and when the whole world must impute the event to the ambition of particular men and not to the rigour of Government. To defeat such an attempt, and to give a permanent stability to H.M.'s Government in Ireland, it seems absolutely necessary to strengthen the hands of H.M.'s servants here, as proposed in the materials transmitted to his Lordship and Lord North. Suggests also that, as a reward for their loyalty, a free exportation of a species of coarse narrow woollen cloth manufactured in the country, but not in Great Britain, proper for the Spanish and Portugese markets, should be given to Ireland, as it would counteract in some measure a large bounty given by France on the importation of wool from the western parts of the kingdom. Suggests, further, for the advantage of both kingdoms, a free importation of soap and candles into England from Ireland, subject to entry, and to pay the same excise as those articles pay in Great Britain. It seems but fair to the country, which has been so encouraged to cultivate the linen manufacture, to extend to them the bounty granted the last Sessions of Parliament on the exportation of checks, and to take off the heavy duty of 30 per cent. which they now pay on importation, equal to a prohibition. And if a bounty on the exportation of printed linens, or any further encouragement, be granted to British linens, he hopes the same will be extended to Ireland. If America perseveres in the non-importation agreement, might not the merchants of Ireland be allowed to import from England such articles as used to be sent from thence, and afterwards to export them to America, drawing back seven eighths of the duty they pay on importation here?—Dublin Castle. 9½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 9. (2.) *Holograph. Marked* "Most private and secret."

Hopes he has expressed himself clearly in his despatch about the dissolution. Must repeat, that after the decision of the important point how far the rights of the Crown shall be further asserted and maintained, and after His Majesty shall confirm his friends, then the sooner Parliament meets after Christmas the better, lest the country, hitherto affectionate and contemning the private views of the opponents of Government, when it finds itself punished for this indiscretion, shall, through disappointment, join

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those it at present rejects. The utmost evil that can attend any defeat is a dissolution, and standing upon the hereditary revenue, which will be an evil of their own seeking. Should they be so rash as to risk it, it will fall heaviest on themselves. How far Government can maintain its establishments, the calculations with Mr. Allen will fully explain. But until Government can stand upon its revenue, and improve it so far as to make itself more respectable, it will never be able to emancipate itself from the shackles of faction, or to support its proper authority and its friends in Ireland. Mr. Allen has directions to lay before his Lordship all the materials transmitted. His Excellency has neither the least secret nor reserve where his endeavours can contribute to H.M.'s service in present or in future. Is only sorry that the interruption of the heaviest of afflictions has rendered them so unequal to his ambition. If they shall contribute to the good work of restoring in other hands, though not in his own, the efficacy, dignity, and advantage of English Government to this country, he will be happy. It will surely occur to his Lordship that he, the Lord Lieutenant, has not yet used the means which His Majesty permitted of providing for the friends of Government by dismissing the six collectors and Lord Loftus's friends, and yet asks for more provisions. The reason is that having expectation from most of them during the time he waited the effect of the dismission of their leaders, he finds that it would at so critical a time make a difference of twelve, consequently of twenty-four in the balance, and it were better surely, by new arrangements submitted and provided for, to reward old friends, than to give its enemies a decided majority against Government; whereas, by comprehending both upon the plan proposed, and by a small addition, a proper force may be secured to open the Parliament with the most favourable issue to the delicate point depending, to the general content of the people, and to the great honour and stability of the English Government, as well as the total defeat of those parties who for many years have rendered the Government almost impracticable. If it be thought proper to wait, the confidence of the people with Government, and perhaps that of its friends, must be risked, and these questions be met possibly under greater disadvantages at a later hour. The Speaker's party and Lord Shannon's will languish in the meanwhile. What new occasion of strength or hopes they may derive from the impatience of the public cannot be foreseen, nor is it clear but that many of their adherents may dread a dissolution when they come to the point.—Dublin Castle. 6 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 10. (3.) Acknowledging secret and confidential letter [of the 14th inst. He very early thought it his duty to prepare a representation of the defenceless state of the kingdom. Most deplorable indeed it was before the late augmentation, and even now it is extremely deficient, and exposed to the enterprise of the two powers mentioned. The late calamity in his family has retarded the completion of what he intended. Will now arrange his thoughts, and submit them as soon as possible.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

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26 Sept.
Isle of Man, 1761–74, No. 79.

253. JOHN WOOD, Governor of the Isle of Man, to the [EARL OF ROCHFORD].

In answer to his letter of 20th inst. The reception given by His Majesty to the address of the Bishop and clergy, and approbation of his answer, gave the highest satisfaction. The address and answer getting into the public papers gives both the Bishop and himself much concern. It was inadvertently done by one of the clergy who went to England soon after the Tynwald. As there has lately happened an affair similar to Lieut. Whiston's, is under the necessity of troubling his Lordship again upon the subject.—Castletown, Isle Mann. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

28 Sept.
Admiralty, v. 161, No. 9 a, b.

254. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Send a copy of a letter from Capt. Brathwaite, Commander of H.M.S. "Liverpool," giving an account that while he lay in the Bay of Cadiz, a Spanish frigate of 32 guns arrived there, supposed to have come from the Falkland Isles, and that they were taking up transports to carry out troops to America.

The enclosure. 3 *pp.*

28 Sept.
Admiralty, v. 161, No. 10.

255. ——— to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

His Majesty entirely approves the answer given by their Lordships to the deputation of merchants trading to America, "That "proper attention should be paid to their request." In order that they may be enabled speedily and effectually to answer that and other demands of H.M.'s trading subjects, signifies His Majesty's pleasure that they give immediate orders for fitting out frigates.—St. James's. *A draft.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

28 Sept.
Criml. Papers, Scotch, 1762–86, p. 82.

256. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND.

His Majesty has granted his pardon to James Duncan on condition of transportation for life.

29 Sept.
Admiralty, v. 161, No. 11.

257. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Mr. John Lee, purser of H.M.S. "Pomona," who was confined in prison at Cadiz on account of a fray he was engaged in with the Spanish guard at that port, has been released from his confinement and arrived in town. 1 *p.*

29 Sept.
Ireland, v. 438, No. 18 a, b.

258. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the SAME.

Capt. Thos. Osborne, of the 58th Regiment, having exhibited articles of complaint against Major Clayton Bayly, of the same regiment, and Major Bayly having likewise exhibited articles of complaint against Capt. Osborne, Major Bayly was first tried by a General Court-martial at Cork and acquitted, and his Excellency approved the proceedings and sentence. Another General Court-martial was then appointed to try Capt. Osborne upon the complaint of Major Bayly, for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and for acting to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

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To which Capt. Osborne having pleaded not guilty, Major Bayly, in a speech delivered to the Court, declared that he forgave him, and considered his doing so as perhaps the only means that could effectually restore, in its distracted state, peace and harmony to the 58th Regiment, and therefore desired that his complaint might be withdrawn as he refused to prosecute; whereupon the Court acquitted Capt. Osborne of the said charges. These latter proceedings and sentence appearing very extraordinary to his Excellency, he has postponed issuing any orders upon them until he can receive His Majesty's pleasure thereupon, for which purpose he encloses the original proceedings, &c.

A copy of the enclosure. 10 *pp. or parts of pp.*

1 Oct. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 15.

259. Commodore Proby to the Same.

Announces the sailing of certain of H.M.'s ships, and gives an account of the disposition of two others, the magistrates of the Health office of this State having refused to take off the quarantine laid on H.M.'s ships, though requested so to do by Sir Horace Mann and himself.—"Pembroke," in Leghorn Road. 1½ *pp.*

After 1 Oct. Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 10.

260. Copy of a correspondence between Theodore Alexiano at Mahon, apparently an agent acting under Admiral D'Kaas, and a person [? the English Consul] at Algiers, whose name at the foot of his letter appears to have been erased, and who transmits the copy home to "you as a friend, thinking it below me to trouble the office with," in order to show his innocence as to assisting Mons. Alexiano. The latter had requested him to endeavour to obtain the Dey's permission for the Russian and Danish squadrons at Mahon to be supplied with provisions from Algiers, Bonne (Bona), Portestore, or other quarter. In a note at the end he says, "Seeing M. Alexiano would not be laughed out of his suit, or that, "notwithstanding the service I had done him when he sent his "resignation of his commission through my hands to the Dey of "Algiers, he had taken my joking with him ill, I wrote him a "letter in a graver style." This letter pointed out to M. Alexiano the services the writer had rendered to the Russian fleet. M. Alexiano's letters, and the reply, are in French. 4 *pp.*

2 Oct. Admiralty, v. 161, No. 12 a, b, c.

261. Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth.

Send copies of a letter from Mr. Consul Hollford at Genoa, dated the 8th of last month, and of one from Capt. Proby, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in the Mediterranean, dated the 9th, as to some extraordinary preparations making by the French at Toulon.

The enclosures. 3½ *pp.*

2 Oct. Admiralty. v. 162, No. 19.

262. Commodore Proby to the Same.

Has put Mr. Tollemache on board the "Niger," Capt. Banks, where he will learn his duty sooner than in a large ship. When he has been there a year and a half his Lordship should desire the First Lord of the Admiralty to contrive to make him a lieutenant.

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Being informed that the Tuscan State mean to write to his Lordship concerning his complaint of the quarantine laid on H.M.'s ships in this port, and also about his not saluting the fort upon his arrival, gives an account of what has passed, and his sentiments on the occasion.—"Pembroke," Leghorn Road. 4 *pp.*

3 Oct. **263.** The SAME to the SAME.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 18 a to h.

Gives an account of the despatch of ships on different services, and of his own movements, &c. Explains how the sending of two ships of his squadron to Cadiz must not be looked upon as a breach of H.M.'s orders, which he did not receive till the 16th Sept. Encloses a copy of the account received from Capt. Goodall, of H.M.S. "Winchelsea" (18 g), of the transactions of the Russian fleet from the time of their arrival in March last to the battle of Chesma on 3 July, and also of letters he wrote to the English Consul at Smyrna, to H.M.'s Envoy at Naples (respecting the quarantine laid on his ship at Messina), and to the Secretary of the Admiralty on his arrival at this place, together with the translation of one he (Capt. Proby) received by the "Winchelsea" from Count Orloff respecting the three English merchant ships that attended Rear Admiral Elphinston's squadron.—"Pembroke," in Leghorn Road.

The enclosures, including a map of the Morea and of the east side of the Island Scio and part of the coast of Natolia, with the positions of the Russian and Turkish fleets at the battle of Chesma marked thereon; and also a list of the Turkish and Russian fleets (18 h). After a description of the manning, build, &c. of the Turkish men-of-war, Capt. Goodall says that their ignorance of seamanship and manœuvre, their almost total ignorance in the management of artillery on board their ships, their want of discipline, together with many other defects, render them but feeble enemies at sea, in proportion to the apparent strength of their ships. Their marine abilities seem to be entirely confined to their galleys, in the management of which they are bold and dexterous.

The enclosure (18 g) above referred to contains, amongst others, the following particulars:—In March 1770, Admiral Spiridoff, with his fleet, arrived at Porto Vitello, in the gulf of Calamata, in the Morea, when he was joined by a very considerable body of Greeks, and a general insurrection took place in the Morea. Having dispersed arms and ammunition amongst them, and landed some officers to assist them, he proceeded to invest Coron, the strongest place in the Morea, near Cape Sapienza, by sea and land, on the 11th March, with the assistance of the Greeks. In the meantime the Greeks made themselves masters of the inland parts of the Morea without much difficulty, most of the Turks having thrown themselves into the strongholds of Napolis, Coron, Modon, and Navarino. The siege of Coron was turned into a blockade; and Navarino, six miles away, where there was an excellent port, invested. When this place was reduced the siege of Modon, in the neighbourhood of Coron, was formed. On the 18th April Count Orloff arrived, and took upon himself the com-

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mand by sea and land. The blockade of Coron was immediately withdrawn, and the besiegers before Modon reinforced. This place was near reduced, when the Turks, learning the smallness of the Russians and despising the Greeks, poured into the Morea in great numbers from Albania and Romania, and advanced to the relief of Modon. At the first onset the Greeks ran away without firing a musquet. The Russians gallantly beat off the enemy; but four hundred of them being killed, and Prince Dolgorucki, who commanded, wounded, they retreated to Navarino. This place Count Orloff decided to abandon, and likewise all the Morea, not only from Navarino not being tenable, but also being convinced from the general and particular behaviour of the Greeks that there was no confidence to be put in them, nor any assistance to be expected from them, he having found them on all occurrences a base, dastardly, perfidious people, formed for slavery and terrified at the name of Turk. He had also heard that a Turkish fleet was assembled near him at Napolis Romania for the relief of the Morea. The fortifications of Navarino having therefore been blown up, and the troops embarked, the squadron sailed to join Admiral Elphinstone at Maina, but finding him gone in pursuit of the Turkish fleet they re-embarked 400 soldiers left there as a reinforcement, and a military chest (which was their last transaction in the Morea), and then sailed after him. The Russian and Turkish fleets came to action on the 5th July. The Turks, at first irresolute, determined at length to receive the hostile fleet at anchor. They accordingly anchored their ships, consisting of 16 sail of the line, in a semicircle astern of one another, with springs in their cables, before the little port of Chesma in Natolia, opposite Scio. The Russians, at eleven o'clock, attacked them under sail in three divisions, of three sail of the line each; the first commanded by Admiral Spiridoff, the second by Count Orloff, and the third by Rear Admiral Elphinstone. Admiral Spiridoff's division and two of Count Orloff's were the only ships that could get to close action. Admiral Spiridoff being engaged with the Turkish Vice-Admiral's ship, set her on fire, and in endeavouring to tack from her, his ship, missing stays, fell aboard her, and almost instantly blew up. The Admiral, with some few others, with much difficulty escaped in boats. The Turks in the interim, upon seeing their Vice-Admiral's ship on fire, cut their cables and pushed into Chesma, where most of them ran ashore in the utmost confusion. The Russians pursued them and blocked up the port, and next day sent in Capt. Greig, with four ships of the line, two frigates, and two fireships, when he after some resistance, burned every one of them, except one ship of 60 guns and five galleys, which he took. Upon this occasion there were burnt 15 sail of the line, five half galleys, two frigates, six xebecquins, and a number of galliots, row boats, &c., with three French ships loaded with provisions for the fleet, in all about 40 sail. The Turks lost a great number of men, the Russians very few, except those blown up in the Admiral's ship, nor did their ships receive much damage. Thus, by one stroke, the whole maritime power of the Ottoman Porte was destroyed, except four

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carravels coming from Constantinople, which the Russsians, when Capt. Goodall left them, were in chase of.

In his account of the "present situation of affairs in the Levant," Capt. Goodall says that trade was entirely at a stop in the Levant, and that the French had suffered greatly, the Turks being much exasperated with them for bringing them into the war, and therefore plundering them, and using them extremely ill. The very advantageous trade they had at Mystra in the Morea was ruined, and not a French vessel was to be seen in the Levant. The Christians of all denominations were imprisoned and ill-used. The day he sailed Capt. Goodall heard that upon the first intelligence received at Constantinople of the destruction of their fleet by the Russians, the Turks murdered all the Christians they could meet with; that there were great insurrections in that city; and that as they were in want of provisions, and the plague was in the adjacent parts, there was a great probability of a general famine and pestilence among them, the country being deserted, and the towns and sea coast filled with them.

The Turks were likewise much exasperated against the English, believing them not only to be the cause of the Russians coming into the Mediterranean, but that most of the officers and men on board the Russian ships were English,—notions which were industriously propagated among them by the French. There was an insurrection of the Greeks at Candia (about the same time with that of the Morea), which was successful without any assistance from the Russians. It was supposed that the Turks had murdered 30,000 Greeks in the Morea after the Russians quitted it. [There is a particular account of the battle of Cisme (Chesma) in the *Annual Register* for 1770, p. 34.] 30 *pp. or parts of pp., and one large sheet.*

3 Oct. **264.** Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Two drafts of this date:—

Ireland, v. 438, No. 14. (1.) In answer to his despatch of 25 Sept. It is His Majesty's pleasure that Parliament should not meet for the despatch of business this ensuing winter, but should be prorogued to such a time as his Excellency shall judge most proper.—*A draft.* 1 *p.*

Ibid., No. 15. (2.) *Marked* "Most private and secret." On receiving his despatch his Lordship went to Lord North, who agreed in the answer written to the official letter. His reasoning in that letter appeared very just, had it been a matter of doubt in England whether the Parliament should meet or not. In addition to the reasons suggested, the present critical state of affairs has determined His Majesty with regard to it. His Lordship will conclude this private letter by begging him, without loss of time, to turn in his thoughts what he may think necessary for the defence of Ireland in case things come to extremities. Expresses sympathy with him in his late irreparable loss. 1½ *pp.*

4 Oct. **265.** Receipt, signed by the Earl of Rochford, for the allowance Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 228. from the Post Office, for the clerks of his office, due 29 Sept.

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5 Oct. **266.** Richard Ball to Lord Weymouth.

Dom. Geo, III., pcl. 82, No. 20 a, b.

Sending certain proposals for the distress of the enemy, and increase of the English commerce and trade, in case of hostilities being commenced by the Spaniards.—No. 4, Blewett Buildings, Fetter Lane, Holborn.

The proposal submitted; viz., to assist the Algerines to dispossess the Spaniards of the port of Oran, on the Western Coast of Algiers. Represents the willingness of the authorities in Algiers for the English, in case of the capture of Oran, to have a port and garrison on their coast, either Oran or Azou, and to allow the supply of provisions, &c. Speaks also of the prospect for trade, coral fishing, &c. *5 pp.*

5 Oct. **267.** Draft of an Order in Council prohibiting the importation of horned cattle, hides, &c. from ports on the coast of France, within the districts of Picardie, Normandie, and Bretagne.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 21.

5 Oct. **268.** Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 17.

Sends copies of two Orders in Council, of this day's date, for his Excellency to give the necessary directions upon them.

6 Oct. **269.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth.

Admiralty, v. 161, No. 13 a, b, c.

In consequence of his letter of the 12th June last, signifying His Majesty's pleasure with regard to the officers whose misconduct had given offence to His Catholic Majesty, and to instructions thought necessary to be given to the Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in the Mediterranean, to prevent the like complaints in the future, their Lordships sent out orders to Capt. Proby agreeable thereunto. Now send a copy of a letter from him in return, acquainting them with the whole tenor of his behaviour towards the subjects of Spain since he has commanded in chief in the Mediterranean, and of the returns he has met with from them; and desiring to receive directions concerning some deserters who had been given up to him by the Governor of Cadiz, and whom (having been censured for so doing by the Court of Spain) the said Governor has requested him to return. Send also a copy of one received from Mr. Consul Trail at Tunis, touching an approaching war between the Regency and France, transmitted in another letter of the same date from Mr. Proby.

The enclosures. 10 *pp. or parts of pp.*

6 Oct. **270.** Lord Barrington to the Same.

Ireland, v. 438, No. 17 a, b.

Enclosing a minute of directions necessary to be given in consequence of the intended relief for Minorca being postponed, &c.—War Office.

Endorsed: "The necessary letters to the Ld. Lieutenant and Admiralty were wrote."

The minute enclosed. 4 *pp. or parts of pp.*

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8 Oct. **271.** COMMODORE PROBY to the SAME.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 16.

As soon as the "Pembroke" was admitted to pratique, he demanded of the Governor the same honours as are paid to officers of other powers of the same rank, but they were refused because he did not salute the fort on his arrival. Has been told that the Council of State sent to the Governor to pay him (Proby) the usual honours if Captains Clement and Goodall remained as they had saluted the fort, but not otherwise.—"Pembroke," in Leghorn Road. 2 *small pp.*

9 Oct. **272.** PH. STEPHENS to RICHARD SUTTON, Esq.

Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 11.

The Regulating Captains having examined the prisoners in His Majesty's gaols, whose several petitions praying a remission of their sentence on condition of serving His Majesty on board the Fleet, were enclosed in Mr. Sutton's letter of the 1st inst., and are now returned, have reported that the twelve persons named in the margin appear to be fit for the said service.—Admiralty Office. 1 *p.*

9 Oct. **273.** R. SUTTON to GOVERNOR WOOD.

Isle of Man Entry Book; 1765–1817, p. 53.

Lord Rochford being in the country, encloses last Saturday's *Gazette*, containing an order for a quarantine on ships from Dantzick and the ports of Prussia and Pomerania, for him to give directions agreeable thereto, &c.

11 Oct. **274.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Two letters of this date:—

Ireland, v. 438, No. 23.

(1.) Acknowledging receipt of letter of 3rd inst. as to the prorogation. Has signed a proclamation accordingly. 1 *p.*

Ibid., No. 24.

(2.) Acknowledging the most private and secret letter of same date. His state of health has prevented him finishing the description of the kingdom in the accurate manner intended. Promises to send it, with explanatory maps, &c., in two or three days, by Major Vallancey. In the interim has issued the necessary directions to the Board of Ordnance. Thanks his Lordship for the kind part he takes in his, Lord Townshend's, affliction.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

11 Oct. **275.** LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770-75, p. 18.

In reference to the recommendations in his letter of the 29th past. His Majesty took particular notice of the very handsome and disinterested manner in which his Excellency makes choice of the commission without pay for his son, Lord Ferrers, when he might have recommended him to the vacancy in the 17th Regiment of Dragoons.

9 & 12 Oct. **276.** NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Admiralty, v. 161, No. 14 a, b, c, and No. 15.

Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth. Send copies of a letter from Lord Howe, of the 4th inst., and of one enclosed therein from his constituents, the merchants, inhabitants of

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Dartmouth, in behalf of themselves and others concerned in the fishing trade to Newfoundland, desiring his Lordship to apply to the Admiralty for such countenance and assistance at this very critical conjuncture as may prevent the very considerable losses which would be sustained by the capture of their vessels bound to, or passing by, the coasts of Spain, in case of a speedy rupture with that nation, and pointing out the means which they conceive would secure their trade and effects.—Dated the 9th.

The enclosures. The merchants suggest that some small vessels should cruise at certain points to give information to the several fleets. $7\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Reply to the above, dated the 12th. [Lord Weymouth] refers their Lordships to a letter of Lord Rochford, of the 20th past, in which they received the King's commands to give immediate orders for fitting out a force which might the more speedily and effectually enable them to answer the demands of H.M.'s trading subjects, as also to other letters received by them for making naval preparations. Asks what progress has been made in these preparations.—St. James's. *A draft.* $3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

12 Oct. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 229.

277. Earl of Rochford to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Encloses the information which, at the request of some of the merchants concerned in the importation of naval stores, he has been desired to procure from Sweden relative to the true process of making tar and pitch there. The account will be found very exact, and may prove of use to H.M.'s subjects in North America. —Whitehall.

12 Oct. Ireland, v. 438, No. 25 a, b.

278. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Enclosing a return of the four companies of the 48th Regiment which landed at Drogheda from the Isle of Man, on the 2nd inst. —Dublin Castle.

The return. 2 *pp.*

12 Oct. Ircl. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 18.

279. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Giving directions as to the relief at Minorca and Gibraltar, the completion and embarkation of the regiments, &c.

13 Oct. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 230.

280. Earl of Rochford to Sir John Fielding.

Informing him that after the report of the Regulating Captains, His Majesty has granted his pardon to the convicts named in an enclosed list, on condition of serving on board H.M.'s fleet.

An entry of the convicts' names, 12 in number; *for which see list of Pardons for the year.*

14 Oct. Isle of Man, 1761–74, No. 80.

281. John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to the Earl of Rochford.

H.M.'s Order in Council, of the 5th inst., did not come to hand till this day, owing to contrary winds. Will give the strictest directions for carrying the order into execution.—Isle Mann. 1*p.*

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15 Oct. Ireland, v. 438, No. 30 a to d.

282. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Has sent Major Vallancey with his despatches, and some drawings of particular parts of the country, as well as a general map of the country, which the Major has taken mostly from actual surveys and his own observation. If His Majesty will further approve of the Major's undertaking a military map upon the plan he will present, one for His Majesty, and the other for the sole use of the Government in Ireland, his Excellency will then inquire after such young men of genius as the Irish Establishment may furnish for a service which may be of so much use to them.

Major Vallancey is a man of science and real merit. His memorial sets forth his services and his disappointments. His Excellency really believes that he is starving, with a large family. His map has been collected solely at his own expense. No one knows the country better. He has been much employed; and with respect to the state of the country in a military light, or its internal police, and the situation of its inhabitants, he can give a great deal of information. Asks his Lordship to mention him to His Majesty. He was much protected by the Duke of Bedford. The distress of his family pressing him to sell his commission to place his children, now grown up, in the world, his Excellency thought it best for the King's service to advise him not to ask to quit it, but to throw himself on His Majesty's goodness. Suggests a pension of 200*l.* or 300*l.* a year for "a sinking man who has ten children, and four "daughters marriageable;" by which will be preserved in this branch of H.M.'s service in Ireland the only man of science his Excellency knows in it.—Dublin Castle. *A holograph. Endorsed,* "Private." 4 *pp.*

Following this letter are:—

(1.) "Major Vallancey's plan for a military survey and map of "Ireland, by employing the corps of Engineers." 1½ *pp.*

(2.) A map of Ireland, mounted on canvas, with Lord Townshend's sites for the barracks marked thereon. The map is one executed by Thomas Jefferys, geographer to His Majesty, and dedicated to the Duke of Bedford when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and is on the scale of 15 British miles to about an inch and an eighth.

(3.) The memorial of Major Vallancey. 2 *pp.*

5 July to 16 Oct. Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 14 a to s.

283. Mons. Thebaud.

A series of letters relative to a Frenchman going by this name, but whose true name was Mathurain Danet (14 i.) He was a merchant at Vannes, in Brittany. Having failed, and committed some fraud against his creditors, he left there in the beginning of 1766. He was some time in Guernsey, afterwards at Bristol and Bath, disguised under various names, and was concerned in exporting wool to France. He quitted Bath in March 1767.

The first letter, in which he signs himself "Fr. fs. Timothie L'Orient," is addressed to the Provincial of the Order of St. Francis in London. In it he professes to give an account of himself, declaring himself to be a Franciscan friar (recollet), who, after the

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fall of Louisbourg in 1759, moved by zeal, went to New York, where he was taken up for preaching the Roman Catholic religion, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. After fourteen months' imprisonment he abjured his religion, and was thereupon made minister of a French Protestant chapel. Here he preached for three years and some months; never, however, in his sermons advancing anything against the Roman Catholic religion. Pressed by conscience, he resolved to return to his former faith, and came over to Plymouth; from which place, "at Mr. Fairbank's, Beckford's Punch House, Butcher Lane," he writes to ask that a passport may be obtained from the Portuguese Ambassador to take him to Lisbon. An answer to this letter from the Provincial Secretary was intercepted at the Plymouth Post Office (14 c). Previously, however, Thebaud had been taken up at Mutton Cove, near Plymouth Yard, and had given varying accounts of himself. The results of investigations about him were sent up to the Lords of the Admiralty by Mr. Commissioner Rogers, and by them forwarded to Lord Weymouth. The covering letters from the Lords of the Admiralty enclosing them are among the papers, but some of the enclosures themselves are wanting, having been sent back (14 s). Mr. Rogers wrote to Falmouth, Bristol, Liverpool, and Carmarthen (14 l), to know whether any of the circumstances mentioned by Thebaud to have happened at those places were true. Replies were received from the Custom-house at each place. Nothing was known about him at Falmouth or Bristol; but at Carmarthen a person answering to his description, who went by the name of David, had taught French to Mr. Richard Davids (Mr. Rogers, the vicar's, stepson) three quarters of a year, receiving 5*s.* per month (14 q), and had been also employed by Mr. Jenkins, of the Academy, behaving while there in a sober and civil manner. From Carmarthen he went to Liverpool, with a letter from Robert Morgan, Esq., and there taught French to Mr. Richard Heywood, son of Mr. Arthur Heywood, an eminent merchant, and some other young gentlemen, and afterwards made a voyage to Greenland in the quality of a surgeon, returning in July 1769. When in Liverpool he was very poor, and looked upon as an object of charity. By letter of 16th Oct. 1770 (14 s), [Lord Weymouth] ordered him to be discharged out of custody, as it appeared, upon the whole, that he could in no shape have been concerned in the late fire in the yards at Portsmouth. The papers consist of the following:

Thebaud to the Provincial of the Franciscan Order, London. *French.*

Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth (7 Aug.); and two enclosures.

Lord Weymouth to the Lords of the Admiralty (10 Aug.) *A draft.*

Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth, 15 Aug. (enclosures wanting); and 23 Aug. (one enclosure).

Lord Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty, Aug. 24 (*a draft*); and a memorandum.

Mr. Stephens to Robert Wood, Esq., 5 Sept.

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Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth, 5 Sept. (enclosures wanting); 12 Sept. (two enclosures); and 28 Sept. (three enclosures).

A draft to the Lords of the Admiralty, from St. James's, 16 Oct. 31 *pp. or parts of pp.*

16 Oct. **284.** Lord Weymouth to Commodore Proby.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 13.

Has received and laid before the King his letter of the 21st Sept. As the total change which has happened in the situation of affairs in the Archipelago has rendered the object of the instructions contained in his Lordship's despatch of 18 Aug. unnecessary, and an event of which he is apprized calls attention another way, directs him to repair to Gibraltar, and to collect the force under his command as near that garrison as is convenient, in order to be within call.—St. James's.

"(All in cypher.) Sent to Sir H. Mann, who is directed to "decypher this, and forward it to Comm. Proby, as he has not "a cypher."—*Margin. A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

16 Oct. **285.** Court-Martial in Ireland.

Ireland, v. 438, No. 22.

Report of Charles Gould, Judge Advocate General, to Lord Weymouth, upon the Lord Lieutenant's letter and the proceedings of the court-martial held for the trial of Capt. Thos. Osborne, of H.M.'s 58th Regiment. The particular instances of disobedience and neglect not having been specified in the charge, Captain Osborne, contrary to the intention of the court, remains open to trial for any or all the matters of the present complaint, it being impossible for him to show that they were under the consideration of the court upon this trial, and comprehended in the acquittal. The court-martial would have been more regular, if, upon Major Bayly's refusal to prosecute, they had peremptorily required him to lay before them the evidence he was possessed of. Nevertheless, since the court has acquitted the defendant, and especially as there is no foundation to say that the charge was withdrawn, or the evidence suppressed by his management or procurement, he (the Judge Advocate) can by no means advise that the matter should be remanded to the court-martial, but would rather humbly recommend that the court-martial be dissolved, and Capt. Osborne released from his arrest, without expressing any approval of the sentence or opinion; and for preventing the like in the future, that it be at the same time declared in orders that His Majesty is much concerned to find that a field officer should consider an offence against the articles as a private concern which he was at liberty to remit; and that after having formally exhibited serious charges against an officer, he should at a general court-martial expressly refuse to prosecute the same, and decline to furnish the necessary evidence in support thereof. Mr. Gould also suggests that it should be recommended to the Judge Advocate General who officiated on the occasion, in future to ascertain the facts of a charge, and to endeavour to have every capable witness examined.

He offers this opinion, with much diffidence, as the best he is able to give upon a case altogether unprecedented.—Stretham, Cambridgeshire. 4 *pp.*

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16 Oct. **286.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord [Weymouth].

Three letters of this date :—

Ireland, v. 438, No. 28. (1.) An elaborate despatch containing his suggestions for the defence and security of Ireland should things proceed to extremities with France and Spain. Enters into minute details, giving a particular account of the harbours on the coast, the state of the forts, and the necessary stations for the troops, &c.—Dublin Castle. 47 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 29 a to e. (2.) Transmitting a scheme for barracks in Ireland. Represents their deplorable condition, notwithstanding the grant of Parliament for their repair and completion. The gentlemen of the South particularly call out for a military force to support the magistrates against the triumphant banditti there. Hopes his plan will be compared with those which have counteracted the good intentions of some of his predecessors. Whenever any great power in Ireland, or any prevailing interest in England, shall station any part of H.M.'s troops for the convenience of their estates or influence, the public service and the army must suffer in proportion. His Excellency has many applications for barracks. It would be a shame to repeat with what ease some who pretend to be friends to Government would send a troop of cavalry to cultivate a barren estate and interest. Hopes His Majesty will at no time allow such a misapplication of his troops. It were better far to give them 300*l.* a year upon the hereditary revenue to improve their estates than to send the troops to do it. All the important passes of the Shannon remain unoccupied, and one barrack of Limerick is in ruins, whilst those of Athlone are crowded into a bottom. There is a barrack at Cork tumbling down; another at Kinsale, and a third at Waterford, in the same state. In the south of Kerry and Cork, where the lower people are as abhorrent of government as the Indians, there are no barracks which take up the meeting of the roads, and on the Blackwater and Suire not one commands a pass over those rivers. 5 *pp.*

Annexed are abstracts of Lord Townshend's schemes for barracks for Infantry and Cavalry respectively, and also those of Lord Hertford. 4 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 31. (3.) If circumstances should require his plan to be carried into execution, he will be reduced to the utmost distress to support the expenses of it. The revenue in general has fallen so short, and has proved so inadequate to the charges of Government, that he has been obliged to expend the whole of the vote of credit for 100,000*l.*, granted last Session, so that he is left without any kind of resources for an emergency. The produce of the ordinary revenue, some debts due from dismissed collectors, and some arrears of quitrents not yet collected, which make the whole of their funds at present, will barely meet the common current services. Nor can he suggest any expedient for obtaining an immediate supply. By postponing payment of all pensions, additional salaries, and in general of all such demands as can with safety be delayed, a considerable sum might certainly be raised, but it would take a

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year [at least before amounting to anything considerable, and therefore will not answer the present purpose. Represents also the necessity, since many places must, notwithstanding the augmentation, be left to be defended by the inhabitants, of calling upon the Protestants to arm, and placing great reliance on their zeal. To do this, the militia should be called forth in some shape or other. There would be no difficulty in having it properly officered, as in England, on account of the number of gentlemen on half-pay who have served, and the peculiar situation of the landed Protestants. The difficulty, in the South especially, will be to find the men. A Bill was proposed last Session, by which the militia was to have consisted of 5,661 men, officers included; and a sum was voted for clothing and for supporting them for two years. But by the prorogation it fell to the ground. Suggests that the only method of "obtaining the exertion of the purse and personal service" of the Irish people, should circumstances require it, will be the calling of Parliament.—Dublin Castle. *Marked* "Separate." 5 *pp.*

17 Oct. **287.** Lords of the Admiralty to the Same.

Admiralty, v. 161, No. 16 a to d.

Three letters, &c. of this date :—

(1.) Send accounts of the state of the naval preparations as requested in his Lordship's letter of the 12th inst.

Three enclosures. 7 *pp. or parts of pp.*

Ibid. No. 17 a, b.

(2.) Send a copy of a letter from Lord Edgcumbe, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships at Plymouth, containing intelligence as to French ships of the line with six or seven regiments on board, at the Island of Bourbon.

The enclosure. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 18 a, b.

(3.) Send a copy of a letter of the 8th inst. from Mons. Lemesurier, of Guernsey, with intelligence that there is no armament making either at Rochefort or Brest, &c.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

17 Oct. **288.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Same.

Ireland, v. 438, Nos. 32, 33.

Two letters of this date :—

(1.) Acknowledging receipt of letter of 5th inst., enclosing two Orders in Council. The proper orders were immediately issued. 1 *p.*

(2.) Acknowledging receipt of letter of 12th inst. as to the changes in the movements of certain regiments, &c. Recites some additional orders he has thought it necessary to issue relative to the draughts wanting to complete them.—Dublin Castle. 3 *pp.*

18 Oct. **289.** Stanier Porten to John Pownall, Esq.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 231.

Enclosing states of the British and French imports at Hamburgh in 1769; to be laid before the Lords of Trade.—Whitehall.

19 Oct. **290.** Lord Weymouth to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Admiralty, v. 161, No. 19.

In regard to the state of forwardness of the naval preparations, desiring them, by His Majesty's command, to acquaint him whether

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any, and what, methods may be used in order to accelerate the preparations so as to collect the greatest naval force in the shortest time possible; and in the meantime, if they approve Lord Howe's suggestions in his letter of the 4th instant for giving security to the Newfoundland trade, immediately to order three vessels fit for that purpose to be prepared.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

19 Oct. Admiralty, v. 161, No. 20 a, b.

291. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Send a copy of a letter from Mr. Hambly, a merchant at Plymouth, stating that a person is arrived there from Roscou, in France, who reports that an embargo was laid on the vessels in that port, and that all the carpenters, seamen, and fishermen were ordered from thence to Brest to fit out several ships of war.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

After 20 Oct. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 17.

292. LORD WEYMOUTH to COMMODORE PROBY.

Sends a duplicate of his letter of the 16th instant, which may not have reached him, and desires him to observe the instructions contained therein. In the enclosed *Gazette* will be found printed an Order in Council for regulating the quarantine (which was sent with the above letter), and in that of the 20th instant, the subsequent orders issued on the same subject. Does not doubt that he will take the proper steps to prevent the plague from being brought into any part of H.M.'s dominions. Encloses letters to be forwarded.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1¾ *pp.*

23 Oct. Admiralty, v. 161, No. 21.

293. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Detail what has been done in regard to the naval preparations. Have no other measures to suggest in order further to accelerate the present preparations, unless it be to lay a general embargo on all ships outward bound, to press from all protections that have been issued, excepting those granted by Act of Parliament, and to offer a larger bounty to volunteer seamen, and also a bounty to landmen,—which, however, are not measures usually taken, except in cases of great emergency.

Approve of Lord Howe's suggestions for giving security to the Newfoundland trade, and have given orders accordingly. 3 *pp.*

23 Oct. Ireland, v. 438, Nos. 26, 27.

294. LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Two letters of this date, both on the same subject, viz., in answer to his letter of the 29th past, enclosing the proceedings of the general court-martial held for the trial of Capt. Thomas Osborne, of the 58th Regiment.

(1.) Issues the orders recommended by the Judge Advocate General. *See* his report under date 16th Oct., No. 285. 2½ *pp.*

(2.) *Marked* "Separate and private." Gives the Judge Advocate General's reasoning (*see* same report), and also suggests that Capt. Osborne should be made to understand that it becomes highly neeessary for him to clear up his conduct on this occasion, and that he has a very good right to demand a court-martial upon Major Baily, in order to vindicate himself from aspersions of so serious a nature. 3¾ *pp.*

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24 Oct. **295.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth.

Admiralty, v. 161, No. 22 a, b.

Send a copy of a letter from Capt. Proby, dated the 24th of last month, at Leghorn, stating that he had received one from the Russian Admiral Spiridoff, advising him of his having discharged from the Russian service the three English merchant ships that sailed with Admiral Elphinstone's squadron from England, furnished with Mediterranean passes.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

26 Oct. **296.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Same.

Two letters of this date :—

Ireland, v. 438, No. 34.

(1.) Communicating intelligence received from Genl. Dilkes. Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s forces in Ireland, as to arrival of the relief sent to the Isle of Man, &c. Relative also to the pay of the same.—Dublin Castle. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 35 a to k.

(2.) Transmits, with full explanation, memorials, surveys, &c. for a new barracks for the Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery, to be built in Phœnix Park, for His Majesty's approval. $8\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

The enclosures are :—

1. Memorial of the Master General and Principal Officers of H.M.'s Ordnance, dated 14 Aug. 3 *pp.*
2. Certificate of Art. Winter, surgeon to the Regiment, as to the unhealthiness of the situation of the old barracks. 1 *p.*
3. Estimate of the expense of building the new barracks. 3 *pp.*
4. Memorial of the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, reporting upon the most convenient site for the new barracks. 4 Sept. 1770. 2 *pp.*
5. Calculation for raising the money necessary to build. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*
6. Elevation of the officers' apartments, and section of the wings, in the new barracks.
7. Section of the building.
8. Plan of the lower and middle floors.
9. Do. of the attic floor.
10. Survey and plan of the ground in Phœnix Park.

27 Oct. **297.** Genl. Conway to the Same.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 22.

Relative to the sailing of the Consul and the Ordnance storeship, &c.—Park Place. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

30 Oct. **298.** Ph. Stephens to Robert Wood, Esq.

Admiralty, v. 161, No. 23 a b, c.

Sends, with explanations, a copy of a letter from the Comptroller of the Navy Board, and of the answers from the Navy Board to questions from the memorandum which he, Mr. Wood, had received from Lord Weymouth towards obtaining a state of the naval force of this kingdom.

The enclosures. From the answers the following information is taken :—The loss from the fire at Portsmouth amounted to 149,880*l.* The total number of ships constituting the marine

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force was in Jan. 1755, 146; in 1756, when war was declared against France, 188; at the end of 1759, 277 (having received an additional strength by 12 sail of the line, and 19 sail under the line, taken from the enemy); and at the end of Aug. 1770, 175, when, though the number of ships was less than in 1759, those of the line were little inferior. The number of guns, the tonnage, and complements of men at each period also given. 13 *pp. or parts of pp.*

31 Oct.
Ireland, v. 438, No. 36.

299. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Acknowledging receipt of letters of the 23rd past, with the proceedings of the court-martial upon Capt. Osborne, &c. Has issued orders accordingly. Has also communicated the reasoning upon which the orders were founded to every member of the court-martial, and given Capt. Osborne to understand, as suggested, that it becomes highly necessary for him to clear up his character upon the occasion, &c.—Dublin Castle. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

1 Nov.
Admiralty, v. 161, No. 24 a, b.

300. Lords of the Admiralty to the Same.

Send a copy of a letter from Mr. Lemesuriere, of Guernsey, dated the 24th of last month, giving an account that the French are going to fit out 30 ships of war at Brest, and that the insurance from Marseilles to St. Malo, which was at 2 per cent., is now increased to 5 per cent.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

2 Nov.
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 232.

301. Lord Rochford to Genl. Conway.

Transmits for his consideration, and report thereon, copies of two letters from Mr. De Visme, H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Bavaria.

3 Nov.
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 23.

302. Copy of the will of Edward Purnell, of London, residing at Livorne, in Tuscany. A codicil concludes, "Should any person "or persons mentioned in my will cavil or pretend to form any "sort of dispute upon any one article of the same, such person or "persons shall be absolutely and entirely deprived of the benefit "I otherwise intended to them, and that such their legacy, benefit, "gift, or whatever else it may be called, shall be appropriated to "the use and benefit of my said heirs." 4 *pp.*

5 March to 5 Nov.
Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 15 a to z, and aa to kk.

303. Falkland Isles.

A series of letters and enclosures received from Capt. George Farmer, of H.M.'s sloop "Swift," Capt. Hunt, of H.M.'s frigate "Tamar," and Capt. Maltby, of H.M.'s sloop "Favourite," containing an account of the forcible expulsion of the English from their settlement at Port Egmont, in the Falkland Isles, by the Spaniards, articles of capitulation, &c., copies of which were transmitted to the Secretary of State by the Lords of the Admiralty.

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These papers were, with the exception of Capt. Hunt's orders to Capt. Farmer, laid before Parliament. Capt. Hunt, in a letter (15 *p.*) of 7th July, dated from the New Exchange Coffee House, gives the following account of the Islands: "Near the seashore " the soil is of a black spongy nature, and in general not above " 18 inches deep, and then you come to a cold yellow clay. The " valleys, when it was swampy, we found good turf; the other " parts of it, and the sides of the hills, afforded good herbage; " and we found the sheep, goats, and hogs that we put on shore to " thrive very well upon it, tho' the surface is much like our heaths " or moors. We planted cabbages, potatoes, turnips, lettuce, " radishes, and several other things, some of which sprung up, but " in general they failed, owing, in my opinion, to the poorness of " the soil. There is no wood growing upon the Islands; but a " few shrubs and a kind of brushwood, and great plenty of sedge " growing near the seashore, which give the cattle good shelter " in the bad weather. There is but two sorts of fish,—the mullet " and the smelt,—which are very scarce in winter, and not plenty " in summer. At our first coming to Port Egmont we found great " plenty of wild geese, which now are so scarce that we were " obliged to go a considerable distance to get any number of them. " From the month of Sept. till the latter end of Nov. we get great " quantities and great variety of eggs."

The papers consist of the following:—

George Farmer to Philip Stephens, Esq., 5 March; and an extract from the same.

Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth, 6 June; and 12 enclosures.

Anthy. Hunt to Philip Stephens, Esq., 7 July.

Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth, 24 Sept. (*a copy*); and 14 enclosures. One of these details the instructions given on the settlement on these Islands.

The same to the same, 5 Nov.; and five enclosures.

[The numbers in red ink on the back show the order in which they were presented to Parliament. Those not numbered were not presented. *See* letter of Mr. Stephens to Mr. Porten, of 8 Feb. 1771.] 81 *pp. or parts of pp.*

5 Nov. Ireland, v. 438, No. 41 a, b.

304. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Some doubts have arisen in H.M.'s Privy Council in Ireland with respect to the legality of the proclamations lately issued by his Excellency and the Privy Council for the performance of quarantine, Ireland being omitted in the proclamations issued by His Majesty in Council, and the Irish Acts of Parliament concerning quarantine, which were only temporary, having long since expired. Sends a paper containing Lord Chancellor Lifford's thoughts upon the matter, the contents appearing of great importance to the public.

The enclosure. 7½ *pp.*

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7 Nov. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 21 a, b.

305. Commodore Proby to Lord Weymouth.

Arrived here the 30th ult., and purposes staying until he hears how matters are settled between our Court and that of Spain. Has heard nothing from the Levant since he despatched Capt. Clements thither. Sends all the intelligence he has received since his last letter, by the latter part of which it will be seen that the French were perfectly quiet at Toulon the latter end of October. —"Pembroke," in Mahon harbour.

The enclosure. 10 *pp. or parts of pp.*

8 Nov. Admiralty, v. 161, No. 25 a, b, c.

306. Lords of the Admiralty to the Same.

Send copies of two letters from Mons. Lemesurier, of Guernsey, dated the 3rd and 5th inst., giving an account of the proceedings of the French at Brest and St. Malo in connection with the preparations for war.

The enclosures. 3 *pp.*

8 Nov. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 232.

307. Earl of Rochford to Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.

In answer to his letter of 31 Oct., enclosing an account of the expenses incurred for hanging in chains Robert Hazlitt, who was executed for robbing the mail, and explaining his particular situation as sheriff of the county of Durham, in not having an account with the Exchequer as other sheriffs have. Mr. Todd, the Secretary of the Post Office, on which department the expense appeared naturally to fall, has engaged that it shall be paid through the Postmaster of Durham.

9 Nov. to 21 Nov. Admiralty, v. 161, No. 32 a to z, aa and bb.

308. A series of letters, reports of medical men, &c., relative to a Dutch East India ship, which put in at Spithead with an infectious distemper on board. The papers give an account of the precautions taken to prevent the infection spreading, from which, however, two custom-house officers died. They are:—

Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth, 9 Nov.; and two enclosures.

Reply to above, 10 Nov. (*a draft.*)

Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth, 14 Nov., and four enclosures; 15 Nov., with three enclosures; 16 Nov., and two enclosures; 17 Nov., with two enclosures; and 20 Nov., with seven enclosures.

Lord Weymouth to the Lords of the Admiralty, 21 Nov.

37 *pp. or parts of pp.*

9 Nov. Ireland, v. 438, No. 39.

309. [Lord Weymouth] to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In answer to his letter of the 16th past, relative to the defence and security of Ireland, which has given His Majesty great satisfaction. That interesting despatch is to be laid before him again to-day for further consideration. Meanwhile His Majesty thinks that the present state of forage and provisions, with the facilities of their most speedy conveyance to the places where they

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are most likely to be wanted in case of a landing, are objects of immediate attention, and that proper information should be collected on this head. If, at the same time, there is collected the most accurate information possible of the roads and passes which lead to the southern and south-western parts of the counties of Cork and Kerry, of the difficulties of communication in the escarped mountainous country lying between Dunmanway and Tralee, and the easiest and most effectual methods of rendering those communications more impracticable, and withdrawing cattle and provisions from those and other "countries of chicane," his Excellency will have done all that his present plan seems to suggest for immediate execution. It may be prudent to take those precautions without loss of time. This precaution is grounded at present only on general suspicion. No very alarming preparations are heard of, nor is it certain that the present dispute will end in a rupture. But the enquiries suggested will be useful, and should not be delayed. *A draft.* 5½ *pp.*

10 Nov.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 22.

310. The Same to the Same.

In answer to letter of 1st inst., with enclosures, relative to the services performed by Mr. Carlton in transporting and victualling the companies in their passage between Drogheda and the Isle of Man. Has directed that the papers be sent to the Treasury.

10 Nov.

Isle of Man, 1761–74, p. 81.

311. John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to Mr. ———.

On receipt of letter of 9th ult. he gave the necessary directions for a quarantine on ships from Dantzick. Has likewise received from the Council Office four Orders, dated the 19th, to which attention has been paid. The report upon the case laid before H.M.'s Advocate, Attorney and Solicitor General, is very much wanted, as he is frequently under the disagreeable necessity of suspending judgments as well as witholding actions of arrest against sailors belonging to H.M.'s ships. And the people really grumble in finding the avenue of justice stopped, which deprives them of the legal recovery of their just debts. Has just now received two Orders in Council, dated the 1st inst.—Isle Mann. 1½ *pp.*

12 Nov.

Admiralty, v. 161, No. 26 a, b.

312. Mr. Stephens to Mr. Wood.

Sends a copy of a paper this moment brought to him by the waiter of Lloyd's Coffee House, that he may, if he thinks it of consequence enough, lay it before Lord Weymouth.—Admiralty, ½ past 8 o'clock, p.m.

The enclosure, containing intelligence as to French and Spanish ships of the line and transports at Corunna. *Parts of* 2 *pp.*

12 Nov.

Ireland, v. 438, No. 44.

313. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Upon the subject of a new site for the barracks at Limerick. He represents that when Lord Orrery was Constable of the Castle

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of Limerick, he received from King Charles II. the grant of a lease for 99 years of a part of an island adjoining the city walls, (which part was His Majesty's own inheritance) at a rent of 40*l.* per ann., to be paid to the Constable for the time being. At his death the lease was sold, and was held, when it expired, in Aug. 1764, by Charles Smyth, Esq., M.P. for the city. It was proposed to build the new barracks on this island, but his Excellency does not think it a healthy or convenient situation. He proposes, therefore, that the King's part of the island shall be sold, and another convenient site, part of the estate of Edmund Sexton Pery, Esq., be bought with the proceeds. Has received memorials from both Lord Southwell, the present Constable, and Mr. Smyth, for a renewal of the lease. Gives his reasons why he cannot recommend the grant to either of them.—Dublin Castle. $7\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

13 Nov. Circular Bk., 1761–86, p. 79.

314. Circular from Mr. Robt. Wood to same as under 22 May (*which see*), except Mr. Lyttelton.

Enclosing a printed copy of His Majesty's speech at the opening of Parliament this day.

13 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 24 a, b.

315. Address of the House of Lords, returning thanks for His Majesty's speech from the throne, &c.

His Majesty's answer thereto. 3 *pp. folio size and* 1 *p. small size.*

13 Nov. Ireland, v. 438, No. 40. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 23.

316. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In answer to his letter of the 26th past, and enclosures, relative to the new barracks for the Royal Irish Artillery in Phœnix Park. His Majesty approves thereof, and his Excellency is at liberty to apply to the Lords of the Treasury to move His Majesty for his Royal letter for issuing the necessary sum of money. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

13 Nov. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 24.

317. The Same to the Same.

Announcing the changes in the command of the Scots Greys and 17th Regiment of Dragoons, occasioned by the death of the Duke of Argyll. Also the appointment of Col. Hale to the government of Limerick.

13 Nov. Ireland, v. 438, No. 43.

318. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

On the subject of the engagement between Genl. Pierson and Lord Tyrawley, The Duke of Argyll lies dangerously ill, and his death will open the government of Limerick. Asks, under circumstances alluded to in the letter, that the government should be conferred on Genl. Pierson.—Loftus Hill. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

13 Nov. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 25.

319. Robt. Wood to the [Lord Lieutenant of Ireland].

Lord Weymouth being much engaged in the hurry of the day, encloses, by his Lordship's directions, a printed copy of the King's speech at the opening of the Session of Parliament.

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13 Nov. **320.** The Same to Grey Cooper, Esq.

Treas.EntryBk., 1763–75, p. 269.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, together with one from Mr. G. Carlton to Sir Geo. Macartney, and the certificates therein referred to, relative to the expense of transporting and victualling certain regiments. Asks him to lay them before the Lords of the Treasury.

14 Nov. **321.** Ph. Stephens to Robt. Wood, Esq.

Admiralty, v. 161, No. 27 a, b, c.

Sends, in addition to what he transmitted on Monday evening, some further intelligence concerning the fleet and transports ready for sea at Ferrol.—Admiralty Office.

Two enclosures. 4 *pp. or parts of pp.*

16 Nov. **322.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth.

Admiralty, v. 161, No. 28 a, b, c.

Send a copy of the resolution of a Common Council held at Guildhall, for giving a bounty of 2*l.* for every able seaman, and 1*l.* for every ordinary seaman, who shall enter voluntarily into H.M.'s sea-service, with which the City Remembrancer yesterday waited on Sir Edward Hawke; and also an account of the bounties that have been offered by other cities and towns of this kingdom for the same purpose.

The enclosures. The bounties offered were:—

Oct. 2. Bristol.—Able seaman, 20*s.*; ordinary, 15*s.*

Oct. 6. Montrose.—Able seaman, two guineas; ordinary, one guinea.

Nov. 1. Edinburgh.—The same.

Nov. 1. Aberdeen,—Seaman, one guinea; landman, 15*s.*

Campbeltown.—Able seaman, 20*s.*

Nov. 12. Lynn.—Able seaman, one guinea. $3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

16 Nov. **323.** The Same to the Same.

Two other letters, &c., of this date:—

Admiralty, v. 161, No. 29 a, b, c.

(1.) Send copies of a letter from Capt. Leveson Gower, commander of H.M.S. "Pearl," dated the 23rd past at Cadiz, with some advices from Mr. Duff, H.M.'s Vice-consul at that port.

The enclosures. They relate to hostile preparations on the part of Spain, supposed to be directed against Gibraltar. 7 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 30 a, b.

(2.) Send a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Geary, containing intelligence brought by a Dutch man-of-war from Cadiz, as to the sailing of some Spanish ships of war and transports for the West Indies, &c.

The enclosure. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

16 Nov. **324.** Robert Wood to Mr. Stephens.

Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 76.

Asks him to lay before the Lords of the Admiralty the enclosed list of eleven prisoners recommended by the Recorder of London for remission of their respective sentences on condition of serving on board the fleet.—St. James's.

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20 Nov. Admiralty, v. 161, No. 31.

325. ——— to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

His Majesty expressed great satisfaction upon receiving the mark of zeal and affection for his person and government shown by the resolution of the Common Council at Guildhall, for giving a bounty to seamen entering voluntarily H.M.'s service. — St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

20 Nov. Ireland, v. 438, No. 48.

326. SIR GEORGE MACARTNEY to ROBT. WOOD, Esq.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of the 13th inst., enclosing a printed copy of His Majesty's speech at the opening of the Session of Parliament.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

21 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 25.

327. His Majesty's answer to the address, remonstrance, and petition from the Lord Mayor, &c. of the city of London, presented May 10, 1770; and to that presented Nov. 21, 1770. ¾ *p.*

21 Nov. Ireland, v. 438, Nos. 49, 50.

328. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Two letters of this date:

(1.) Acknowledging letter of 13th inst., stating what disposition His Majesty, on the death of the Duke of Argyll, has made of the Scots Greys and the government of Limerick, &c.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

(2.) Acknowledging letter of same date, signifying His Majesty's approval of the plan for a new barrack for the Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery in Phœnix Park. 1 *p.*

22 Nov. Ireland, v. 438, No. 52.

329. The SAME to the SAME.

Transmits an address to the King from the Lord Mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of the city of Dublin.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

There is now no address with the letter.

23 Nov. Ireland, v. 438, No. 53.

330. The SAME to the SAME.

Upon the address from the city of Dublin transmitted by this post. The only answer he thought he could with propriety give was that he would forthwith transmit it. It will, doubtless, be observed how different the style of this address is from some His Majesty has received from the cities of London and Westminster, and other corporations in England, and that it confines its petition to the local distress of their city. Another address has been agitated by the violent abettors of faction, but the Lord Mayor and aldermen constantly opposed it, and at length this was agreed on to defeat the other. A gracious answer would have a very good effect, for the city certainly labours under very heavy difficulties at this time. The balance of trade being much against Ireland of late has occasioned the highest exchange, and consequently drained the nation of all its circulating cash and credit. Several bankruptcies

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have followed, and many are daily expected. The assembling a Parliament would certainly assist them in two points: viz., by a consumption of their manufactures, and by an amendment of some laws for their interior police. But the calamitous state of their commerce is owing to more distant causes; [viz.] the late slow returns of their linens, the vast sums which have been sent out of the kingdom by great landlords who have lately "raised their lands on fines," and by every man who departs hence carrying out every sixpence he can scrape up on account of the exchange, and especially by the vast sums paid for the two last years for corn and flour imported. In short the distress of of the people is very great. Hopes to be "excusable" for representing to His Majesty the miserable situation of the lower ranks of his subjects in Ireland. What from the rapaciousness of their unfeeling landlords, and the restrictions on their trade, they are amongst the most wretched people on earth. Thinks from the general want of credit, the continual abuse of the licensed stills, and the infamous degree of smuggling, together with the injudicious alteration of the measure of gauging the last Sessions of Parliament, that the revenue will probably sink 60,000*l.* this year. —Dublin Castle. *A holograph Marked* "Private." 4 *pp.*

24 Nov. Admiralty, v. 161, No. 33 a, b.

331. Lords of the Admiralty to the Same.

Send a copy of a letter from Lord Edgcumbe, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at Plymouth, containing intelligence of the state of the Spanish fleet at Ferrol in September last, received from a seaman.

The enclosure. 3 *pp.*

24 Nov. Ireland, v. 438, No. 45.

332. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Directs that all officers belonging to H.M.'s land forces do repair to their posts without loss of time, except such as are employed in regimental service. This order is not in any shape to interfere with recruiting.—*A draft.* ½ *p.*

24 Nov. Ordnance, v. 6, No. 9.

333. The Same to the Lieut.-General of the Ordnance.

Signifying His Majesty's pleasure for all officers belonging to the Royal Artillery, the corps of Engineers, &c., to repair to their posts without loss of time, except such as are employed in regimental service.—*A draft.* ½ *p.*

25 Nov. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 23 a, b.

334. Commodore Proby to Lord Weymouth.

Sends a copy of his letter to the Commissioners of the Sick and Hurt, setting forth the result of the enquiry by the captains of the squadron and himself into the conduct of Mr. McNeile, surgeon of the Naval Hospital at this port, and Mr. Frances, the King's contractor of the said hospital, the former of whom was said to have engaged (contrary to his instructions) to furnish the sick people belonging to the Danish ships of war with provisions, and

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demanded fresh meat for each sick person at the rate of one pound a day for each man.—"Pembroke," in Mahon Harbour.

The enclosure. The result of the enquiry proved that the complaints against Mr. McNeile and Mr. Frances were unfounded, and that both had very strictly observed their instructions in general, and in particular (as far as it depended upon them) in treating the Danes as British subjects. *9 pp. or parts of pp.*

26 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 6.

335. Letter from the Justices of the Peace acting within the parts of Holland, in the county of Lincoln, asking for the proclamation of H.M.'s pardon to an accomplice, and a reward for the discovery of the persons concerned in the murder of Mr. John Woods of Swineshead, by shooting him when sitting by his fireside. The deceased was the principal evidence against one Samuel Brand, who was to be tried at the ensuing Lincoln assizes for setting fire to a stack of hay.—Dated from Boston. *1 p. brief size.*

26 Nov. Ireland, v. 438, No. 46 a, b.

336. Lord Barrington to Lord Weymouth.

Enclosing a copy of a letter just received from Portsmouth.—War Office, "half past four o'clock."

The enclosure. It is a letter from Capt. Harington Bauden of the 58th Regiment, and, alluding to the "fate of the squadron designed to carry the 58th and 56th Regiments from Corke to Gibraltar," gives an account of what befell the "Arrogant," carrying a party of the 58th Regiment. They managed to reach Portsmouth with jury yards, &c. *2½ pp.*

27 Nov. War Office, pcl. 25, No. 1.

337. The Same to the Same.

Asks that that part of the order for all officers to join their regiments which applies to officers belonging to regiments at home may be suspended, &c.—War Office. *1½ pp.*

28 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 26.

338. Edward Stanley to Richard Sutton, Esq.

Asks that His Majesty's pardon may be offered, in addition to the reward of 50*l.* offered by the Commissioners of Customs, for discovery of persons concerned in breaking open H.M.'s warehouse at Minehead in Somersetshire, and carrying away casks of brandy and rum.—Custom House, London. *2 pp.*

28 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 7.

339. Report of Mr. John Hawkins on the case of Robert Harrison, convicted of ripping lead from a building belonging to the Foundling Hospital. He is by no means deserving of His Majesty's mercy.—Hatton Garden. *1 p.*

28 Nov. Ireland, v. 438, No. 54.

340. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

There are at present five officers in this Parliament, whose attendance will be extremely necessary if it is to meet. Colonels Walsh, Cunningham, and Clements propose to make the best of

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their way to Gibraltar the moment their orders are direct, and Genl. Cornwallis shall embark for his government. Has given these officers no orders that can introduce a doubt of their joining their respective corps whenever H.M.'s commands hall arrive; but must ask that the King be informed how essential their presence will be, if the Parliament should meet, and be requested that they may not be ordered abroad until the exigency requires it. There are, besides, Lieut. Col. Mervyn, of the 39th, Col. Pomeroy, of the 64th, and Capt. Blakney (who has steadily supported Government), of the 35th. The attendance of these officers may make a considerable difference, though his Excellency is far from thinking meanly of the numbers for Government; but things should be left as little as possible to chance.

P.S.—Has this moment heard that Col. Cunningham proposes to embark with his regiment from Cork, and that Col. Clements proposes to embark with his lady, who is determined to accompany him, the moment he receives His Majesty's final orders.—Dublin Castle. *Holograph.* 2½ *pp.*

28 Nov. Ordnance, pcl. 3.

341. ——— to the Secretary-at-War.

In answer to letter of yesterday's date. The King approves of his suspending for the present the order for officers belonging to regiments at home to repair forthwith to their posts, &c.

29 Nov. Ireland, v. 438, No. 51.

342. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The dispute with the Court of Madrid is not yet absolutely decided, but the language which the Spanish ambassador holds is so unpromising with regard to peace, that His Majesty thinks his Excellency should be apprized thereof, as he may have to meet the Parliament. The last prorogation was till the 18th Dec. It may if he approves, be prorogued till after the holidays, as it may be then necessary to meet for dispatch of business. Promises the earliest information possible. *A draft.* 1½ *pp.*

29 Nov. Lett.Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–75, p. 2.

343. Geo. Bell to Mr. Todd.

Relative to certain packet boats ordered to be got ready to go to sea.—Falmouth.

"Received from Mr. Todd, Dec. 3, 1770."—*Margin.*

30 Nov. Admiralty, v. 161, No. 34 a, b.

344. Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth.

Two letters:—

(1.) Send a copy of a letter from Richard Searle, a seaman on board a merchant ship at Corunna, transmitted by Vice-admiral Geary, giving an account of the preparations of the Spaniards at Corunna and Ferrol.

The enclosure. 3¼ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 35 a, b.

(2.) Send a copy of a letter from M. Lemesurier, of Guernsey, dated the 20th inst., giving an account of the preparations of the French at Havre de Grace.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

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30 Nov. **345.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Lord Weymouth.

Three letters of this date :—

Ireland, v. 438, No. 58. (1.) Acknowledging receipt of letter of the 24th inst., directing all officers of the land forces to repair to their posts, &c.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

Ibid, No. 59 a to c. (2.) Relative to Capt. Osborne, of the 58th Regiment, who in consequence of the intimation given him, applied for a general court-martial upon Major Bayly, of the same regiment. His Excellency immediately issued the necessary orders, but the Commander-in-Chief has now stated that he had refrained from issuing orders for the general court-martial accordingly, since it did not seem practicable for the court to proceed before or without interruption to the embarkation, one of the men-of-war having already arrived, and the others being daily expected, to take on board the 56th and 58th Regiments for Gibraltar, and the members of the court-martial, if to be assembled, having to be taken from different quarters. Under these circumstances, as it may be judged proper that this trial should proceed before a general court-martial at Gibraltar as soon as the regiments arrive there, his Excellency encloses the original charge, dated the 20th inst., exhibited by Capt. Osborne against Major Bayly, with an additional article of charge received this day from Capt. Osborne. Promises to send a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial which was held at Cork upon Major Bayly.

The enclosures to this letter are bound in in their wrong place after the third letter of this date. 6 *pp. or parts of pp.*

Ibid., No. 60 a to d. (3.) Enclosing returns of the 51st and 61st Regiments, and of the drafts to complete the 56th and 58th Regiments.

The enclosures are bound in before the letter enclosing them. 4 *pp.*

30 Nov. **346.** Committee of Subscribers to the intended Chester Canal to Lord Weymouth.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 27 a, b. Enclose a pamphlet entitled "Remarks relating to a Canal intended "to be made from the city of Chester to join the Navigation from "the Trent to the Mersey, at or near Middlewich." Ask for his Lordship's assistance and interest during the next Session of Parliament in obtaining an Act for making the same. 1 *p.*

The pamphlet. 14½ *printed pages.*

30 Nov. **347.** Two reports of Mr. Justice Eyre, Recorder of London, on the

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 9 a, b, c. cases of Thomes Landrekin and Joseph Chapman, and Harriott Matthews, under sentence of transportation for seven years for stealing: unfavourable.

Annexed are the petitions of the two male convicts, and of the female convict's mother.

? About Nov. **348.** ——— to the Lieut.-General of the Ordnance (Genl. Conway).

Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 16. Transmits Col. O'Hara's account of the present state of defence of Senegal and Gambia, that he may converse with this intelligent

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officer, who is now on the spot, and judge what it is proper to do immediately for the security of these places at the present critical conjuncture when a war is apprehended with France and Spain. *A draft. Marked* "Secret." 1 *p.*

1 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 69.

349. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Lord [Weymouth].

Entreats that his eldest son, entered at Cambridge by his Majesty's indulgence the other day, may have a further respite from joining his regiment until an immediate prospect of service shall require it. At the same time has taken the liberty of accompanying this request with a letter to his son, which he must beg Mr. Wood to forward to him the moment his Lordship shall be of opinion that there may be any action in this kingdom, so that he may be the best part of the way on the road before he (his father) could even signify the occasion.—Dublin Castle. *Holograph.* 2½ *pp.*

3 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 55.

350. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Order of Council for an embargo on provisions from Ireland is under the consideration of the Attorney and Solicitor General, which prevented his sending it as soon as he promised. Orders are given here to the regiments of Dragoons on the British establishment to complete their men and horses without loss of time. The same orders are to be given in Ireland.—*A draft. Marked* "Secret." 1 *p.*

4 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 56.

351. The Same to the Same.

Agrees with him entirely as to the address, and has ordered it to be inserted in this night's *Gazette*. Thinks his Excellency should in answer express His Majesty's satisfaction at receiving such marks of duty, loyalty, and affection, his attention to the welfare of the city of Dublin, and his readiness to listen to and relieve their wants and necessities. As to his letter of the 28th, he, Lord Weymouth, cannot take upon him, in the present situation of affairs, to delay those officers from repairing to their posts, but will lay the matter before His Majesty.—*A draft. Marked* "Private." 1 *p.*

5 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 10.

352. Indenture made between Sir Joseph Ayloffe, of Whartons, in the parish of Framfield, in the co. of Sussex, Bart., and Robert Brounton, of Holborn, in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the co. of Middlesex, Gentleman, of the one part, and Thomas Astle, of South Lambeth, in the co. of Surrey, Esq., of the other part, granting to the last (for 21 years) the parcel of meadow ground called Trumpington's Meadow, being at Great Toy, in the co. of Essex, at the yearly rent of 3*l.*

It is imperfect, and is endorsed "Treasonable—Col. Cecil's papers." 1 *p.*

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5 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 62.

353. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

All last week there was a great run upon the bank of Sir Geo. Colebrooke and Co., and on Saturday last it extended to Mr. Neville and Co.; and on Sunday Colebrooke and Co. gave notice they could not open on Monday. This very much increased the demand upon Mr. Neville's bank, which, however, they were enabled to stand. The merchants met at noon at the Tholsel, in order to prevent these matters affecting public credit. His Excellency summoned H.M.'s servants and others at the Castle in the evening, when it was resolved to support the four banks now standing. The principal merchants and traders have signed a resolution to the same purpose, and Colebrooke and Co. have advertised they will discharge their small notes in a few days. Mr. Neville has stood the shock, so that this affair is nearly subsided. The causes are those suggested in his last private letter. Has related the exact state of things, in order that his Lordship may be prepared against the high colouring which the views of party will not fail to give to the situation of things here for the usual purposes. The Guild of Merchants offered yesterday to deposit Government debentures to the amount of 30,000*l.* to support Mr. Neville's bank, which was the only one which appeared to be pressed.

P.S.—Finds this evening that all apprehensions are at an end. Understands that this event, instead of having any bad effect upon public credit, will probably advantage it, as the restraint which the bankers have for a long time been obliged to lay themselves under, in order to be prepared for this expected distress, is now removed. *Holograph. Marked* "Private." 3½ *pp.*

30 Nov. & 7 Dec. Ordnance, v. 6, Nos. 10, 11.

354. Ordnance.

Letter and report:—

(1.) Lord Weymouth to the Lieut. General of the Ordnance.

Directing him to report on the state of the ordnance stores of all kinds, and particularly the quantity of gunpowder ready for use on any emergency; and also as to the quantity of stores abroad, &c.; and as to the supply of the different articles necessary for the demands which may possibly be made in case of a war with France and Spain.—*A draft. Marked* "Secret." 1½ *pp.*

(2.) The report, signed "H. S. Conway," and dated 7 Dec. The quantity of powder in store, and what must be weekly coming in, will be sufficient for any emergency. H.M.'s forts and garrisons abroad appear not to be in want of any ammunition or stores, except such as have been lately sent or are getting ready. Also as to convoy. 2 *pp.*

8 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, No. 36.

355. Note to the Earl of Rochford from the merchants concerned in the shipping trade to Ostend, asking leave to attend his Lordship on Monday morning to acquaint him of the detention of the "Hunter" sloop, and of other difficulties relative to their trade by the extraordinary ordinance of the Empress Queen concerning the bills of health required.—John's Coffee House, Cornhill. 1 *p.*

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9 Dec. **356.** Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 438, No. 57 a, b. Encloses an order in Council for an embargo on all ships and vessels laden or to be laden in the ports of Ireland with provisions. That this may be attended with as little inconvenience as possible to the King's subjects in Ireland, the Commissioners of the Victualling will have orders immediately to contract for as much provisions as possible in Ireland.—*A draft.*

Copy of the enclosure. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

10 Dec. **357.** The Same to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Admiralty, v. 161, No. 36. Encloses a copy of a letter to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of the Order in Council referred to therein for laying an embargo upon all ships and vessels laden with provisions in Ireland. Directs them to give orders to the Commissioners of the Victualling to contract in Ireland for as much provision from thence as can be, in order that this embargo may be attended with as little inconvenience as possible to H.M.'s subjects there.—*A draft.* 1 *p.*

10 Dec. **358.** Commodore Proby to Lord Weymouth.

Admiralty v. 162, No. 24. Acknowledges his letter of Oct. 29, enclosing a duplicate of that of the 16th, the original of which he has not yet received, &c.—"Pembroke," in Mahon Harbour. 2 *pp.*

10 Dec. **359.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Same.

Two letters:—

Ireland, v. 438, No. 66 a, b. (1.) Encloses a letter, dated the 26th past, from Major Bayly, of the 58th Regiment, to his Colonel, respecting the charge against him by Capt. Osborne, which was the subject of a court-martial.—Dublin Castle.

Major Bayly's letter asks that the charge against him may be plain and positive. 4 *pp. or parts of pp.*

Ibid., No. 70. (2.) In answer to letter of 27th past. Has this day signed a proclamation for the further prorogation of Parliament to the 15th of January next. If it should become expedient for it then to meet for despatch of business, a proclamation may be issued giving public notice thereof, as was lately done in Great Britain.—Dublin Castle. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

11 Dec. **360.** "Ordonnance de l'Imperatrice Reine, du 27 Octobre 1770," concerning the precautions taken to prevent the plague reigning

Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, No. 37. in Poland from spreading to the Belgian provinces.

Endorsed: "Rec[d] from Mr. Blaquiere 11 Dec[r]." — *French.* 6 *pp. of print.*

11 Dec. **361.** Request of the Proprietors of the Black Lead Mine near

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 11. Seathwait, in the co. of Cumberland, for the promise of His Majesty's pardon to any accomplice who shall discover the persons who broke into the guard-house of the mine, and attempted to

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carry away black lead from thence. The proprietors offer a reward of 50*l*. ¾ *p*.

28 Nov. & 12 Dec. Admiralty, pcl. 160, Nos. 17, 18.

362. Philip Stephens to Richard Sutton, Esq.

Two letters of the above dates respectively, relative to Thomas Bland, a prisoner in Newgate, who petitioned for a remission of his sentence on condition of serving His Majesty on board the fleet. The Regulating Captains having caused him to be examined, reported him to be a landsman, about 20 years of age, a stout able fellow, and fit to serve His Majesty. 2 *pp*.

12 Dec. Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 19.

363. ——— to Lieut. Col. Munster.

H.M.'s Secretary-at-War has represented that his, Col. Munster's, commission as Governor of St. Philip's gives him a command over the whole Island of Minorca when no Governor or Lieut. Governor is there, which might be injurious to colonels who are now going to join their regiments, and that for this reason it would be expedient that he should not repair to his post. Is to acquaint him, therefore, that the King dispenses with his attendance at his post.—St. James's. *A draft*. 1 *p*.

12 Dec. Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 76.

364. Robert Wood to Philip Stephens, Esq.

Asks him to lay before the Lords of the Admiralty the enclosed petitions on behalf of Abraham Maloch, Thomas French, William Moore, and Henry Caree, prisoners in Newgate under sentence of transportation, praying a remission of their sentences on condition of serving on board the fleet.—St. James's.

12 Dec. Dom. Geo. III[a] pcl. 82, No. 28

365. Arrest on board Ship.

The Advocate General's private report to the reference made to him and the Attorney General by the Earl of Rochford as to the legality of serving an arrest or civil process upon Lieut. Whiston on board a vessel at anchor near the Isle of Man. Upon the whole, it did not seem to them that any peace officer of municipal jurisdiction only could legally execute an arrest on board the ship in question, or any other ship, whether His Majesty's or not, under the same circumstances, riding upon the sea. Delivered by Dr. Marriott confidentially 12 Dec. 1770. 2½ *pp*.

12 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 72.

366. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord [Weymouth.]

In answer to his secret letter of the 3rd inst. relative to the embargo on provisions in Ireland. Although, under the present apprehensions of a war, it may be proper by an embargo to prevent the enemy being supplied with provisions from Ireland, yet he must state that for a considerable time past there has been a great decrease in the exports of all kinds from Ireland, which has not only reduced public credit to a very low degree, but has very much affected, and, he fears, will more strongly affect, H.M.'s revenue; and if the embargo be continued for any length of time, the con-

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sequences will be felt by all ranks of people throughout the kingdom, and may sink the revenue so much below what it was estimated to produce, as to increase the deficiency already apprehended in the provision for the support of Government. Hence it will be seen how much it were to be wished that this embargo were not necessary at this time, and, if it be indispensable, of what importance it is that it should be continued for as short a time as possible.—Dublin Castle. *Holograph. Marked* "Secret."

Endorsed: "The navy will take 4,000 barrels of beef and 4,000 barrels of pork; and passed an Act to admit the importation of Irish provisions." 3 *pp.*

13 Dec. Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 20.

367. ——— to the Lords of the Admiralty.

The frigate which has been for some time destined for the East Indies, to be forthwith got ready for sailing, to carry orders to the Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in those seas.—*A draft.* 1 *p.*

13 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 63.

368. Earl of Rochford to Lord Weymouth.

Asks for a letter of recommendation to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for Col. Edward Dalton, now in the Austrian, but formerly in the French service, who is desirous of going over to Ireland before his pardon can be completed under the Great Seal, to visit his mother, who is lying dangerously ill.—Whitehall. 1 *p.*

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 28.

Same date. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant, enclosing a copy of the above, and desiring Mr. Dalton may have his Excellency's protection.

13 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 65.

369. Secretary-at-War (Barrington) to Lord Weymouth.

Directing that the 67th Regiment be placed on the Irish establishment from 25th inst. inclusive, though it may not have returned to Ireland, in lieu of the 61st Regiment.—War Office.

Endorsed: "Ld. Lieutenant wrote to on the subject of this letter." 1 *p.*

14 Dec. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, pp. 28–30.

370. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Two letters of this date:—

(1.) In answer to his letter of the 5th inst. recommending Dr. Averell, who is nearly allied to the Provost, to succeed to the vacant bishopric of Limerick. His Majesty received the recommendation in the most gracious manner, and is happy at this opportunity of giving a very strong proof of his regard to the Provost (whose steady conduct has so justly merited His Majesty's approbation) by promoting so near a relation of his to this dignity.

(2.) Encloses a copy of a letter from the Secretary-at-War. Desires him to give orders for placing the 67th Regiment on the Irish establishment accordingly.

Lord Barrington's letter, dated 13 December, also entered.

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14 Dec. **371.** Earl of Rochford to Governor Wood.

Isle of Man, 1761–74, No. 82 a, b.

The letter entered in Isle of Man Entry Book, 1765–1817, p. 54.

Encloses a copy of the report of H.M.'s Advocate and Attorney General on the complaint against Lieutenant Whiston, which he received but yesterday.—*A draft.*

The report. They were of opinion that there was no legal authority to warrant the execution of the process on board the ship riding at sea within the high-water mark; but legal arrests might be made, and civil process executed, by the regular ministerial officers to whom such business belonged within any of the ports or havens belonging to the Isle, &c., or between the low-water mark and the high-water mark when the tide was out. But the proper measures to prevent officers and others belonging to H.M.'s ships from escaping on board such vessels at sea on purpose to elude justice must be referred to the rules and regulations of the Navy. 3 *pp. or parts of pp.*

14 Dec. **372.** Lord Weymouth to the Board of Ordnance.

Ordn. Entry Bk., 1761–75, p. 205.

Enclosing an extract of a letter from the Lieutenant Governor of Minorca, &c., relative to a demand for bedding for the troops there.—St. James's.

15 Dec. **373.** ——— to Sir E. Hawke.

Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 21.

The East India Company have sent orders to their homeward-bound ships at St. Helena not to proceed from thence without convoy; and they have represented the necessity of such convoys sailing before Christmas, as they will be greatly distressed, should their ships be detained at St. Helena. Directs him, therefore, to appoint proper convoy.—*A draft. Marked* "Private." 1 *p.*

15 Dec. **374.** Mr. Stanley to Mr. Porten.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, No. 38 a to d.

Encloses, according to his request, two certificates of the Commissioners of Customs, signifying that Messrs. Bates and Gascoigne are the proper officers in the port of London for granting bills of health.

Following this letter are a copy of a certificate from the Commissioners as above, and two forms, one of a particular bill of health granted in London, the other of a general bill of health. The last is in Latin. 2 *pp. MS. and* 2 *print.*

15 Dec. **375.** Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 438, No. 64 a, b.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Secretary-at-War, proposing that his Excellency should grant beating orders to such recruiting parties of the regiments on the British Establishment as shall apply for them. His Majesty wishes that this should take place if it does not interfere with the service in Ireland. Is directed to give no positive orders on this head till his Excellency's opinion is known.—*A draft.*

The original of the enclosure. 2 *pp.*

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16 Dec. Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 22.

376. "Extract of a letter from Captain Innis, Regulating Captain at Dartmouth, to Mr. Stephens," containing intelligence from the master of a schooner arrived at Dartmouth in 12 days from Vigo in Spain, relative to the preparations of the Spaniards at Ferrol, &c. 1½ *pp.*

17 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 29.

377. Dr. Antonio Tourre to ———.

Refers to a letter of his, of the 4th Dec., in which he had represented himself to be a Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers in the Spanish service, which he had quitted on account of grave discontent. Also, that, having fortified most of the Spanish establishments in the Pacific seas, and being thus acquainted with the strength and weakness of that part of the world, and able to give the most useful information to the enemies of the Spanish nation, he had proposed to form new English establishments in advantageous situations left unfortified by the Spaniards, viz., at Nipe and Bayahonde, two ports situated respectively on the east and west of the Island of Cuba. His knowledge of the Spanish establishments in that part of the world renders him capable of indicating numbers of other situations neglected by the Spaniards. Offers his services to the English Government. His address is under cover to Messrs Hillary and Scott, merchants in Liverpool. *French.* 3 *pp.*

17 Dec. Scotland, v. 25, No. 170.

378. Scotch Representative Peers.

Copy of a letter from the Lord Advocate of Scotland, James Montgomery, relative to the election of one of the Sixteen Peers in the room of the Duke of Argyll. If voting by proxy should be followed, fears that there may not be present at the election peers inclined to vote for Lord Dysart sufficient to use all the proxies that may be sent in his favour. Recommends the sending a list in the election of one peer as is authorised in the election of the sixteen. The peers in opposition to the election of Lord Dysart have prepared a writing, which they call a Representation, which has for its foundation a clause of the Scotch Parliament of 1641. All the Acts of that Parliament, however, were rescinded at the Restoration.—Edinburgh. 3 *pp.*

18 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 67.

379. Lord Weymouth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In answer to letters of 30th past and 10th inst. relative to the court-martial demanded by Capt. Osborne. Encloses a copy of a letter written to the Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar before the receipt of his Excellency's second letter, and a copy of one since written on that subject.—*A draft.* 1 *p.*

18 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 68.

380. ——— to Mr. Cooper.

Asks for the opinion of the Lords of the Treasury on the proposal contained in the enclosed copy of a letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to sell or exchange a part of an island near Limerick, the King's property, in order to build a suitable barrack and depôt there.—St. James's. 1 *p.*

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18 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 76 a, b.

381. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Transmits a list of officers to whom leave of absence was granted prior to the time of the late order for officers to join their corps; to which is annexed a list of the names of those who now desire to be absent for the reasons mentioned. Asks for directions in regard to them.

The list enclosed, containing full particulars of reasons for absence, &c. *2 pp.*

19 Dec. Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 23.

382. Preparations for War.

"Intelligence from Cadiz, 19 Dec. 1770. Recd. from Mr. Atkin-" son.—J. Robinson." Relating to the preparations for war there. The letter which contained the intelligence is dated 15 Nov. *¼ sheet of paper.*

19 Dec. Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 24.

383. Minutes of Council,—present the Lord President, Earls of Sandwich and Hillsborough, Lord North, Earl of Rochford, and Sir Edward Hawke,—when it was agreed, amongst other things, to recall Mr. Harris, (instructing him to give notice to merchants in Spanish ports to retire,) and to declare to the Republic of Genoa that the putting of France in possession of the Gulph of Spetia would be looked upon as "an actual hostility" on their part.—*A rough draft.* *1¾ pp.*

20 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 77.

384. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Two letters of this date:—

(1.) Details the precautions he has taken for the defence and security of Ireland in consequence of his Lordship's letter of the 9th past. Suggests that the Light Infantry should be drafted from the several regiments to form a corps for the most exposed part of the kingdom. Recommends Col. Smith for this service, which ought not to be delayed if there be a prospect of a war; for here lies the great correspondence for recruits, intelligence, and pilots with France and Spain.

As to a proper officer to command in Ireland, has endeavoured to learn from Genl. Dilkes whether, considering his time of life and frequent illness, he did not wish for some gracious marks of His Majesty's consideration after such a length of service; especially as he has so large a family. Was much concerned not to find the General inclined to such terms as would be proper to lay before His Majesty as a consideration for his quitting the staff, though he was otherwise not averse from the idea of an ample provision. Again recommends Genl. Hodgson for the command of the army in Ireland. Represents how much the situation of the staff in Ireland has embarrassed him. Recommends that a general officer should be stationed at Cork, and another at Limerick, and explains the reasons that make this necessary, &c.—Dublin Castle. *7 pp.*

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Ibid., No. 78 a, b. (2.) In answer to letter of 9th inst., enclosing the Order in Council for an embargo on provisions in Ireland. Sends a printed copy of a proclamation signed this day in Council, for carrying H.M.'s orders into execution accordingly.—Dublin Castle.

The proclamation is bound in before the letter enclosing it. 1 *p. and* 2 *pp. of print.*

21 Dec. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 238. **385.** Earl of Sandwich to the Postmaster General.

Two letters :—

(1.) Asks that directions may be given for the staff of his office to enjoy the privileges allowed them by Act of Parliament.

The list, viz. :—

Richard Phelps, Esq.,	Under Secretaries.
William Fraser, Esq.,	
John Larpent,	First Clerk.
Richard Shadwell,	Senior Clerks.
Francis Wace,	
James Wright,	Clerks.
William Taylor,	
Bryan Broughton,	
George Aust,	
George Cooke,	
Thomas Bidwell,	

Ibid., p. 239. (2.) Notifying that he has, pursuant to the Act, authorised John Larpent and Richard Shadwell, Esqs., of his office, to endorse, according to the specimens transmitted, all letters and packets upon the business of the office, in order to pass free of postage.—St. James's.

21 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 73. **386.** Lord Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Two drafts of this date :—

(1.) *Marked* "Private." In answer to his private letter to Lord Weymouth of the 1st inst. The King approved his Excellency's reasons for requesting a further respite to his son from joining his regiment, and expressed his satisfaction with his, the Lord Lieutenant's, zeal, which will not suffer him to think of his son being absent in a time of action. 1½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 74. (2.) *Marked* "Secret." The reasons contained in his secret letter of the 12th inst. will be a strong inducement not to continue the embargo on provisions in Ireland longer than the public exigency makes it absolutely necessary. It having been, however, thought expedient in the present critical circumstances to determine on this measure, to prevent as much as possible any ill effects, the Victualling Office will take immediately 4,000 barrels of Irish beef, and as many of pork; and the Act for the importation of Irish provisions has been renewed for the ensuing year. 1½ *pp.*

21 Dec. Ordnance, pcl. 3. **387.** Certificate from Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, Lord Lieut. of Northumberland, as to the raising and training of the militia of the county of Northumberland and the towns of Newcastle-upon-

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Tyne and Berwick-upon-Tweed, and a return of the state of the Regiment. 1 *large memb.*

21 Dec.

Ordnance, v. 6, No. 12.

388. Genl. H. S. Conway to Lord Weymouth.

Relative to the fortification of the island and fort of St. Lewis in Senegal. Represents the expense, &c. of carrying out the plan proposed by Gov. O'Hara, and the method adopted by the French for its security, they having left it in a manner entirely to a naval protection.—Little Warwick St. $3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

21 Dec.

Scotland, v. 25, No. 171.

389. Circular to the Peers of Scotland.

Many peers of North Britain having objected to the Earl of Dysart as a candidate to be one of the Sixteen Peers to represent that part of the United Kingdoms in Parliament, recommending the Earl of Stair as a proper person to be chosen in the place of the late Duke of Argyle. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

23 Aug. to 21 Dec.

Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 25 a to m.

390. Seizure of Port Egmont by the Spaniards.

Copies and extracts from the correspondence between Mr. James Harris, H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, and Lord Viscount Weymouth, relative to the expulsion of the English from the settlement at Port Egmont in the Falkland Isles, by a force sent for that purpose by the Governor of Buenos Ayres (25 b). Information of the sailing of this expedition was sent to Lord Weymouth by Mr. Harris, on Aug. 23 (25 a). On Sept. 12 (25 b) Lord Weymouth wrote to Mr. Harris, stating that the Spanish Ambassador in London had made a communication of the same intelligence to his lordship to prevent the bad consequences which might arise from its coming through other hands, and detailing what had passed on the occasion, and desiring him, Mr. Harris, immediately to wait upon M. de Grimaldi, and tell that Minister that, as the strongest instance of the sincerity of His Majesty's friendship for His Catholic Majesty, and of his wishes to preserve the peace, he was directed to repeat to him the contents of this letter, and to ask whether His Catholic Majesty, by disavowing a measure which his Ambassador in London acknowledged not to have been authorised by his particular instructions, and by restoring things to the precise state in which they stood before Mons. Bucarelli undertook this rash expedition, would put it into His Majesty's power to suspend those preparations which, under the circumstances, his honour would not permit him to postpone.

Mr. Harris's reply was written on the 28th of Sept. (25 d), and gives an account of his conversation with M. de Grimaldi, who expressed his sorrow that the affair had taken place, and said that the moment they had heard that it was intended, they had despatched a vessel to prevent it, which unfortunately arrived too late, but that still the conduct of Mons. Bucarelli could not be blamed, as it was founded on the established laws of America. The Spanish Minister twice in the conversation expressed their desire for peace, as Spain had so little to gain and so much to lose by a war, and said that he did not doubt that on laying

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Mr. Harris's memorial before the King and his counsellors an answer would be received which would be thoroughly satisfactory to us, and at the same time save their honour. Two hours before this despatch was written Mons. de Grimaldi informed Mr. Harris that the King was resolved to do everything in his power to terminate this affair amicably; that, therefore, he admitted our demand, and consented to it in every point consistent with his honour, which, as well as ours, was to be considered; but that as this matter could only be determined in London, and not at Madrid, orders had been given to Prince Masseran to lay before Lord Weymouth the several ideas which had been suggested on this head, and that as they only differed in the terms, and not essentially, he trusted some of them would be adopted. Mr. Harris, though he begged to be told in general in what these terms consisted, was not made acquainted with them. Accompanying this despatch, which was dated from St. Ildefonse, was a copy and translation of the memorial (French) which he presented to Mons. de Grimaldi on this occasion.

In his letter of the 17th of October (25 *g*) Lord Weymouth informed Mr. Harris that Prince Masseran had proposed a convention, in which he was to disavow any particular orders given to Mons. Bucarelli upon this occasion, at the same time acknowledging that he acted in accordance with his general instructions, and his oath as governor; and to stipulate the restitution of Falkland Islands without injury to His Catholic Majesty's right to those Islands, His Majesty being expected to disavow the menace of Capt. Hunt, which was said to have given occasion to the steps taken by the Spanish governor. This proposition gave the King great surprise, and was not accepted. Lord Weymouth was ordered to say that His Majesty adhered invariably to his first demand, and that the manner of giving satisfaction by a convention was no less objectionable than the matter, for His Majesty could not accept under a convention that satisfaction to which he had so just a title without entering into any engagements in order to procure it. Prince Masseran had no powers to proceed in the affair except by convention, and Mr. Harris was therefore directed to wait upon Mons. de Grimaldi, and, laying the whole of the matter fairly before him, to demand a communication of His Catholic Majesty's answer. In order to relieve him from the difficulties of a commission of such delicacy (25 *h*) Mr. Harris was instructed, after having verbally explained to Mons. de Grimaldi the substance of Lord Weymouth's despatch, instead of delivering him a memorial on the subject of it, to tell him that he would, in order to avoid mistakes, leave the original with him for his perusal, or send him a copy of it.

This despatch having arrived at ten o'clock on Sunday night, Oct. 28, (25 *i*), Mr. Harris next day waited on Mons. de Grimaldi, and, after having endeavoured to show to him concisely the great moderation with which His Majesty had acted, and the just grounds on which his demands were founded, read the despatch over to him twice, endeavouring to abide by the literal meaning as

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far as he was able. By Mons. de Grimaldi's request he afterwards sent him a translation of it in French, with the English original annexed, by which the sense was to be determined. The Spanish minister heard and answered Mr. Harris, with the greatest coolness and temper, that he personally had nothing so much at heart as an amicable accommodation; and that he felt the most sensible concern to find that, after the concessions they had made, we still remained unsatisfied. He affirmed that these were the sentiments of His Catholic Majesty, who was most ready to make us reparation in any thing, as far as was compatible with his own honour. "I wish to God," added he, "I knew what you expect. I thought "we had done so much that there remained nothing for us to do." Mr. Harris's despatch of 7 Nov., from which the above is taken, contains an account of what was further said by himself and Mons. de Grimaldi on this occasion. He received no answer for several days, but a few hours before writing this despatch he was sent for by the Spanish minister, and told that Prince Masseran had been empowered afresh to treat on this affair; that the purport of his instructions were to express, 1st, His Catholic Majesty's desire of coming to an amicable accommodation, and of preserving peace; 2ndly, that His Catholic Majesty was disposed to give every reasonable satisfaction for the insult His Majesty thought he had suffered; and, 3rdly, that His Catholic Majesty was moreover ready to come into any method regarding the manner of giving this satisfaction which should appear most eligible to His Majesty. That, however, at the same time that he agreed to these three articles, he expected, 1st, that as he had gone so far to save the honour of His Majesty, His Majesty would also contribute to the saving his, as far as it did not interfere with the satisfaction he received; 2ndly, that the affair be ultimately and decisively terminated; and, 3rdly, that there should be a reciprocal and authentical assurance of the whole being thoroughly accommodated. Mr. Harris thought that they seemed disposed to agree to everything we demanded, except our not disavowing the menace of Capt. Hunt.

When this despatch was laid before the King he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Harris had executed his commands upon a matter of so much delicacy. The latter was informed on the 23rd of Nov. (25 k) that his intelligence was the more interesting as Prince Masseran's language did not look like accommodation. On the 28th he was directed, as the Prince continued to hold a language which gave very little reason to expect just satisfaction, to take such method as he should think most advisable to apprize as privately as possible the Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar of this uncertain state of affairs, and that Genl. Cornwallis and other officers belonging to that garrison had been ordered to their posts. He was directed also to apprize H.M.'s consuls at Cadiz, Alicant, and other ports of Spain, of the danger of a rupture, in order that they might take proper precautions as to their papers and effects; giving, however, as little reason as possible to the Court of Madrid to suppose that

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there was a want of confidence in His Catholic Majesty's good faith with regard to the time stipulated by treaty for the removal of the persons and effects of both Crowns, which His Majesty, on his part, would religiously observe.

On the 21st Dec. Mr. Harris was ordered by Lord Rochford to return home with all convenient speed, after taking leave in the usual manner, all negotiations having been for some time at an end with the Spanish ambassador in London.

The papers (none of which are originals, but appear to have been copied out at a subsequent time) consist of the following:—

Mr. Harris to Lord Weymouth,—St. Ildefonse, Aug. 23. (*An extract.*)

Lord Weymouth to Mr. Harris,—St. James's, Sept. 12.

The Same to the Same, Sept. 14.

Mr. Harris to Lord Weymouth, with one enclosure,—St. Ildefonse, Sept. 28.

Lord Weymouth to Mr. Harris (two letters), Oct. 17.

Mr. Harris to Lord Weymouth, with one enclosure,—Escurial, Nov. 7.

Lord Weymouth to Mr. Harris,—St. James's, Nov. 23.

The Same to the Same, Nov. 28.

Lord Rochford to the Same,—St. James's, Dec. 21. (*An extract.*)

38 *pp. or parts of pp.*

21 Dec. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 20.

391. Earl of Rochford to Commodore Proby.

Informing him of the recall of Mr. Harris from the Court of Madrid. *A draft.* ¾ *p.*

21 Dec. Circular Bk., 1761–86, pp. 80, 81.

392. Circulars from Lord Rochford to (1) Lord Cathcart, Lord Visct. Stormont, Sir Joseph Yorke, Sir Andrew Mitchell, Sir Jno. Goodricke, Messrs. Gumming, Keith, Wroughton, Cressener, Devisme, Gordon, Woodford, Langlois, and Swallow; Governor Wood, Lord Justice Clerk, Duke of Argyle, and Messrs. Irvine, Wallace, Corry, Fenwick, Wolters, and Mathias.

Announcing his removal from the Northern to the Southern Department. Has only to thank them for the punctuality of their correspondence, &c. Last paragraph is worded differently to the the last six.

(2.) Earl Harcourt, Lord Viscount Townshend, Mr. Murray, Sir Hor. Mann, Hon. Mr. Walpole, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Lynch, Genl. Cornwallis, Col. Boyd, Lieut.-Genl. Mostyn, Genl. Johnstone, Commodore Proby, and Sir John Lindsay.

With same intelligence. Desires them for the future to address their letters to him.

(3.) Mr. Harris, Sir John Hort, Sir John Dick, Messrs. Richie, Catt, Frazer, Fraser, Barker, Sampson, Traill, Munro, Jamineau, Whitehead, Hardy, Hollford, Bonecester, Pasley, Marsh, Beawes, Ruiter, Udny, Whitham, Taverner, Sargent, Wilkie, Bankes, Miller, Davison, and Cheap.

Same intelligence and direction.

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21 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 30 a to d.

393. "PAPERS and NARRATIVE relative to the MARQUIS D'AUBAREDE'S PLANS and SCHEMES. 21st Decr. Recd. from Mr. L. Macleane, J.R."

This is a lengthy and minute narrative of what occurred between Mr. L. Macleane, when one of the Under-Secretaries of State in the Southern Department, and the Marquis D'Aubarede, who had resided in England above four years under the various names of Guiller, Caffaro, and Bernard, and in whose character Mr. Macleane had perceived "such a mixture of romance, know-"ledge, indiscretion, abilities, meanness, seeming frankness, credu-"lity, and perseverance," that it was impossible to come to any fixed ideas concerning him, or to say whether he was a man to be trusted, or an impostor,—a man endeavouring to impose upon others, or a man who had been much imposed upon himself. This narrative Mr. Macleane drew up, thinking it likely that, on the then appearance of a rupture with Spain, D'Aubarede would renew his application to be employed by the Administration in raising a revolt in Mexico. His papers, if genuine, might be of great service in any attempt on Mexico, even if no confidence were reposed in the man himself.

The following is an outline of Mr. Macleane's narrative:—

In Oct. 1766 the Earl of Shelburne directed him to see two foreigners, calling themselves Bernard and Vignoles, as his Lordship did not think it right that they should have it in their power to say that they had opened themselves to any of H.M.'s Ministers. Lord Chatham had before received a letter from Bernard, to which he returned no answer, not liking the character of the bearer, Vignoles. Mr. Macleane was told to be very circumspect, and to say nothing which could imply the countenance of Administration, but yet to procure, if possible, their papers and intelligence in the fullest manner; and to keep them in suspense, as if dubious whether to make the matter known to his Lordship or not. As the business would be entrusted to no other person in the office, he was to see them as privately as possible, mention the subject to nobody, and copy the papers with his own hand; and if he gave money, to do it as from himself by way of loan, taking care to act so as to leave Administration clear in disavowing every sort of knowledge of the matter, in case it should come to the ears of the Spanish Ambassador.

Acting on these instructions, an interview was granted to Bernard and Vignoles, at which the former desired Mr. Macleane to acquaint H.M.'s Ministers that he was an officer of rank, family, and long service who came authorised by the people of Mexico to propose a treaty, offensive and defensive, and an exclusive privilege of commerce with England, provided His Majesty would aid them to throw off the yoke of Spain (which they deemed insupportable), and would agree to their forming themselves into a sovereign republic. Mr. Macleane absolutely refused the request, or to give him any encouragement whatever, on the score of the sincere desire of the Administration to maintain peace; but finally, on Bernard's leaving his papers, promised to give them a cursory

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reading. He directed the men to call for the papers at his house on the Saturday following, but stated his intention to mention the matter to *no person whatever*, convinced that it was a business with which the Administration would have no concern. The papers left by Bernard were: 1st, a relation of the grounds on which the project was formed, and of the steps already taken in prosecution of it; 2nd, a plan of operation; 3rd, a plan of commerce; and 4th, a manifesto intended to be published in Mexico. Mr. Macleane's narrative gives a summary of the contents of these papers. The first contained an account of the manner in which Bernard had come to be engaged in the enterprise, and of the grievances that all classes of Mexicans suffered at the hands of the old Spaniards. Incidentally, it is mentioned that a scarcity of coin had begun to be felt, owing to the increase of exportation and rise in the price of quicksilver, the latter reason also occasioning a decrease from 19 or 20 millions to 10 or 12 millions in the quantity of dollars carried to the mints while the mines were still capable of yielding a much greater amount without hazard of being exhausted. It is also stated that two of the principal nobility, and a Recollet Friar of great weight and credit in the country, were selected to carry a memorial home to lay these grievances regularly before the Spanish Administration; but the affair coming to the ears of the Viceroy, he forbad the two grandees to leave Mexico. Thereupon two merchants were privately instructed to supply their place, and they passed over under a pretence of commercial affairs, accompanied by the Recollet Friar. As soon as these merchants began to open the nature of their commission at Madrid, they were commanded to be silent, and ordered to finish their commercial affairs, and depart immediately for Mexico, under penalty of being taken up as seditious persons, and severely punished. It was on this menace that the two merchants unbosomed themselves to Bernard, and introduced the Recollet Friar, representing the settled determination of the Mexicans to throw off the Spanish yoke, but allowing that they found themselves totally at a loss to form a new system of government, owing to the great ignorance in which they were kept by being debarred from all communication or intercourse with foreigners and even deprived of all means of political instruction from books. They said, however, that they were convinced that their nobility would never submit to a monarchical government, being composed of families equally powerful and jealous of one another. Being also unacquainted with the nature of military operations, and in great need of a proper person to direct and conduct them in those matters, they entreated Bernard to undertake the conduct of their affairs, both civil and military, as they had discovered him to possess the requisite talents, with which they confessed themselves to be totally unprovided. They pressed him to form a plan of government, to pass over to Mexico, and to take the management of the revolution, their party being a thousand to one, and offered, in the name of their countrymen, to make the command of the army and the government of La

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Vera Cruz hereditary in his family, with the title and dignity of Duke. This offer he accepted, after having convinced them, with great difficulty, that the assistance of England was absolutely necessary to ensure success. When this was first proposed to them, the deputies had been startled, thinking it dangerous both to their religion and liberty, asserting that they had no occasion for foreign assistance, and that they would be courted by the different powers of Europe as soon as they stood forth an independent state, opening their ports to universal commerce. But he set them right in regard to the disposition and principles of the English, which he showed to be favourable to liberty in general, and founded on a knowledge of the true interests of trade. Finally they agreed on certain articles to be offered to England (which are given). Everything having been settled, the deputies sailed for La Vera Cruz, the 1st of September 1765. Bernard afterwards received from them a letter containing the expressions of concurrence and approbation agreed upon.

The second paper contained an account of the province of Mexico and a plan of operations, describing the situation of La Vera Cruz (by which, there being no other port of any safety on all the immense eastern coast of Mexico, the kingdom was shut up, "as a bottle is by a cork"); the roads, climate, &c.; character of the Indians and Creoles; the number and condition of the Spanish troops there, &c. This paper stated that in 1763 the Court of Madrid sent to Mexico Don Juan de Villalba, a Lieut.-General, with four Major Generals, and 60 officers of inferior rank, besides non-commissioned officers in proportion, to form a national militia of 30,000 men; but the plan in 1766 had not been carried into execution, the Mexicans having refused to furnish either men or money. Villalba quarrelled with the Marquis de Cruillos, the Viceroy; and the Court sent out Don Joseph Galves as mediator, but, he being likewise charged with the task of raising new taxes, his arrival only added to the confusion; for the differences increasing between the Viceroy, the General, and the Mediator, the people took advantage of the quarrel and did nothing. The same paper contained a minute account of the plan of operations proposed by Bernard, who represented Don Felix Ferias, the governor of Vera Cruz, (which was to be the first object of attack,) to be an officer of small capacity, who had owed his promotion to his being brother-in-law to Toussain, the King's first valet-de-chambre. Among other things, it was proposed to raise a Foreign Roman Catholic Regiment in Germany, as there would be a danger of entirely disgusting the natives, should the first attempt to enter the interior parts of the country be made by troops of any other religion. The deputies were very earnest on this head, as the only sure means of gaining the confidence of the clergy, who were principally concerned in the conspiracy. Bernard thought two chaplains necessary, who should say mass in the country with great pomp, twice a day, particularly on the march from La Vera Cruz to Mexico. To this memorial, in which the military operations seemed to be detailed in a

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perspicuous manner, Mr. Macleane says there was annexed an exact itinerary of the roads, and a list of the principal nobility engaged in the cause, whose names, as well as those of the three deputies, were given at large.

The third paper was an essay on the commerce of Mexico, giving an account of the disadvantageous manner in which it was carried on, with the remedy proposed; viz., the establishment, out of a part of the revenue of the State, of a bank for the immediate and first purchase of all cargoes arriving at La Vera Cruz, with subordinate magazines at all the principal towns of the Republic, which should supply the goods wholesale to the merchants at 10 per cent. profit on the first cost at La Vera Cruz. The advantages to arise from the scheme were set forth, with the checks necessary to prevent abuses. Among these, was one to prevent all undue practices of the Director General of Commerce at La Vera Cruz, by giving him an appointment, exclusive of being lodged, sufficient to put him above temptation, and too valuable for him to risk its loss. The plan of regulating the commerce was also fully described. Bernard further represented that by this extensive commerce, chiefly carried on by payments in specie, and by the large loans which the Mexicans would be ready to furnish for a very small interest (as there was then no such thing in Mexico as letting out money to interest), such a hold might be got of the country as would ensure a continuance of their fidelity for ages. He said the clergy and religious communities had more money locked up in their coffers than would furnish a loan of eighty millions. In a note to his narrative, Mr. Macleane says that this statement of the riches of the religious communities in the Spanish colonies was confirmed by an intercepted letter of 27 Sept. 1767 from the Spanish Ambassador at Paris to Prince Masserano, running thus:—

"According to accounts transmitted to Lovera, the affair of "seizing the Jesuits at the Havannah was managed with so "much address that they got possession of all their papers before "they had time to burn one. Among them were found many "billets from their female penitents, which prove the different "methods taken by these spiritual fathers to comfort their "daughters in confession. Yriarte adds, that during the forty "years that Order had been established, in that city alone they "had enjoyed 600,000 dollars yearly rent. The number of "individuals never exceeded twenty-four, so you may judge how "much they must have laid up."

The fourth paper was in the form of a manifesto, setting forth the grievances they laboured under, and the part which the King of Great Britain was to take on behalf of the Republic, with a subjoined sketch of the new form of government proposed.

On the attentive perusal of these papers, which were copied and delivered to the Earl of Shelburne, it appeared to him that there were sufficient grounds to prosecute the matter further. Mr. Macleane was therefore directed to spin the matter out, to consider every step accurately, to see neither Bernard nor Vignoles

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often, but to keep a watchful eye on them both, particularly on Vignoles, whose character and manner of life in England, where he had subsisted for several years without visible means of support, rendered him very suspected. On these accounts, as well as to give time to copy the papers, Mr. Macleane let several weeks pass without seeing either, putting them off on various pretexts, except on one occasion for a few minutes, to demand of Bernard his real name and a state of his services, which he gave at once without hesitation. By two passes, one from the Duc d'Ossun, the French Ambassador at Madrid, the other from the Marquis de Grimaldi, Secretary of State for Spain, it appeared with authenticity that he was then a Colonel in the French service, and Marquis d'Aubarede. He also handed in a state of his services from the time when he was made Lieutenant in the Regiment of La Sarre in 1729. [They are set out fully in the narrative, but need not be here given.] But in 1758, after having been many years unemployed, when the French East India Company, alarmed at the news from Mr. de Lally, resolved to supersede him, he, the Marquis d'Aubarede, was named to succeed him. The Duc de Bellisle approved of the choice, and promised him the Cordon rouge, and the rank of Brigadier General in France and Major General in India. However, his departure was delayed for some time, under various pretexts, and at last he was totally laid aside through the intrigues of M. Bertin, the new Controller General. Afterwards, when the loss of Pondicherry and the ruin of the French East India Company had raised a universal clamour against M. Bertin, he pitched upon M. d'Aubarede as the object of his resentment and cast him into the Bastille, where he lay for nine months, without its being known for most part of the time what had become of him. At the same time he was deprived of his deputy government of Bedfort. Then he went to Spain with his kinsman, the Marquis de Crillon, who introduced him to the King. At Madrid he was promised the government of Louisiana, but after fifteen months daily attendance was told he could only be made Deputy Governor. This he rejected, and it was precisely at this interval of disgust that he became acquainted with the two Mexican merchants. This account of himself he supported in conversation by such ready and pertinent answers as inclined one very much to believe it. His account of Corsica was full, clear, and exact, and he foretold the expense of blood and treasure it would cost France to reduce it. In his conversations on Spain and the Ministers at that Court for the time being he was very instructive; and his answers to particular questions arising from circumstances occurring at the time showed that he was a man of that inquisitive temper that pries into everything. Mr. Macleane gives two instances of this;—one relating to the character of a French officer at Madrid, named De Monriez, who was known to have given in a plan to the Spanish ministry for the surprise of Gibraltar, from whose designs, by the account D'Aubarede gave of him (set out in the narrative at length), there could be no great

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danger, though Gibraltar was at that time far from being impregnable. The second instance was in connexion with the news that Portugal had dispossessed the Spanish by force of Nova Colonia, which the latter had refused to evacuate.

From the end of October to the middle of November, Mr. Macleane took care to avoid a meeting with D'Aubarede or Vignoles, though they made many attempts to gain admittance. About this time, Mr. Macleane, from a person being set to watch his house, discovered that the Spanish Ambassador had got some scent of his visitors. He, therefore, used every endeavour to find out who Vignoles was, and discovered, among other things (set out in the narrative), that he was a man of letters and intrigue, that it was likely that he acted as a spy for the Court of Vienna, that he corrected D'Eon's works for the press, and that a very close intimacy subsisted between them. This showed that he was a very critical repository for such a secret as D'Aubarede's, and that he would certainly make a merit of revealing it to the Imperial, if not the Spanish, Ambassador, unless he expected to gain more by his silence. In this opinion Mr. Macleane was fully confirmed by the perusal a few days afterwards of the following intereepted letter from the Marquis de Grimaldi to Prince Masserano, dated at Madrid, the 3rd Nov. 1766:—"Your letter of the " . . . . of last month relative to the fiction of Guiller, in which " you enclose a copy of one of your letters to Mr. D'Eon, and in " which you mention what the courier from Vienna had brought, " who, we thought, would pass to Count Seilern with orders from " his Court on this subject, requires an answer. The King, being " informed of the contents of your letters, orders me to tell you " that your reflections are very judicious for not delivering to " Vigniola the letter of Cobenzel, in order not to discover to him " that D'Eon informs us of everything, and not to engage us to " give him money. His Majesty would, moreover, have you " pursue your plan, and press D'Eon that he may declare the two " Peruvian companions of Caffaro, who, he supposes, are in Spain, " &c." This letter though dark at the time, afforded some light afterwards towards discovering the bungling manner in which D'Aubarede conducted himself on his arrival in England, and the unjustifiable confidence he had reposed in improper persons, if he really acted by authority from the Mexican deputies; and in the end it served as a clue to the whole business. Three things appeared evidently from this letter: 1st, that D'Eon acted as a spy for the Court of Spain; 2nd, that Vigniola was not privy to this; 3rd, that Vigniola had not been as yet directly applied to, nor received money from Spain. "Vigniola" certainly means Vignoles, and not the Venetian Resident, who could not be supposed to be in a situation to receive money from the Spanish Ambassador, or to act in concert in this business with D'Eon. Having more than once observed D'Eon go into Vignoles' house in Warwick Street, Mr. Macleane had no doubt the letter referred to them, and therefore determined to take Vignoles by surprise by asking him abruptly what intercourse there could be between

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him and D'Eon. His answer proved convincingly that there was more between them than an intimacy on subjects of literature. Mr. Macleane afterwards gave neither of them an interview, till, on repeated importunities, he agreed to meet them at Vignoles' house in the country, being curious to see in what manner they lived, near Battersea, and whether he could learn anything relative to them in that village. He succeeded so far as to draw a confession from D'Aubarede "that he had endeavoured to make "D'Eon a party in the plot on his first arrival in London; that "they had never met, but that he had been rather too communi- "cative to him by letter; however, that by the assistance of "Vignoles, all had been set to rights; and that D'Eon was rather "apprehensive of a plot against himself, at the instigation of the "Comte de Guerchy, than against Mexico or Peru." To this Mr. Macleane replied that his indiscretion was a matter of no import to the English Administration, who knew not a syllable of him or his plan, and who entertained no sentiments but the most amicable towards Spain; but that the best step he himself could take would be to set out for Russia as speedily as possible. For three weeks after this Mr. Macleane was pestered with letters and applications to receive a detail of everything that had passed between D'Eon and D'Aubarede or Vignoles since D'Aubarede's arrival, and at length received it. Mr. Macleane only gives a short abstract of this defence of Vignoles, having, as he says, annexed it, with a letter and queries of D'Eon's in his own handwriting, by way of appendix. [These papers are not now forthcoming.] This defence of Vignoles details how, having acted as an agent between D'Eon and D'Aubarede, he became connected with the latter; states the means employed by them to deceive D'Eon, and get back the papers which D'Aubarede, under the name of Guiller, had sent to him, when they discovered by intercepted letters from Prince Masserano to D'Eon that the project had been disclosed by D'Eon to the Spanish Ambassador; and relates the proceedings of Vignoles and D'Aubarede during this time, chiefly as to the devices they had recourse to to deceive and get rid of D'Eon. To do this more effectually it was pretended that D'Aubarede's real name, which had before been given as Guiller, was Caffaro, while the scene of the threatening revolution was changed from Mexico to Peru. Among the incidents of the story is an account of a visit paid by Vignoles to D'Eon on the 28th of August, in the morning instead of the evening, when D'Eon seemed rather disconcerted, and, being asked the reason, said that M. Durand, Minister of France, visited him often incognito of a morning, and that it was not expedient he should see him, Vignoles. "I am," says he, "in a good way with the King, but as Mr. Durand is "under the protection of the Duke of Praslin, visiting me may "expose him to some mishap, for you know he is quite in the "power of the Choiseuls. M. Durand is, nevertheless, my friend, "and endeavours to restore me to favour. Although Guerchy "returns, yet it is only for this session; and I tell you as a friend "you will see me Minister of France, perhaps Ambassador at this

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"Court, in due time. Therefore, my dear friend, let me entreat "you to conduct this affair of Guiller to a happy end, because, "through Durand, I can make it known to France, which must "ensure both our fortunes." From letters from the Spanish Ambassador to D'Eon, intercepted by Vignoles, he and D'Aubarede learnt that the Spanish Ambassador was anxious to get more information of the affair, and was pressing D'Eon to endeavour to obtain it. He was, therefore, supplied with some false information relative to the supposed impending rebellion in Peru, and a fictitious description of the appearance and disguise of Caffaro.

This defence, in which he discovered many inconsistencies, had, Mr. Macleane says, on the one hand, too much the air of an improbable and lying romance, while, on the other hand, it corresponded with several intercepted letters which it was impossible Vignoles could have known anything of. The copies of Prince Masserano's letters to D'Eon, opened and copied by Vignoles, tallied with such as his Excellency had written to the Marquis de Grimaldi on the same subject. The papers in D'Eon's own hand (in the appendix) also gave strong testimony in favour of Vignoles' story. Was it then wrong to conclude that D'Aubarede had played the fool in trusting D'Eon; but that Vignoles had in some measure extricated him from his dilemma by betraying D'Eon, who believed him his friend? Had Count Cobenzel's letters been given to Vignoles with a little money, of which Prince Masserano appears too sparing, they would, in all probability, have found him as ready to serve Spain as D'Eon, and of course they would have got much sooner than they did at more of the secret. This, however, says Mr. Macleane, was not the only instance in which Prince Masserano showed a backwardness to have any of the foreign ministers intermeddle in this business, for he was just as averse to the French minister taking any part in it as the Imperial. "Yet it is very astonishing that Count Cobenzel should "be applied to for a letter desiring Vignoles to assist D'Eon, and "afterwards they should keep this letter back 'lest it should let "'Vignoles know that D'Eon acted as a spy for Spain, or engage "'them to give money.'"

After this, on Dec. 21, D'Aubarede wrote a letter to D'Eon (which he communicated to Mr. Macleane), telling him that, having offered the plan to the English Administration they had rejected it, wishing every prosperity to the inhabitants of Peru, but totally declining anything which could interrupt the peace with Spain; but, nevertheless, insinuating that many events might happen in the course of ten or twelve years; and that he himself was about to return to Peru with one of his associates at Madrid, while the other came to London to confer from time to time with him (D'Eon) and Vignoles. The last step taken to break off all correspondence with D'Eon was the inserting a paragraph in the papers "That one Caffaro had been detected in an attempt to "kidnap D'Eon, but, being discovered, he had found means to "make his escape."

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Seeing that the Spanish Ambassador had been alarmed by D'Eon's imperfect account, Mr. Macleane endeavoured to discover whether their apprehensions ran most for Peru or for Mexico. D'Aubarede said that he knew from the Marquis de Grimaldi himself, when he was in favour at Madrid, that the ministry entertained very great apprehensions for Peru, which induced them to send an officer of M. Boucarelli's rank, much against his inclination, to Buenos Ayres. He said the regiments sent to America were no defence to Mexico, which nothing could protect but a superior fleet at the Havanna. Being told that the Prince of Croix had put the country into a perfect state of tranquillity, he replied that the Prince of Croix was a man of no abilities nor penetration, and that in giving such an account he only fulfilled the orders of Spain, which were to spread these reports most where they had most to fear. To show this he related an anecdote relative to the state of the Havanna. When this city was besieged in the last war, M. de Grimaldi told the Duc de Choiseul that it was impregnable. This could not be through ignorance, for no person knew better than M. de Grimaldi that for 30 years the Governors of the Havanna had written that they could not hold out 24 hours if attacked by an enemy disembarking either at Bacarunao or at Sivarimar, and directing their force against the quarter of La Luz. These facts appeared when Don Diego Tabares, a Major General and an excellent officer, was, by order of the King, who wished to make an example, brought to a court-martial for the loss of the place. The process lasted 18 months, and the General was only exiled a few months, *because he had not saved the King's treasure.*

For some months after this D'Aubarede remained quiet at Vignoles' house in the country, D'Eon seeming to have totally lost sight of the affair. Now appeared on the scene a certain Durand, who at last had procured leave to go to Mexico through the interest of Madame la Croix, wife to the Governor of Galicia, who was concerned with him in a smuggling adventure. Up to this time D'Aubarede had not mentioned a word about money. The first hint of it was in Vignoles' defence; and after opening matters to D'Aubarede, and learning from him that his estate was in Dominique, and the produce annually remitted to France, a country on which he said he did not then dare to draw, Mr. Macleane lent him from time to time up to 200*l.*, enjoining secrecy, since it might hurt him, Mr. Macleane, if it were known. Thus it stood favourably enough for D'Aubarede in regard to money matters, when he proposed that in order to send a trusty messenger to Mexico, the English Administration should associate with Durand and Madame La Croix in the smuggling adventure up to 2,000*l*; and that he, D'Aubarede, should bring his wife and family to England. This, Mr. Macleane says, savoured too much of playing a double game,—a dukedom in Mexico or a pension in England,—and therefore he answered without hesitation that such a step could not be taken without the knowledge and consent of

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the Administration, and that his resolution was unalterably taken never to mention the affair to them. Having reported this to Lord Shelburne, Mr. Macleane was directed to lay the papers relative to this business before Sir James Gray and Mr. Porten, who were so well acquainted with the affairs of Spain; and, in accordance with their advice, D'Aubarede, after repeated solicitations, was told by Mr. Macleane that the latter would take the risk upon himself of permitting him to bring over his wife and family, provided they would live very retired, and wait the issue of events, and that he would continue to lend him, without the knowledge of Government, at the rate of 125 guineas per quarter, but refused to have anything to do either with Durand or his smuggling adventure. Durand accordingly arrived with D'Aubarede's wife and family about the latter end of July 1767.

From the first Mr. Macleane disliked this Durand, and, by an intercepted letter from the Prince de Masserano to the Marquis de Grimaldi, learnt that Durand had been in communication with the Spanish Ambassador and betrayed D'Aubarede. Mr. Macleane contrived to have an interview with Durand, and by some abrupt questions surprised him into confessing that he had been visiting the Spanish Ambassador and receiving money from him, and that he had seen Ottamendi frequently on the subject; but he, nevertheless, strenuously affirmed that he had been in a manner forced into the Spanish Ambassador's, and had endeavoured to mislead them. He gave Mr. Macleane an account (set out at length in the narrative) of what passed between the French Minister, the Spanish Ambassador, the Count de Lavagne, Signor Ottamendi, and himself, from which, Mr. Macleane says, it was easy to see that D'Aubarede was betrayed, and that the Spanish Ambassador knew everything Durand could tell him. Durand mentions in this account, that, after evading direct answers as best he could, he was entreated to use every means to come at D'Aubarede's most intimate secrets, and to carry his letters to Signor Ottamendi before taking them to Mr. Macleane, in which there was no risk, as "Ottamendi "was of approved fidelity, and very dexterous at opening and "resealing a letter."

Mr. Macleane got rid of Durand in a civil manner, and went directly to D'Aubarede, who, upon having everything unfolded to him, exclaimed that all was lost, and threatened to cut Durand's throat; but, seeing Mr. Macleane's surprise at this, proposed he should be instead kidnapped and sent to the East Indies. Mr. Macleane having given him to understand that Durand would meet with the same protection and safety that any other stranger found, advised D'Aubarede rather to think of withdrawing himself and family, as it was impossible to supply them longer with the means of subsistence, and as there was more than ever reason to conceal his ill-conducted project from the Ministry, and advised him to return to France and make his peace as best he could. His answer was that he had seen enough of the Bastille, and did not covet to die there, and that he would continue in England, living as quietly as possible, till such time as his innocence might

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appear. He then went away in an agony too striking to be counterfeited, and which seemed to bode no good to Durand, for whose safety, Mr. Macleane says, he had some apprehensions, notwithstanding the caution he had given; but, to his utter astonishment, he found some days after (such was this man's credulity) that Durand had convinced D'Aubarede in their first interview that he was totally innocent, that he had misled the Spanish Ambassador in every point, and that he would continue faithful to the last. Durand made many attempts afterwards to get admittance to Mr. Macleane's house, but in vain. At length he disappeared totally, and was never heard of after in London. Mr. Macleane still having some doubts in consequence of D'Aubarede's first declaration of vengeance, made some inquiries about him after his departure, and found he had disappeared simultaneously with a French gentleman with whom he had been particularly intimate for some weeks, without paying for his lodgings, and taking away with him everything of consequence.

In a note Mr. Macleane says that the disgrace into which Madame la Croix fell with the Spanish Ministry immediately after Durand's information showed that Durand's intelligence was full, and that it was attended to in Spain.

Things remained in this situation when Mr. Macleane left the office, about three months before Lord Shelburne's resignation, and the matter passed finally into Mr. Wood's hands. At last D'Aubarede was told "That 200*l.* would be given him to carry "him away; that it was astonishing he should think of persisting "in a project which had never met with any encouragement; and "that he might depend upon it that he would never receive "another shilling, nor be heard again on the subject." He was thunderstruck at this declaration, said it was cruel to throw him off after allowing his wife and family to come over. "If 500*l.* a year "was too much for a person of his rank, and who might still be "so useful, give him half, give him a quarter." Mr. Macleane replied that he could not say he had been deceived, having always been told that Administration knew nothing of him or his plan, and that the money given him was at his, Mr. Macleane's, own risk. "Indeed," said Mr. Macleane, "I was obliged on leaving the office "to tell what I had done, but it was disapproved, as I always "knew it would be when known. This being the case I thought "the Administration particularly indulgent to myself in repaying "the money I have given you, and particularly beneficent to you "in giving you 200*l.* over and above to carry you out of the "country." D'Aubarede, however, still persisted that he had not been betrayed by Vignoles or Durand.

After this Mr. Macleane as industriously avoided any intercourse with him as he endeavoured to bring it about. On Paoli's reception he upbraided Mr. Macleane with his being left to misery and contempt, while a person of not half his consequence to the country was caressed and supported. He plagued him with letters, always unanswered. At one time threatened to complain to the King and to every branch of Administration; at another to take out a

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statute of bankruptcy against Mr. Macleane for the arrears of his pension as he called it. Finding nothing would draw a reply, he became so insolent in the streets that Mr. Macleane was obliged to tell him that there were madhouses in London, and that it was plain that he was determined to force his way into one of them.

Mr. Macleane concludes his narrative by saying that he was of opinion that the man might be found useful in case of a Spanish war, and that his papers were certainly valuable in case of an attack on Mexico, and showed that the country would fall an easy conquest to a proper force.

To this narrative are annexed original French letters from D'Aubarede to Mr. Macleane, of 18th, 19th, and 21st Dec., and the covers of two, consisting of a sheet of paper folded square, like a small modern envelope. In these he represents himself in great distress, with writs out against him, and obliged to remain in hiding in Spring Garden, while his wife, having sold all she had, lay on a bed of sickness without money or credit. Among debts owing was a nine months' bill for his son, who was at the Military Academy at "Petit Chelsea." There is also a paper, without date, relative to the certainty of the success of the revolution, &c. The last letter has an account of what was owing him for arrears of pension.

The narrative consists of 7¼ large pp. of MS.; the letters, &c., 16 pp.

22 Dec. Admiralty, v. 161, No. 37.

394. Lord Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty.

With orders to retain in H.M.'s service certain marines taken on board two of the East India Company's ships, and to grant fresh protections on the request of the Company, for the number of men necessary to man their ships now preparing, &c.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

22 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, No. 39 a, b.

395. Lord Hillsborough to the Earl of Rochford.

Sends a copy of a second memorial presented by the Agent of Jamaica on the subject of the protection given in the Island of Cuba to slaves deserting from Jamaica.—Whitehall.

The petition enclosed, signed by Stephen Fuller, Esq., Agent for Jamaica, on behalf of the planters. 2½ *pp.*

22 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 79 a to d.

396. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Weymouth.

Upon the subject of the right of apprentices to be discharged who have enlisted without the permission of their masters. The insertion in the oath taken by recruits before the attesting magistrate that they are not apprentices, has not had the effect expected from it. A case of this kind arising, it was submitted to the Attorney General of Ireland for his opinion whether the apprentice could not be punished for the imposition. He reported that the apprentice was not punishable, but that the master had no right to demand his discharge. This being directly contrary

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to the opinion of Lord Camden when Attorney General, the matter was referred back to the Irish Attorney General, but he adhered to his former opinion, and gave his reasons for differing from Lord Camden. He recommended, however, that apprentices so enlisting should, for the interests of trade, be given up as a matter of favour, on the bounty, &c. being repaid; and further suggested that there might be statutes in England not known in Ireland, which might alter the case. His Excellency encloses Mr. Tisdall, the Irish Attorney General's, two opinions, and a copy of Lord Camden's, for His Majesty's pleasure thereon.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. 10 *pp. and parts of* 2 *pp.*

23 Dec. Council Office, pel. 20.

397. Mr. Gildart, Town Clerk of Liverpool, to the Earl of Rochford.

Transmits, by order of the Mayor, a petition of the merchants and traders of Liverpool respecting ships under orders of quarantine in the port, requesting that some more effectual means may be taken to prevent the pestilential disorder now raging in some part of Europe being brought in by persons and goods. Asks that the petition may be laid before His Majesty in Council. ¾ *p.*

18 July to 25 Dec. Admiralty, v. 161, No. 38 a to z and aa to yy.

398. Naval Preparations.

A number of letters between the above dates, containing orders for manning and fitting out and despatching ships, &c. to North America, West Indies, Gibraltar, Minorca, Cadiz, &c., announcements of the carrying out of these orders, states of the naval preparations at different times, &c.

They consist of the following:—

Lord Weymouth to the Lords of the Admiralty, 18 July, 16 Aug., and 7 Sept.; Lord Rochford to the Same, 19 Sept. and 21 Sept.; and Lord Weymouth to the same, 2 Oct. *All drafts.*

Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth, 6 and 8 Oct.

Lord Weymouth to the Lords of the Admiralty, 9, 10, 16, and 19 Oct. *Drafts.*

Lords of the Admiralty to [Lord Weymouth], 19 Oct., with one enclosure; and 24 Oct.

Mr. R. Wood to Mr. Stephens, 26 Oct. *A copy.*

Lord Weymouth to the Lords of the Admiralty, 26, 29 (two), and 30 Oct., and 1 Nov.

Mr. Ph. Stephens to Robert Wood, Esq., 6 Nov., with one enclosure.

Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth, 8, 13, and 16 Nov.; and 21 Nov., with two enclosures.

[Lord Weymouth] to Lords of the Admiralty, 21 Nov. *A draft.*

Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth, 27 Nov.

Mr. Stephens to Mr. Fraser, 28 Nov., and two enclosures.

Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth, 30 Nov. (two) and 3 Dec.

Lord Weymouth to the Lords of the Admiralty, 4 Dec. *Draft.*

Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth, 5 Dec.

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Lord Weymouth to the Lords of the Admiralty, 17, 21, and 22 Dec. *Drafts.*

Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Rochford, 25 Dec.; and 25 Dec. with two enclosures.

Lord Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty, 26 Dec. and 28 Dec. (two). *Drafts.*

64 *pp. or parts of pp.*

25 Dec. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 273.

399. Leave of absence for six months from Lord Weymouth to Mr. James Wright, clerk in his office, appointed secretary to the Governor of Minorca.

25 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 80.

400. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Earl of Rochford.

Acknowledging the receipt of the letter informing him of his Lordship's succeeding Lord Weymouth in the Southern Department. Will, for the future, address his letters to his Lordship, &c.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

24 and 26 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, Nos. 40, 41. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 240.

401. Francis Steward, Mayor of Weymouth, to the Earls of Sandwich and Rochford.

Gives an account of a ship from Stettin which attempted to come into the harbour yesterday to repair some damage she had sustained. The tide surveyor, being in Portland Road on duty, could not speak with her time enough to prevent a pilot boat with four pilots and four people of the town going on board to their assistance, which they did in ignorance of the place she came from, and the necessity they would be under to perform quarantine. The ship, being refused admittance into the port, is brought up in Portland Road, where 'tis supposed she can be repaired by her own people. The people who so imprudently went on board her are now in a small vessel moored in a creek some distance from this place, where they may remain with convenience and safety till their Lordships' pleasure is known.—Weymouth, 24 Dec. 2 *pp.*

Reply from the Earl of Sandwich, dated the 26th, informing him that he would receive instructions for his further conduct from the Council Office, and signifying approbation of the prudent measures taken. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

26 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 75.

402. Lord Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Relative to the meeting of the Irish Parliament, now standing prorogued to 15th of Jan. next. It is not to meet for the despatch of business on the day fixed by the prorogation, but as soon after as his Excellency shall think convenient. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

26 Dec. Ireland, v. 438, No. 83.

403. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Lord [Rochford].

His Lordship will receive by this post an official letter recommending the Rev. Dr. Berkeley to be Dean of Limerick. He is son to the famous Tar Water Bishop of Cloyne, and is a very respectable man, and possessed of considerable preferment in Eng-

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land, the principal part of which, viz., a prebend of Canterbury, and chancellorship of Brecknock, in Wales, he is to resign for this deanery, in favour of the Rev. Dr. Young, who is his Excellency's first chaplain, and who chooses rather to take a small provision in England than to reside in Ireland. Has not until now had any opportunity of conferring any mark of his regard upon Dr. Young. His great object has been the promotion of the King's service, and to that he has given up almost everything civil, military, or ecclesiastical, that has fallen within his gift. Trusts, therefore, there will be no objection to this commutation of preferment for Dr. Young. The deanery is of much greater value than the prebend and the chancellorship which Dr. Young is to receive in return, and he would have been a very valuable acquisition to the country if he [had consented to remain]. However, as he is determined to stay in his native land, his Excellency has it exceedingly at heart to make this provision for him. Asks, therefore, his Lordship's assistance that this deanery may be granted to Dr. Berkeley.—Dublin Castle. *A holograph.* 3 *pp.*

26 Dec. **404.** Earl of Rochford to the Secretary-at-War.

War Office, v. 25, No. 2. Directing that two regiments of foot should be sent to each of the ports of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham. *A draft.* ¾ *p.*

27 Dec. **405.** Mr. Justice Parker to Richard Sutton, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 12. Has not been the Northern Circuit for 18 years, and knows nothing of the convicts who have signed the petition returned herewith. Mr. Justice Gould has frequently gone that circuit, but Mr. Baron Perrott and Mr. Justice Aston went it last summer.—South Weald. 1 *p.*]

There is no petition.

27 Dec. **406.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Four letters of this date:—

Ireland, v. 438, No. 84. (1.) *Marked* "Secret."—Relative to the meeting of Parliament, now standing prorogued to the 15th of January. There is a general anxiety amongst gentlemen for His Majesty's determination on this point. They represent that the suspense in which they are kept very greatly inconveniences their private affairs; and he is satisfied that they speak truth. Proposes, therefore, that if Parliament is not to meet, the next prorogation may be extended to a very long day; or, if it is to meet, that he may be enabled to give the earliest notice of it, and to take steps for collecting the friends of Government on the first day of the Session. His Majesty is the best judge whether it may be necessary to call upon this kingdom for any extraordinary service. If it is, the meeting of Parliament is unavoidable; and, indeed, putting that particular emergency out of the question, the revenue is so much sunk within this year, and, from the best information, will probably

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continue to decrease to such a degree, that, without a fresh vote of credit, he does not see how the little expenses for putting the kingdom into some appearance of defence can possibly be defrayed without postponing payment of many branches of the civil and military establishments. Cannot help repeating that, for himself, if the rights of the Crown are thought to have been already sufficiently asserted, he can see no reason why the Parliament should not meet for the business of Government as well as that of the kingdom. Whatever experiments particular men or parties may choose to make with private views, he is still of opinion that the majority of the House of Commons will never push things to a dissolution; their own immediate interest is too much concerned; and if they should, they will have only themselves to blame. It is far from being the general disposition of the kingdom to applaud the late unnecessary steps which obliged the Crown to prorogue them. Thinks better of the numbers for Government than when he last despatched Mr. Allen from hence. The principal servants of the Crown have declared they were very agreeably surprised with the state of the numbers made out for the first opening of the Parliament, and they had no doubt of being made much stronger afterwards. At the same time, it must be understood that the several arrangements he proposed by Mr. Allen will be absolutely necessary to confirm the numbers for Government; and that if the gentlemen who have relied on English Government these two last Sessions be not obliged, or if change be made which may shake the confidence of that force now formed for Government before the Parliament is assembled, his Excellency is of opinion that H.M.'s Government in Ireland must relapse to contractors, and hereafter depend upon their support, and not its own natural strength.—Dublin Castle. 5 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 85. (2.) Upon the subject of his aides-de-camp. Recommends gentlemen to fill the vacancies, &c.

A list of his Excellency's aides-de-camp enclosed. 3 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 86. (3.) Relative to the Secretary-at-War's proposal that beating orders should be granted in Ireland to recruiting parties from the marching regiments on the British establishment, &c. Submits to His Majesty that the trade and manufactures of Ireland are almost totally carried on by the Protestants, the number of whom is so very small in proportion to the number of Papists, that it has ever been considered of infinite prejudice to the kingdom to take away any considerable number of Protestants, upon which account they have always been spared; and when there has been an absolute necessity for augmenting *the forces in Ireland* by levies in the kingdom, it has mostly been upon condition of their being obliged to serve in Ireland only. Suggests that the number wanted for the augmentation of the British regiments should be raised from among the Papists in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. 3 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 87. (4.) *Holograph. Marked* "Private."—Asks for an answer to his letter of the 28th Nov., containing the names of several gentlemen

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of the army and other establishments who have seats in the Irish Parliament, and requesting that, until absolute necessity required, they in Ireland should not be deprived of their support. Mr. Allan will wait upon his Lordship to state the alteration it will make in the numbers if Parliament is to meet. Col. Clements, who presents this, has asked for this letter to mention that he, the Lord Lieutenant, wished him to stay for that answer, but as it has not arrived, they have both thought it proper for him to set out immediately for London, there to receive his further destination.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

27 Dec. War Office, pcl. 25, No. 3.

407. Lord Barrington to the Earl of Rochford.

Relative to the repair of the King's house at Winchester, for the use of the troops.—War Office. 1 *p.*

28 Dec. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 274.

408. Receipt from the Earl of Rochford for the quarter's allowance from the Post Office for the clerks in his office.

29 Dec. Admiralty. v. 162, No. 25.

409. Commodore Proby to Lord Weymouth.

Agreeable to an application from Lieut. Governor Boyd, has brought from Minorca two companies of Artillery, which were landed here yesterday. On his arrival received letters from Mr. Wood, and on the 15th his Lordship's letter of 16th Oct., enclosed to Sir H. Mann. Encloses two letters, one from Sir H. Mann, the other from Sir John Dick.—"Pembroke," in Gibraltar Bay. 1½ *pp.*

29 Dec. Isle of Man, 1761–74, No. 83.

410. John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to Lord [Sandwich].

Expresses his joy and satisfaction upon his Lordship being appointed Principal Secretary of State for the Northern Department. Should any application be made relative to the office of water bailiff of the Isle, asks his Lordship to suspend his opinion in the matter till he, the Governor, is able to transmit a proper state of it.—Isle Mann. 1 *p.*

29 Dec. Scotland, pcl. 46, No. 163.

411. Thomas Miller, Lord Justice Clerk, to the Same.

In answer to his letter of Dec. 20th, announcing his appointment as Principal Secretary of State for the Northern Department.—Barskiming. 1 *p.*

30 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 31 a, b.

412. Arth. Murphy to Mr. ————.

Relative to the case of Capt. Ferguson, convicted before Mr. Baron Parker of the murder of a boy on board his ship, bound from Antigua to Norfolk, in Virginia. He was charged with the murder of three whites and one black, and for the last tried in Virginia, and acquitted. Mr. Murphy, who was asked by the

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person to whom he writes for a statement of his opinion of the case, was apparently the counsel who defended the prisoner.

Annexed is a statement, by Capt. Ferguson, of circumstances in his favour, drawn from the evidence against him. *7 pp.*

31 Dec. Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 26 a, b.

413. Export of Provisions from Ireland.

A letter, signed "Vigilator," and addressed, from Cork, to Sir Edw. Hawke, sending copies of letters which the writer had written to the Lord Lieutenant and Lord North. They contain intelligence of the sailing of a vessel from Cork, with a cargo of provisions for the Spanish fleet at Ferrol, showing that the proclamation for an embargo on provisions to foreign parts was ineffectual. "Vigilator" urges the Lord Lieutenant to lay "an "embargo on all parts, except with convoy," and threatens, in case his intelligence is slighted, to make it public. *1 p.*

With this anonymous letter is an extract from a letter from "Clark and Hayes," to Marquis d'Yranda, Madrid, acknowledging receipt of letters, and stating that a vessel had sailed for Ferrol with a cargo of beef on 27 Nov. They state that the Christmas fêtes had caused them much embarrassment, because the Customs officers were always then in the country. The "administrateur" with whom they were in league (*liés*) had given his permission, but as he could not compel the clerks and officers to work during the holidays, it was necessary to detain four in town who were absolutely required, and, besides ready money, to keep open table for them through the week. They send the bill of lading of the cargo of the "Telemaque," [the vessel alluded to in "Vigilator's" letter].—*French.* *2 pp.*

31 Dec. Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 3.

414. "Remonstrance de Jean Bailhache, habitant de l'Isle de Jersey, à Monsr. Lt. Col. Bentinck."

He asks for compensation for a loss suffered in 1758 while executing a commission from the Commandant-in-chief, Thomas Burges, Esq. *French.* *2 pp.*

19 Jan. to Dec. 1770. Channel Islands, pcl. 14, S a to z and aa to au.

415. Jersey.

Continuation of papers relative to the settling of the affairs of the Island of Jersey, inquiry into grievances, &c. which followed upon the disturbances that occurred on the 28th Sept. 1769, when the mob broke into the court-house. [See *Calendar of Home Office Papers*, 1766–69, No. 1361.]

As arranged between Col. Bentinck and Lieut.-Governor Ball (8 e), the former — being master of the French language (8 f), and thereby able to converse with the people, while Mr. Ball did not speak it (8 g)—delivered a speech at the head of the different regiments of militia in the Island, in which (8 g), after remonstrating with them, and showing the ill consequences which would follow a continuance of the tumultuous nocturnal assemblies of which accounts had been received, he pointed out that the proper method for obtaining a redress of grievances was

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to present petitions to the King in a legitimate way through the channel of the States or Governor of the Island. These remonstrances (8 f) were allowed by the Lieutenant Bailly, as well as by everybody else, to have produced the desired effect of restoring perfect tranquillity and good order all over the country, as the people lived in hopes that their petitions would produce an enquiry into their grievances, which was all they desired. When a petition was presented to the Lieutenant Governor (8 e) from the town and parish of St. Helier's for transmission to England, in order to be laid before the King and Council, the contents of Lord Weymouth's letter of the 24th October 1769 to the Lieutenant Bailly (a copy of which had been sent to the Lieutenant Governor) determined him to give it as his opinion that all petitions would come more consistently through the channel of the States; and with a view to strengthen his argument, and induce them to act with the greatest propriety and decorum, he read Lord Weymouth's letter to the gentlemen who waited upon him with the petition, who thereupon changed their first intention. In order to inform the States of all this, and to give an opportunity for the petitions of the different parishes to be presented to them before he transmitted copies to England, he called them together. This information is taken from the speech which he delivered on the occasion. In his letter to the Governor [Lord Albemarle] (8 d), transmitting copies of these petitions (for the consideration of which the States were to meet on the 29th Jan.) he speaks of the people as well disposed, and only anxious to get some redress for the hardships they thought they suffered; and says of the poor inhabitants in general, that the King could not have more loyal and better affected subjects. To [Lord Weymouth] (8 f) he strongly represented the necessity of sending over proper persons to examine into the real state of affairs, as all other steps could be but palliatives, and would not accomplish the re-establishment of the affection and confidence between the magistracy (or rather three or four ruling men) and the people, which had been totally lost. In this letter he also says that everybody was agreed that the sending over Royal Commissioners, who would have been applied for long before had not the people been alarmed with a report as to the expense, would be the most effectual, if not the only, step to accomplish every good object.

In consequence of the communication to the public of Lord Weymouth's letter above referred to (8 a, b, and c), petitions were presented to the States, to be by them transmitted to [Lord Weymouth] for His Majesty's consideration. Letters were also written direct to [Lord Weymouth] by the committees of the town, St. Mary's, and St. Ouen's parishes, which were sent by one Major Corbet (8 a, *dorse*), a man of the fairest character, and perfectly well acquainted with the affairs of the Island (8 d), in which they offered, in behalf of themselves and their fellow subjects, their sincerest thanks for those "truly noble sentiments of justice and humanity so strongly recommended" in his Lordship's letter to the Lieutenant Bailly, which had been communicated to them on the 2nd Jan. by the Lieutenant Governor, and had immediately pro-

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duced the most salutary effects, and asked for an impartial enquiry into the unsettled affairs of the Island.

In the meanwhile, in obedience to the King's Order in Council, (8 h), the Lieutenant Bailly had been taking affidavits against some of the persons concerned in the attack upon the Royal jurisdiction on the 28th Sept., which he sent to the Lord President, together with some other affidavits relating to the threats and mutinous proceedings carried on since that time. He represented to Lord Weymouth that he had been grossly abused and exposed to the public resentment in taking these affidavits in compliance with the King's commands; and that his proceedings in that respect had been branded with the most opprobrious appellations, while attestations had been taken in opposition thereto by a notary public. Also that, in consequence of the Lieutenant Governor having thought proper to render public an extract of Lord Weymouth's letter to him, the Lieutenant Bailly, relating to his receiving petitions, of a prior date to the Orders in Council concerning the rioters, (which extract had been dispersed in different parts of the Island, and construed to the magistrates' disadvantage), he had been particularly abused and threatened for not himself rendering it public, although he had paid due regard thereto by a public declaration of his readiness to receive petitions, &c. In the same letter he attributed the grounds of the rioters' proceedings to the prevailing desire of having the King's tithes leased out upon their own terms, as was the case after the riot in 1730, and to the taxation of the wheat rents for 1768 at about 4*s.* 9*d.* per bushel, occasioned by a bad crop and unfavourable harvest, the taxation having been made according to usage and the orders of the Royal Commissioners. He stated that the petitions from the several parishes had been signed, in contempt of the King's authority, "by threats and other means," at tumultuous assemblies held at cyder-houses without the approbation and participation of their constables, who presided at all regular parish meetings, and who were their representatives in the States; and that these petitions had been brought to the meetings ready prepared, copies of that of the town of St. Helier's having been industriously dispersed in the country parishes and agents appointed to procure "signs,"—several parishes, however, as well as the greatest number of persons of property, having declined interfering. The contents of the petitions in general he described as tending to the hurt of the public interests, to the impeaching and lessening His Majesty's rights and revenues and the property of private persons, to the subverting of the constitutions of the civil jurisdiction established by Royal authority, and to the alteration of some of the ancient laws and customs of the Island. The principal articles were the taxation of the wheat rents, the payment of the King's tithes, the small fines for obstructions in the highways, and the enjoyment, for a year and a day, of the estates of such as died without children, granted by the ancient customs of the Island to the King and private lords of fiefs.

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These petitions, being addressed to the King (8 h), were offered to the States with an "unbecoming" endorsement requesting that they would transmit them without taking them into consideration. This the States resolved they could not consistently do; but liberty was left to the promoters of the petitions to transmit them in the way they first intended, to defray the expense of which money was raised in St. Helier and elsewhere. Rumours were circulated, after the return of the Lieutenant Bailly and the two Jurats from England, that they had met with a very cool reception from the King's Ministers, and had been sent back in a hurry, and that the orders of the King in Council, which they brought with them, had been supposed or forged by them.

A petition, signed by the inhabitants of St. Helier, and "prepared, promoted, and encouraged by half-pay officers of the "Army and Navy, and by some of the most wealthy merchants," was also (8 j), after having been delivered to the Lieutenant Governor "in contempt of His Majesty's civil authority," brought into the Assembly of the States for them to transmit without taking it into consideration; but the States declined doing this in the manner required. It was then brought by Mr. John Durell, the Constable of St. Helier, to the Lieutenant Bailly for transmission by him; but he refused to interpose. He describes it as calculated to answer private views, and as being to the prejudice of the general interest of the Island.

The petitions thus refused by the States and the Lieutenant Bailly (8 n), the Lieutenant Governor transmitted to [Lord Weymouth] by the desire of the people, being convinced that it would be the surest means of preserving the public tranquillity, and also be in accordance with the intentions and directions contained in his Lordship's letter to the Lieutenant Bailly (which for the peace and happiness of the country he said he could wish the latter had paid more attention to). He was, moreover, of opinion that the apparent peaceful submissive behaviour of the people gave them an additional claim.

Ten people (8 n), were taken up and committed to jail on the Lieutenant Bailly's information. Amongst them was a person of some property, one Mr. Gruchy, "a notorious troublesome bad character of a man, universally detested," who, from the proofs brought against him, did by no means appear innocent. But as to the "nine poor wretches" who were denied bail, they were at last brought before the Court and examined, when the Lieutenant Governor said he must naturally suppose no very material guilt could be proved against them, as he found that, though on the mere accusation in general terms of the Deputy King's Procurator, no kind of bail was judged sufficient to prevent their being kept in close confinement 12 days, yet when the witnesses against them had been produced and examined, those "nine poor creatures" were all released upon only finding the "trifling" security of about four guineas for their appearance and good behaviour. From this Col. Ball "flattered" himself that the Procureur's most heinous charge against them, viz., *pour avoir*

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tenu une conduite seditieuse, menaçante, et injurieuse contre la jurisdiction depuis le 28 Septembre dernier, would at last dwindle away to a few unguarded expressions or trifling irregularities, which might probably all have been prevented had Mr. Gruchi been taken notice of immediately when the informations were got against him, instead of being suffered to go on in seducing and deluding "those poor wretches," who knew no better. In this same letter transmitting their petitions, Col. Ball again represented the necessity of an enquiry in order to quiet the minds of the people, who were the only defence of the Island that could be depended upon, so that they might be induced in time of war to undergo again those fatigues and hardships which their situation naturally subjected them to, with that spirit and alacrity for which they had hitherto been justly remarkable. With the petitions he enclosed the reasons (8 o) given by the town and parish of St. Helier for the steps they had taken. They bore a fifth part of the taxes of the whole Island.

On Feb. 16 [Lord Weymouth] informed Lord Albemarle (8 p) that the Lieutenant Bailly had not paid such attention as could be wished to the instructions he had given him as to transmitting the petitions of the people, and that he found it his duty, on the suggestion of the Lieutenant Governor, to take the King's command in regard to an enquiry without loss of time. Lord Albemarle, in reply (8 q), approved of the step, saying he was sure there was something wrong in the administration of government in the Island, and expressing the hope that a strict enquiry would be made into the conduct of the magistrates. This reply he sent by Major Corbett who had lately come from Jersey, whom he spoke of as capable of giving any information that might be desired of him, and whom his Lordship furnished with all his papers to lay before Lord Weymouth.

On the 20th of March Mr. Lempriere wrote to Lord Weymouth to defend his conduct in not having rendered public his Lordship's letter, as he had no directions to do so, and thought a part of it relating to the troops to be of a private nature, and as he had publicly declared their readiness to receive petitions when properly and legally presented, a declaration afterwards confirmed by the States. He said he never intended to "oppose that the pretended "grievances suggested since the insurrection against the Royal "Court should be taken into consideration." His enemies had not been able to lay any particular matters to his charge; but he could have wished that the petitions had been signed and presented in a regular and legal manner, and not in disregard of Her Majesty's civil government in the Island. His enemies in England strongly clamoured against him, and aimed at procuring his dismission with disgrace from the office of Lieutenant Bailly, which he had held for 13 years under the preceding Lord Granville, with his particular approbation. At his Lordship's decease he was chosen Judge Delégué, and afterwards continued in the "said office" by the then Lord Granville during his good behaviour, in the discharge of which duties his services had been acknowledged

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by his superiors in England and by sundry acts of the States of Jersey. He hoped he should not be condemned or dismissed with ignominy unheard; not that he was desirous of holding much longer an office by the exercise of which his private fortune had been prejudiced and his state of health impaired, but that he could not submit tamely to a disgraceful dismission, conscious as he was of having acted with uprightness, impartiality, and integrity.

On the 30th of April following (8 s) he again wrote to Lord Weymouth, to remind his Lordship that he had not learned whether any of his letters had come to hand, or whether his proceedings had met with approbation; also stating that the Lieutenant Governor had asked the opinion of the Royal Court in regard to sending back the troops, but that the Jurats were of opinion that before taking this step some further Orders in Council were necessary on the occasion of the "insurrection" on the 28th Sept., for the better support of the dignity and authority of the Royal jurisdiction, and for preventing in future any daring riotous attacks upon the King's judges in the Island. He again speaks of the continued ungenerous and sinister suggestions of his enemies in England, and expresses a wish that they might be directed to make proper and legal charge of their clamorous insinuations, "the result of a spirit of party and faction," as he had nothing more at heart than to have his conduct and proceedings as a public magistrate examined, when, if it should appear that he had deviated on any occasion from the character of a gentleman and the duty of an upright judge, he asked to be loaded with disgrace. It had been given out that a "certain half-pay officer," who had notoriously fomented the clamours against the Civil Jurisdiction, was endeavouring to get himself appointed Lieutenant Governor. He believed, however, that Col. Bentinck, who was going to England, would make a true report of the state of matters. The reply to this letter is not with these papers, but bound in the succeeding volume of the series, (*Channel Islands*, vol. 15, No. 20). It is dated June 5, and marked "Private." His Lordship explains that he could not make any official answer to his (Mr. Lempriere's) letters, until he knew the result of His Majesty's taking their contents into consideration in Council, which the business of Parliament had until then prevented, but that his affair was to come on immediately. In the meantime (considering Mr. Lempriere's letter of the 30th April as private) his Lordship assured him that his suspicion of any cabals against him and the peace and welfare of Jersey were without foundation, or, at least, that his Lordship knew nothing of them; that there had been no application from any "half-pay officer," and that nothing of that kind would be listened to, and that his conduct would be examined in Council with the greatest impartiality. At the same time his Lordship observed, "in this private manner," that, however favourable his ideas of Mr. Lempriere's honour and integrity were, the latter had not paid all that attention to the rights of the people that could be wished, and that a milder and more accommodating spirit, with a becoming

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readiness to transmit every subject of complaint, might have prevented the general outcry which had been raised against him. His Lordship repeated the recommendation contained in the official letter of the same date, viz., to give every assistance in his power to Col. Bentinck, who had been authorized to inform himself of the reasons and foundations of the disturbances, for transmission to His Majesty, and to take that friendly advice which that officer was very much disposed to give him, as in the short account of things which he had furnished he had shown great candour towards him.

Previous to this, on 10 May, (8 t) Lord Albemarle submitted to [Lord Weymouth] a paper suggesting the most effectual means of restoring peace and tranquillity to Jersey, the first article of which, as it depended entirely upon him as Governor, had already taken place. This article was, (8 u) a change of the mode of receipt, by a receiver being appointed with a fixed salary. The other four articles were :—(1) the appointment of a King's advocate with fixed salary ; (2) the grant to Lieut. Governor Ball of leave to quit the Island for a few months on account of his state of health, and the sending over of a proper person, unconnected with the Island, with powers and instructions to call to his assistance such of the members of the States as he should think fit, to proceed to a particular enquiry, by oath, examination, or otherwise, according to the custom of the Island, into the state of the civil and military Government, and to enter into a very minute examination upon the spot into the many grievances so much complained of, as also the most likely reliefs and remedies ; (3) something by way of a Riot Act, not to extend beyond fine and imprisonment, to be put in force on any emergency, as there was not existing in the Island any fixed authority to oppose riots by force of arms ; and (4) His Majesty's pardon for the past irregularity. For the post of Commissioner Lord Albemarle recommended (8 t) Col. Bentinck, who had been indefatigable in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the state of the country, had been already of great service in re-establishing, by his prudent and impartial conduct, quiet and good humour among the inhabitants, and was universally respected there.

Col. Ball, the Lieut. Governor, having died (8 w), Col. Bentinck was directed on 6 June to proceed at once to Jersey in order to enquire into the causes of the riotous and illegal proceedings of the people, and to report the result of his enquiries. Lord Weymouth recommended to him the utmost coolness and impartiality. If he should perceive that those who were guilty had acted more from ignorance and passion than from a spirit of independence and an impatience of legal government, he might give them reason to expect much from His Majesty's lenity. As stated above, Mr. Lempriere was directed (8 x) to give Col. Bentinck every assistance.

On the 20th June (8 y) Lord Weymouth sent to Lieut.-Col. Bentinck a commission, signed by the King, empowering him to act as Lieut. Governor of Jersey ; an Order in Council, addressed to him, authorizing and directing him to examine into the matters

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contained therein, and report his opinion on the whole to the Committee of H.M.'s Council; and another Order from the Council to the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court of Jersey to stay any prosecutions against the persons concerned in the attack on the 28th Sept. 1769. The prosecutions, however, mentioned in Col. Bentinck's "last" letter, had been stopped (8 a a) upon his representations before the receipt of the Order in Council for that purpose.

(8 z.) Among these papers is a memorial to Lord Weymouth, received in June, from the principal inhabitants of Jersey, praying that a short day might be fixed to take the petitions of the people of the Island into consideration.

On the 7th of July (8 a b) the proper oaths as Commander-in-chief were administered to Col. Bentinck. Then, the States being assembled, after reading to them his instructions, &c., he endeavoured, by the strongest motives he could think of, to persuade them of the necessity they were under, as representatives of the whole Island, of giving him every assistance in their power, and then suggested that a committee of three from each body of the States would be of essential service in aiding him in his enquiry. At the same time he desired them themselves immediately to relieve all such grievances complained of as should be found reasonable, and in the power of the States to remedy, and for that purpose to meet twice a week, or oftener if necessary, and to use his apartments for their meeting. A committee was in consequence chosen, and at their first meeting Col. Bentinck recommended to their serious attention some articles which he thought more particularly necessary to be immediately proceeded upon.

In the letter of 14 July giving this information, Col. Bentinck represented to Lord [Weymouth] that he laboured under many additional difficulties and disadvantages for want of some proper impartial person to assist him in explaining and enforcing the proposals which he constantly found it necessary to make to them. This was properly the duty of a King's officer, but he was debarred from all such assistance, as the Procureur (the only King's officer) usually resided in England, and his Deputy (whom the Colonel did not take upon him to blame in general) was in noways a proper person, nor at all adequate to the task required, which was, if possible, more perplexed and intricate than he had before thought it. He sincerely wished he could discover that views of self-interest and resentment for disappointed expectations had lost more of their influence over those whose particular province and duty it was to second his efforts, and that, instead of looking back on what was past, they would turn their eyes towards what was to come. Thus circumstanced, he requested that a second King's officer or Avocat du Roy should be as soon as possible appointed, with proper powers, so that he could be of essential service to him. This was looked upon by all unprejudiced people in the Island as one of the most desirable and most reasonable objects of the petitions; in which view the Lieutenant Bailly also agreed. One of the

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enclosures in this letter (8 a d) is headed "Reasons tending to prove "the necessity to fill up the place of King's Advocate in Jersey."

In the speech which Col. Bentinck addressed to the States (8 a e) he laid the blame of the petitions presented by the people being drawn up with irregularity on the members themselves, in that they had not put themselves at the head of their parishioners, and there considered with them what the real grievances were, but had left the framing of the petitions to the least capable and poorest among the people, and then when they were presented to the States with all possible humility, to be laid at the foot of the throne, had rejected them for want of some formalities. The third enclosure in Col. Bentinck's letter is the act of the States (8 a e) appointing a committee to consider the petitions.

Col. Bentinck's proceedings met with the approbation of His Majesty (8 a f), but his recommendation of the appointment of an Avocat du Roy was not immediately acted upon. In order to assist him in explaining and enforcing the proposals necessary to be made to the committee, a duty which belonged to the Procureur, it appeared much more reasonable to restore that office to activity by obliging the person who filled it to attend to the duties of it, or to name one in his stead, than to appoint a second King's officer. He was therefore desired (July 25) to reconsider the matter, and report his opinion whether, if the officer of the Crown or a proper deputy could not do the business, it might not be better to send an impartial person from England, unconnected and unprejudiced, rather than run the risk of jealousies and a rivalship by having two, without any advantage from the addition, if one was to continue to reside in England.

The next letter (8 a g) from Col. Bentinck is dated 5 Aug. By this time his repeated and earnest applications to the States of the Island to induce them to concur with him in suitable measures, had been productive of essential good in relieving some of those grievances which were most universally and apparently most justly complained of in the petitions. Three of the Jurats, viz., Mr. Charles Hilgrove, Mr. Daniel Messervy, and Mr. James Lempriere, being incapacitated, the first by old age, the second by repeated paralytic attacks, and the third by both together, from ever attending the public business again, applied through Col. Bentinck for an honourable dismission from office, free from expense (the dread of which only had prevented their making the application long before), and with the indulgence of the continuance of the little dignities and privileges enjoyed by the Jurats, as the only recompense for long and faithful service in a post of great trouble and not the least salary. Col. Bentinck represented that there was nothing which the Island then stood more in need of than having the Bench of Jurats properly filled, and that the introduction of three or four respectable characters in court at that juncture would in all probability (a result which he feared could never be accomplished in any other way) renew the dignity and popular confidence so necessary to themselves and the whole

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community. He thought these elections should take place before the troops were recalled, else disturbances might occur, as, amongst the numberless causes of the dislike and diffidence of the chief magistrate and his dependants which the people generally assigned, the part formerly acted in elections seemed to be none of the least; and if, therefore, those elections should be delayed till after the departure of the troops, it would be next to impossible to persuade the people that the same was not intended again.

Almost everything he heard or saw tending to confirm him in the opinion that the administration of public matters in the Island had been for a good while past very defective, and even absurd in many cases, he urged the States to lend him their assistance (in accordance with repeated but totally unregarded directions from King and Council) in collecting a proper code or system of political government out of that immense chaos of ordinances which had from time to time been made, and with which all their books of record were stuffed, the legislative power having at times been executed by the States, at other times by the Court. The Lieutenant Bailiff promised to lend a helping hand on the occasion, and the States had also appointed their best lawyer for the purpose, with whom Col. Bentinck was constantly employed in picking out and new modelling such a collection as, being approved of by His Majesty and Council, would form a suitable system of political government for the country. He said that it had been a long continued practice to make new laws, often diametrically opposite to other laws, and to put them into execution, without repealing the others; and that three times a year, at their Sessions or Cours d'Heritage, all laws, though never so old or obsolete, were in general terms confirmed, so that a person might happen to be punished for disobedience of one law to-day, and to-morrow meet with the same fate for the opposite. This perpetuating laws and ordinances of their own making was in direct contradiction to orders of the King and Council, which expressly said that such Acts as were made in their Assembly were but provisional ordinances, and had no power nor property of law until confirmed.

In answer to Lord [Weymouth's] letter of 26 July, Col. Bentinck stated that the Procureur had arrived, and that, having the other lawyer under his immediate direction, he hoped to be able to get through the business without further help; but that he met daily fresh motives to confirm him in the opinion that it would be of essential advantage and the highest consequence to the peace of the country, for the place of King's Advocate to be again filled up. For this post, to which no salary was annexed, he strongly recommended Mr. John Durell.

His Majesty agreed to the dismission of the Jurats as requested (8 a h), and thought it reasonable that they should enjoy the benefits which their long service entitled them to. These privileges (8 a j) consisted only in having any causes of theirs pleaded at Court before other people's, and, if they were not gentlemen born, in their children having that rank from their fathers dying judges,

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which was an object in Jersey. The formalities of their dismission (8 a h) had to be gone through at the Council Office, and the expense of it paid for them. Mr. Fraser promised that Lord Weymouth would endeavour to obtain "some addition" in lieu of their privileges if Col. Bentinck could not point out how they might continue to enjoy them; but the Colonel replied (8 a j) that this was out of the question, as there was no kind of salary attached to the place of Jurat.

On the 20th Sept. Col. Bentinck despatched his report to the Clerk of the Council in Waiting (8 a i). In his letter to Lord Weymouth of this date, he says, that as there was no such thing as meeting with an unprejudiced person in Jersey on whom he could rely, he had taken all possible means to get at the truth of things from his own observations and researches, which at least prevented his being partial or prejudiced. Also, that he had made it a point to give the most favourable construction to all matters, and not by any means to say all that might have been said on the different subjects. In a letter to Mr. Fraser (8 a j), also of this date, expressing his satisfaction at finding that his conduct had been so far approved of, he says that he most anxiously wished it might in the end contribute something at least towards delivering the "little country" from the "most tyrannical oppression and slavery."

A violent fit of sickness, from which Col. Bentinck wrote on 10 Oct. (8 a k) to say he was just recovering, delayed the completion of the collection of political laws mentioned in his report. He suggested the advisability of his coming over to England, as such a step, considering the very peculiar and quite original circumstances of most things in Jersey, might even prevent some difficulties as well as save a great deal of trouble; and he said he could be answerable that everything would remain perfectly quiet, whilst the people knew that he was still concerned in their affairs, notwithstanding that, upon his leaving, the command would fall upon a "poor superannuated helpless captain of invalids." In reply (8 a l) he was, however, directed to transmit to the Council the collection of political laws, when completed, and then to send, for the King's information, his opinion whether the presence of the five companies was any longer needed; and was informed, that, if it should not be, His Majesty would then signify his pleasure as to his returning with them. He answered on the 28th Oct. (8 a o), the collection of political laws being only that night completed, that he was more and more confirmed in his sincere opinion, that whenever the determinations from His Majesty in Council should be established in the Island, and the election of the three Jurats (the work of one day) have taken place, the five companies would then be no longer necessary, as the country would all most cheerfully submit to whatever was determined, and that even with the utmost gratitude, as it was not possible for any set of people to have higher ideas of loyalty or a truer attachment to their Sovereign than the inhabitants of the Island were in general inspired with. But he was forced to confess, notwithstanding his

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very anxious impatience to get the battalion together, at hand and ready in every respect on the then prospect of a war, that his leaving the Island with the five companies, until the people saw some things established by Royal authority, might be of dangerous consequence. He, therefore, repeated his suggestion that he should be ordered over to clear up any difficulties that might arise when his report and the collection of political laws should be taken into consideration, and then return to Jersey to have them established and executed, and to bring away the five companies.

The Royal Court having met, gave their opinion in writing (8 a p) that some bad consequences might attend the ordering back the troops at that juncture, before the further orders had been issued in Council and put into execution in the Island for the better support of the authority of the civil government and the future security of the magistrates. On this occasion Mr. Charles Lempriere (8 a m) also wrote to Lord Weymouth, enclosing Acts of the States, and representing that the magistrates could not think themselves in a situation to carry on the King's business and the public affairs of the Island with the requisite weight and safety, and in a proper manner, before some exemplary punishments had been decreed against some of the persons principally concerned in the riot, and the necessary orders made for restoring dignity and respect to the magistracy and due obedience to the laws; that they had readily concurred in promoting every measure of Col. Bentinck's, and had waited with the greatest deference and patience for the further signification of His Majesty's pleasure; and that if, in consequence of the clamorous suggestions thrown out against them by factious and designing persons, any doubts should be entertained as to their conduct as magistrates, they earnestly desired that their proceedings might undergo a fair and legal examination.

Contrary winds having prevented the sailing of the vessel, Col. Bentinck on the 2nd Nov. (8 a q) added a postscript to his letter, to say that the "political laws" were quite ready, and would be transmitted by the same opportunity as the letters. He again urged the necessity of his presence in England, in order to the settlement of the affairs of Jersey, so that H.M.'s Ministers and the Privy Council might not be in the future so continually plagued about the little spot as they had been in the past, and would surely be still more plagued were things suffered again to fall to the level he found them at. In regard to the riot of the 28th Sept. 1770 (*sic*) he suggests that if two or three of the ringleaders were to be taken notice of particularly, or even to be thoroughly frightened, it might have a very good effect.

On the 22nd Nov. (8 a s) Col. Bentinck informed Lord [Weymouth] that the collection of political laws had been "again transcribed," and were to be despatched to the Council by the same conveyance as carried his letter. He took the opportunity of conveying some informations as to the proceedings of the Spaniards at Bilboa and Cadiz, and the warlike motions on the "neighbouring coast," and said he was confident that even in time of war he could contrive a scheme to procure constant reliable

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information of every transaction on the French coast all the way from Cherbourg to Brest, and even further, if required; for no place could be so well calculated as Jersey was to answer that purpose even on the most extensive plan, provided the person who undertook it were master of the French language, and of a competent skill in military affairs, so as to prevent misapprehension, as also of sufficient dignity and such respectable character as to induce individuals to confide their lives in him.

On the 22nd Dec. (8 a t) Lord Rochford, having succeeded Lord Weymouth, replied to Col. Bentinck's letters of Oct. 28 and Nov. 22, enclosing H.M.'s Orders in Council of the 19th Dec., containing a free pardon to all persons concerned in the riotous proceedings in Jersey on the 28th Sept. 1769, and another order of the same date, permitting and approving the resignation of Charles Hilgrove, David Masservy, and James Lempriere, Esquires, and ordering a new election of three Jurats immediately, after which Col. Bentinck was to come over in order to clear up any difficulties that might arise when the collection of political laws should be taken into consideration. The transmission of intelligence by him was commended.

The last paper, undated (8 a u), is headed "Form of the Report "that was to be given of the Jersey affairs by the Commissioner." It recommends the erasure from the books of record of the names of those upon whom, for small offences and errors of judgment, capital fines had been inflicted, this being looked upon in the family as a mark of infamy; and a general free pardon for all concerned in the riot on the 28th Sept. 1769. The same paper contains a "Copy of a memo. Major Corbet gave Lord Albemarle for the "appointing Mr. Thomas Durrell, King's advocate;" and a memorandum as to the contents of petitions of the principal merchants and inhabitants.

Schedule of the papers:—

a, b, c. Jan. 19. Committees of Parishes to "My Lord."—3 *letters.*
d, e. „ 22. Lieut.-Gov. Ball to "My Lord;" and speech to the States.
f, g. „ 23. Do. to "My Lord;" and Col. Bentinck's speech to the militia.
h, i. Feb. 2. Mr. Charles Lempriere to Lord Weymouth; and acts, &c., and list.
j, k, l, m. „ 8. Do. to Do. and affidavits.
n, o. „ 10. Lieut.-Gov. Ball to "My Lord;" and "Reasons "of the Inhabitants, &c."
p. „ 16. ——— to the Earl of Albemarle. *A draft.*
q. „ 19. Earl of Albemarle to "My Lord."
r. Mar. 20. Mr. Charles Lempriere to Lord Weymouth.
s. April 30. Do. to Do.
t, u. May 10. Earl of Albemarle to "My Lord;" and "Means proposed, &c."
v. June 5. Mr. Cottrell to Mr. Fraser.

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w, x. June 6. Lord Weymouth to Lieut.-Col. Bentinck, and to Mr. Lempriere.
y. „ 20. Do. to Do. ; [also entered in *Channel Islands Entry Book*, 1761–98, p. 24.]
z. „ —. Memorial of principal inhabitants of Jersey.
a a. July 2. Lieut.-Col. Bentinck to Lord Weymouth.
ab, ac, ad. „ 14. Do. to Do. ; with speech to the States, Reasons for appointment of Advocate General, and Act for a committee.
a f. „ 25. Lord Weymouth to Lieut.-Col. Bentinck. *A draft.* This letter, but dated the 26th, is also entered in *Channel Islands Entry Book*, 1761–98, p. 27.
a g. Aug. 5. Lieut.-Col. Bentinck to Lord Weymouth.
a h. Sept. 8. Mr. W. F[raser] to Lieut.-Col. Bentinck.
a i. „ 20. Lieut.-Col. Bentinck to Lord Weymouth.
a j. „ „ Do. to Mr. Fraser.
a k. Oct. 10. Do. to Lord Weymouth.
a l. „ 18. Lord Weymouth to Lieut.-Col. Bentinck ; also entered in *Channel Islands Entry Book*, 1761–98, p. 29.
a m, a n. „ 27. Mr. Charles Lempriere to Lord Weymouth ; and Acts enclosed.
a o, a p. „ 28. Lieut.-Col. Bentinck to Lord Weymouth ; and opinion of the States.
a q, a r. Nov. 2. Do. to Do. ; and his letter to the Council.
a s. „ 22. Do. to "My Lord."
a t. Dec. 22. Earl of Rochford to Col. Bentinck.
a u. ——— "Form of the Report, &c."
130 *pp. or parts of pp.*

Dec. 1770. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 32 a, b.

416. Mr. Archibald Winter to Mr. ———.

Giving an account of an attack upon a Mr. Wilks, of Brothertoft, in the co. of Lincoln, the brother of the person to whom the letter is addressed, who was shot by some persons unknown, through the window, while sitting at his fireside.—Brothertoft.

Annexed is a copy of an advertisement offering a pardon to any accomplice who did not fire the gun, and a reward of 100*l.* from Sir Charles Frederick for the discovery of the persons concerned. 3 *pp.*

1770. Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 2.

417. Jersey.

"Translation of a petition comprehending every article "prayed for by the Jersey people, with reasons in support of it, "and a summary of the said petition."

The reasons are grouped under the sub-headings of, and give much information about, the Exportation of Corn, a free Importation, the High-roads, the King's Tythes, the Office of Constable,

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the Office of Jurat, the necessity of two Officers for the King, Abatement on the Rents, Fines, Regulations for the Market, and the States of the Island. 6½ *large pp. of print.*

A MS. copy of part of the above, with an endorsement stating that it was signed by 1,633 of the principal merchants, &c. of the Island, is in *Channel Islands*, pcl. 14, No. 9.

In or after 1770. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 34.

418. Copy of the petition of John Pons and Andrew, Syndic of the Island of Minorca, complaining of the conduct of the Lieut.-Governor in suspending the building of the new barracks for the soldiers in Minorca, accusing him of appropriating the estanque or farm on brandy, &c. In the margin are remarks in answer to the articles of complaint. *The paper is probably one of a series, being endorsed* "No. 2." 10 *pp.*

? About 1770. Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 27.

419. "Points unanswered in Lieut.-Governor Johnston's cor-" respondence." Relating to the affairs of Minorca. 3½ *pp.*

? About 1770. Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 28.

420. ——— to Genl. Cornwallis.

A rough draft relative to a dispute about stores supplied to the garrison of [Gibraltar?]. *Parts of 2 pp. Undated, but Gen. Cornwallis was Governor of Gibraltar from* 1762 *to* 1770.

? About 1770. Admiralty, pcl. 160, No. 29.

421. ——— to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Signifying His Majesty's pleasure for orders to be sent to the Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean to cause a frigate to call from time to time at Algiers, — Mr. Fraser, H.M.'s Consul there, having stated that since the peace purchased by the Danes of the Algerines, that regency has appeared extraordinarily elated, and has showed such a suspicious disposition towards Great Britain as may be productive of serious consequences. *A draft, undated and unsigned.*

? About 1770. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 33.

422. Memorial of Robert Kirke, late Consul at Algiers, to the Right Hon. Frederick, Lord North, First Commissioner of the Treasury, and Treasurer of the Exchequer, setting forth his services, &c., and praying for payment of salary, &c. due, and for appointment to an office in His Majesty's service. Annexed are copies of promotions, certificates, &c., referred to in his memorial, and the translation of a letter from the Dey and Divan of Algiers to His Majesty in his favour. *Lord North was appointed to these offices* Feb. 6, 1770. 7 *pp. large size.*

? 1770. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 35.

423. Memorial of Teresa Cornelys to His Majesty, for a patent for the exhibition of musical dramatic entertainments, by private subscription of the nobility and gentry. Represents her labours since her coming to London in 1759, when, discovering "that the " most extensive, most opulent, and most important city in

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" Europe was the only one of note that had not a settled enter-
" tainment for the select reception and amusement of the nobility
" and gentry," she established such an institution under the auspices of the Duke of York, whose death placed her under the urgent necessity of thus throwing herself at His Majesty's feet. The paper has been placed to the date above, as she speaks of herself as having struggled with "a siege of troubles during a " longer period than the siege of Troy." $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

? 1770. **424.** MEMORANDUM relative to NEW GAMING HOUSES.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 36.

They were :—

One in the Strand, said to be the assembly of Mons. Champenny, Minister from the Elector of Cologne, where about 300 persons, some of the better sort of tradesmen, and common gamesters, far below a person in his Excellency's character to admit, had been nightly assembled for the three weeks past.

Another, fitting up in Golden Square as the assembly of Baron Haslang, Minister of the Elector of Bavaria.

A third in Suffolk Street, near the Haymarket, said to be for the assembly of Mons. Sambony, Minister from the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

Between 1768 and 1770.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 82, No. 37.

425. ——— to GENERAL CORNWALLIS.

Upon his representations of the use it might be of to establish a perfect good understanding with the Emperor of Morocco, that Mr. Logie should wait upon that Prince in person to deliver the King's letters and presents, His Majesty has allowed 200*l.* for that purpose, but has given the Consul instructions not to encourage the Emperor to expect the visit to be repeated annually. *A draft, undated. But Lord Rochford, Secretary of State,* 1768–75, *is mentioned, and Gen. Cornwallis was Governor of Gibraltar,* 1762–70. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

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TABLES.

January to December.

426. Admiralty Orders.

Letters from one of the Secretaries of State to the Lords of the Admiralty, signifying "the King's pleasure" that they give immediate orders for purposes as below.

For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Admiralty Entry Book, 1766–84.		
A frigate to be prepared to carry Col. Monson to India, and the captain to look for orders through Lord Weymouth's channel.	9 April -	72
To provide transports for certain regiments - - - - -	15 May -	72
Pallisser, Hugh, Esq., to continue on half-pay as one of the captains of the fleet, notwithstanding his holding the office of Comptroller of the Navy.	– Sept. -	73

427. Appointments.

Approbations by the King of Elections to Offices as below.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Wych, John, Gent, *vice* his father, deceased.	Town clerk of Stamford, in the co. of Lincoln	11 May -	81
Hotham, Beaumont, Esq., counsellor-at-law, *vice* Richard Clayton, Esq., deceased.	Recorder of borough of Wigan, in co. of Lancaster.	28 July -	99
Wenman, Hon. Thomas, Esq., *vice* Sir William Blackstone, Knight.	Recorder of the borough of Wallingford, in the co. of Berks.	24 Aug. -	107

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428. Army, &c.

Appointments, in the form of Commissions, of a somewhat special character.

*** Commissions granted in 1770 to officers in the army, chaplains and surgeons to regiments, &c., are to be found in the *Military Entry Book*, vol. 27. Also recommendations from the Lord Lieutenant for appointments, promotions, and exchanges in the Army in Ireland are to be found in the series entitled *Ireland*, vols. 437 and 438; and letters signifying the King's approbation of the same, in *Ireland, Entry Books*, vol. for 1761–70, and vol. for 1770–75. There are also a few commissions for the army in Ireland in *Ireland, Military Entry Bk.* 1768–84. As Army Lists published by permission of the Secretary-at-War exist for this period, the ordinary commissions are not here more particularly described.

Name.	Appointment.	Date.	Page.
In Channel Islands, vol. 15, *and Entry Book*, 1761–98.			
Bentinck, Lieut.-Col. Rudolph -	Lieut.-Governor of Jersey till further signification of His Majesty's pleasure.	21 June -	No. 1 and p. 25 of Entry Book.
In Military Entry Book, vol. 27.			
Faucitt, Lieut.-Col. William -	Lieut.-Governor of Pendennis Castle, in the co. of Cornwall.	12 Jan. -	281
Clavering, Major-Gen. John -	Governor of the fort of Languard Point, in the co. of Suffolk.	19 March -	294
Cholmondeley, Gen. James, *vice* George Earl of Cholmondeley, deceased.	Governor of the city and castle of Chester -	20 June -	307
Home, Major David, *vice* Gen. James Cholmondeley.	Lieut.-Governor of the same - -	,, ,, -	308
In Ireland, Military Entry Book, 1768–84.			
Gisborne, James, Esq. - -	Governor of Kinsale and Charles Fort -	20 March -	5
Fraser, Simon, Esq., *vice* the above.	Quartermaster-General of the Army in Ireland.	,, ,, -	6
Gisborne, James, Esq., *vice* John Johnston, Esq., deceased.	Governor of Charlemont, in Ireland - -	8 Sept. -	10
Cuninghame, Robert, Esq. -	Governor of Kinsale and Charles Fort, in the co. of Cork.	,, ,, -	11
Lutterell, Henry Laws, Esq. -	Adjutant-General of the Forces in Ireland -	,, ,, -	12

1770.

429. Church. Appointments, &c. (*See also* Ireland *and* Scotland.)

Warrants, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the Clerk of the Signet in Waiting, to prepare Bills for the King's signature to pass the Great Seal of Great Britain.

*** Where the election to a bishopric is concerned, a letter recommendatory is also directed to be prepared.

Name.	Nature of the Bill.	Date.	Page.
In Church Book, 1729–82.			
Harward, Charles, M.A., *vice* Thomas Ball, M.A.	Grant of the place, &c. of Dean of Chichester	5 May -	286
In Church Book, 1761–78.			
Edwards, Thomas, D.D., *vice* William Huddersford, deceased.	Presentation to the vicarage of Nun-Eaton, in the co. of Warwick and diocese of Coventry and Lichfield.	29 Jan. -	188
Kennicot, Benjamin, D.D., *vice* Dr. Reeve Ballard, deceased.	Grant of place of Prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster.	3 July -	190
Edwards, William, clerk, *vice* John Holcomb, deceased.	Presentation to the rectory and vicarage of St. Mary's, Tenby, in the co. of Pembroke and diocese of St. David's.	6 Sept. -	191
Jackson, Francis, clerk, *vice* John Whittington, deceased.	Do. to the rectory of Sudburn cum Capella de Orford, in the co. of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich.	4 Oct. -	192
Benet, James, clerk, *vice* John Whittington, deceased.	Do. to rectory of Theberton, in the co. of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich.	10 „ -	194
North, Brownlow, LL.D., one of His Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, *vice* Dr. John Potter, deceased.	Grant of place of Dean of Canterbury -	3 „ -	194
Kennicot, Benjamin, D.D., *vice* Dr. Brownlow North.	Do. of Canon of Christchurch, Oxford -	19 „ -	195
Cornwallis, James, clerk, M.A., *vice* Dr. Benjamin Kennicot.	Do. of Prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster.	„ „ -	196
Dean and Chapter of Ely -	Congé d'élire—to elect a bishop in the room of Dr. Matthias Mawson, deceased. Dr. Edmund Keene, Bishop of Chester, recommended.	24 Dec. -	197
In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 6, (as a note to the several petitions and recommendations.)			
Booth, Samuel - -	Grant of the place of beadsman in Trinity College, Cambridge.	24 Jan. -	275
Waring, Robert, of the par. of St. Michael, Bedwardine, in the co. of Worcester, victualler.	Do. of an almsman's place in Worcester cathedral.	25 April -	295
Rice, Daniel - -	Do. do. in Rochester cathedral -	8 May -	299

1770. **429.** CHURCH. APPOINTMENTS, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Nature of the Bill.	Date.	Page.
Shore, Joseph, of the par. of St. Helen, Worcester, cordwainer.	Grant of an almsman's place in Worcester cathedral.	9 May -	306
Knell, Charles - -	Do. of a beadsman's place in Trinity College, Cambridge.	15 Oct. -	354
In Petitions, 1765–84, (as a note to the several petitions and recommendations.)			
Symons, William - -	Grant of an almsman's place in Bristol cathedral.	13 Feb. -	186
White, William Henry, of Canterbury, cordwainer.	Do. in Canterbury cathedral - -	7 Sept. -	195
Poynton, Aaron, tobacconist, citizen and freeman of Chester.	Do. in Chester cathedral - - -	11 Dec. -	202
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Lords of the Treasury - -	Halifax, Earl of, allowance to be paid to, as Lord Privy Seal.	— Feb. -	43

430. CHURCH. MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS and LETTERS, countersigned or signed by one of the Secretaries of State, connected with CHURCH and UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS, &c.

To whom directed.	Nature of Warrant or Letter.	Date.	Page.
In Church Book, 1729–82.			
Register of the Order of the Garter, &c.	Steidel, George, one of the Poor Knights of Windsor.—Leave of absence. [Copy of his petition also.]	15 Jan. -	282
Bishop of London and Lord Mayor of London. (Separate warrants.)	Collection for the poor in the London parish churches.	9 Feb. -	283 to 285
Lord High Almoner - -	Ringelman, Mary. } Recommended to be two Coplin, Sarah. } of the Maundy women.	15 ,, -	285
In Church Book, 1761–78.			
Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.	Fordyce, William, to be admitted to the degree of Doctor in Physic. Ineligible from not having been educated in the University.	6 Jan. -	185
Do. do.	De Grey, William, Esq., H.M.'s Attorney General, to be admitted to degree of Master of Arts. Ineligible from not having taken the degree of Bachelor.	26 ,, -	186
Archbishop of York - -	Silvester, Sarah, recommended for His Majesty's Bounty on Maundy Thursday.	20 Feb. -	188
Do. do.	Severs, Susannah, do. do. -	,, ,, -	188

1770. **430.** CHURCH. MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Nature of Warrant or Letter.	Date.	Page.
Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University.	Fitzherbert, William, fellow commoner of St. John's College, to be admitted to the degree of Master of Arts. Ineligible from not having taken the degree of Bachelor.	21 May -	189
Lord High Almouer - -	Beckington, Ann, recommended for H.M.'s bounty on the ensuing Christmas.	17 Nov. -	197
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Attorney General - -	To prepare a bill for the royal signature to pass the Privy Seal, containing a licence for uniting the rectories of Great Cressingham and Bodney, in the co. of Norfolk. [For the petition of the rector, Thomas Chamberlayne, clerk, M.A., and the usual reference to the Attorney General, see *Petitions*, 1765–84, pp. 188–194.	16 Aug. -	104

431. COUNCIL.

LETTERS from the SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE to the CLERK OF THE COUNCIL IN WAITING, with ENCLOSURES to be laid before the LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Description of Enclosures.	Date.	Page.
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.		
Copies of a letter from Sir Joseph Yorke to Lord Rochford (Hague, 9 March 1770), and of one from Dr. Petrus Camper, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Groninguen, to Sir Joseph, (18 Feb. 1770.) on the subject of the distemper among the horned cattle; and a paper (1 Sept. 1769) of observations on the inoculation of that distemper under his care.	15 March -	218
Copy of a paper relative to the precautions taken by the city of Hamburgh with respect to the importation and passage through the city of hides of horned cattle.	2 May -	220
An extract from a letter from Mr. Irvine, H.M.'s Consul at Ostend, relative to a contagion amongst the horned cattle at a villlage called Werlpen, about four leagues from Ostend.	10 Sept. -	224
Extracts from letters from William Gordon, Esq., H.M.'s Minister at Brussels, and from Mr. Consul Irvine, at Ostend, relative to the precautions taken to prevent the spread of the distemper amongst the horned cattle in Flanders.	12 „ -	225
Extract from a letter from the King's Minister at Brussels (18 Sept.), and an extract and copy of two letters from H.M.'s Consul at Ostend (19 and 20 Sept.)	22 „ -	227
Extracts from letters from Sir Joseph Yorke, H.M.'s Ambassador at the Hague (25 Sept.), and from H.M.'s Commissary at Dantzic (19 Sept.)	1 Oct. -	227
Copy of a letter from the King's Consul at Elsingoer (25 Sept.) - -	5 „ -	228
An extract from a letter from the King's Minister at Warsaw (9 Oct.) -	31 „ -	231

1770. **431.** COUNCIL—*cont.*

Description of Enclosures.	Date.	Page.
Translation of some regulations of the Senate of Dantzic upon account of the plague, received from Mr. Corry, H.M.'s Commissary in that city.	22 Nov.	233
Copy of a letter from Count Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, with a bill of health from the magistrates of Bremen for the Dutch ship "Zee Meeuw," now in the Downs.	23 ,,	234
Extract from a letter from Mr. Corry, H.M.'s Commissary at Dantzic	26 ,,	234
Extract from a letter from H.M.'s Consul at Ostend (30 Nov.) relative to the farther spreading of the contagion among the horned cattle in West Flanders.	1 Dec.	235
Extract from a letter from the King's Minister at Hamburgh, with copies of several enclosures.	6 ,,	235
Extract from a letter from Mr. Corry, at Dantzic	10 ,,	236
Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Weymouth, "who will be informed by this night's mail that he will receive instructions for his conduct." [*See* the Mayor's letter, No. 401.]	26 ,,	241
Petition of the magistrates, clergy, gentlemen, merchants, and inhabitants of Liverpool.	27 ,,	241
Petition to the King in Council from Mr. Isaac Elton, of Bristol, merchant, "3 Janry. 1771. Clerk of the Council in waiting was informed that the ship was sailed from Waterford."—*Marginal.*	31 ,,	243
In Letter Book (Secretaries), 1766–71.		
Copy of a letter and enclosure from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, concerning the legality of the proclamations lately issued by his Excellency and the Council for the performance of quarantine in that kingdom.	19 Nov.	27

432. CREATIONS.

WARRANT, countersigned by LORD WEYMOUTH, and addressed to the ATTORNEY GENERAL, to prepare a Bill for the King's signature to pass the Great Seal, containing the Grant of a DIGNITY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Name.	Style and Title or Dignity.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Yorke, Charles, Esq., Chancellor of Great Britain.	Lord Morden, Baron of Morden, in the co. of Cambridge.	18 Jan.	11

1770.

433. Criminals. Letters to Judges.

Letters addressed to the Judges, &c., for report to be made on the cases of Criminals convicted.

Name of Judge, &c.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
In Criminal Papers, vol. 12, 1766–70.						
Yates, J. -	Kennedy, Patrick	Murder -	Death -	Old Bailey -	25 Feb.	337
Wilmot, L.C.J. or Adams, B.	Hart, Edward -	Highway robbery.	Do. - -	Cambridge -	29 Mar.	342
Smythe, B. -	Greenwell, Acteon	Breaking out of prison.	Do. -	Kingston -	9 Apr.	352
[In Feb. he had received a free pardon for stealing artichoke plants.]						
Gould, J. -	Oldfield, James -	Diminishing the gold coin.	Death -	York - -	16 „	356
Perrott, B. or Yates, J.	Morgan, Martha	Stealing a five and three-penny piece.	Transportation	Hereford -	25 „	359
In Criminal Papers, vol. 13, 1767–72.						
Recorder of London.	Reynolds, Edward Trigg, Daniel -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey] -	16 Feb.	156
"N.B.—Reynolds pardoned in consequence of the report. "Trigg, sentence to be put in execution."—*Margin.*						
Do. -	Harrison, William	- - -	Transportation	Newgate -	22 „	159
Wilmot, L.C.J. and Adams, B.	Hitchcock, Daniel	Highway robbery.	Death -	Huntingdon -	2 Apr.	167
Recorder of London.	Davis, Edward -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey] -	3 „	167
Smythe, B. Blackstone, J.	Sorrel, John - Sorrel, Thomas	Burglary -	Death -	Chelmsford -	10 „	170
Do. do. -	Harris, William -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Kingston -	11 „	171
Perott, B. and Yates, J.	Harris, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Worcester -	12 „	172
Smythe, B. or Blackstone, J.	Horner, Thomas	Attempting to set the town of Puckeridge on fire.	Do. -	Hertford -	14 „	173
Do. do. -	Dunn, Stephen - Birkitt, Charles -	- - -	- - -	Surrey Assizes	16 „	179
Do. do. -	Stuart, James -	- - -	[7 years transportation.]	Do. -	26 „	187

1770. **433.** CRIMINALS. LETTERS TO JUDGES—*cont.*

Name of Judge, &c.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Recorder of London.	Watson, Robert	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey]	29 May	193
Do.	Fenton, William	- - -	- - -	Do.	19 Jun.	193
Do.	Whitney, Mary	- - -	- - -	Do.	4 July	196
Chairman, &c. of the Quarter Sessions.	Irwin, William	Selling yarn with which he had been entrusted.	7 years transpn.	Pontefract	6 „	196
Chairman of the Sessions.	Bower, John	Stealing	- - -	Hicks's Hall	11 „	197
Willes, J.	Coulter, Richard	- - -	- - -	Co. of Wilts	16 Aug.	208
Adams, B.	Henson, John	[Stealing]	[Transpn.]	[Leicester]	22 „	209
Mansfield, Lord, and Smythe, Sir S. S.	Lorrimer, Richard Francis.	[Highway robbery.]	[Death]	[Maidstone]	25 „	213
"Unfavourable; therefore nothing done."—*Margin.*						
Wilmot, L.C.J. and Adams, B.	Bromwich, James	[Stealing]	[Transpn.]	[Warwick]	29 „	215
Perrott, B.	Naylor, Michael	Murder	Death	York	13 Sep.	217
Chairman of the Sessions.	Toner, Dennis Smith, John Mahaney, John Byrne, Matthew Creamer, David Boyd, James Mahaney, Cornelius Rook, William Smith *alias* Notley, Lawrence. Bright, William	- - -	- - -	Hicks's Hall	2 Nov.	231
[Pardon sought on condition of serving in the navy.]						
Do.	Bland, Thomas	- - -	- - -	Hicks's Hall	16 „	232
Recorder of London.	Brown, Bartholomew. Fettiplace, George Price, Joseph Conroy, John Henley, Wm. Jones, Henry Malcah, Abram Parker, Robert	- - -	[Transpn.]	[Old Bailey]	24 „	234
[Pardon sought on condition of serving in the navy.]						
Chairman of the Sessions.	Harrison, Robert	[Theft]	[Transpn.]	Hicks's Hall	„ „	235
Justices of Assize	[Names not stated]	- - -	- - -	Northern Circuit	Dec.	243
[Pardon sought for the men on condition of entering the navy.]						

1770. **433.** CRIMINALS. LETTERS TO JUDGES—*cont.*

Name of Judge, &c.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
In Criminal Papers, vol. 14, 1770–75.						
Smythe, B. -	Finney, William - Froud, James -	Housebreaking.	Death -	Guildford -	8 Aug.	2
Do. - -	Sutton, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	15 „	3
Do. - -	Batt, Joseph -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -	18 „	4
Adams, B. -	Phillips, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Warwick -	24 „	5
Ashurst, J. -	Hampton, Thomas	Horse-stealing	Do. but reprieved by judge.	Winchester -	28 „	8
Wilmot, L.C.J. -	Lord, William -	Buying a stolen horse.	Transportation	Northampton -	14 Sep.	12
Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.	Carey, George -	Felony to the value of tenpence.	Do. -	Maidstone -	27 Oct.	21
In Criminal Papers, Scotch, 1762–86.						
Lord Justice Clerk	McGhie, Andrew	Robbery -	Death -	Tolbooth, Edinburgh.	23 Mar.	81

434. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.

WARRANTS and LETTERS relating to CRIMINALS CONVICTED, being PARDONS, RESPITES, &c.

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
In Criminal Papers, vol. 12, 1766–70.						
Respite for one week.	Kennedy, Patrick	Murder -	Death -	Old Bailey -	24 Feb.	334
Free pardon -	Longsloe, George	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Worcester -	9 „	335
Do. - -	Greenwell, Acteon	Stealing -	Transportation	St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark.	„ „	336
Imprisonment remitted.	Hill, Joseph -	[? Uttering] half-pence.	2 years imprisonment.	Hicks's Hall -	13 Mar.	337
Pardon; to transport himself for 7 years.	Smith, Robert -	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	21 „	338
Mitigation to 7 years transpn.	Poole, Joseph -	Stealing a heifer	Death -	Chester Great Sessions.	26 „	339
Free pardon -	Darlington *alias* Darliston, John.	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Flint Do. -	„ „	340

1770. **434.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Respite till further order.	Kennedy, Patrick	- -	(As above.)	- -	2Mar.	340
Free pardon -	Topping[1] *alias* Ligo, James.	Horse-stealing	Death -	Chester Great Sessions.	26 „	341
Mitigation to 14 years transpn.	Chaffey, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Somersetshire Assizes.	„ „	342
Respite till further order.	Hart, Edward -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Cambridge -	30 „	343
Free pardon -	Lord, Richard -	Being at large before the expiration of his sentence of 7 years transpn.	[? Death] -	Lancaster -	2Apr.	344
Mitigation to 14 years transpn.	Kitchin, John -	Sheep-stealing	Death -	Do. -	„ „	345
Do. do. -	Naylor, James -	Stealing -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Oakly, Thomas -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Ailesbury -	4 „	346
Do. do. -	Parham, Thomas	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Hartwell, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Mach, James, *alias* Bonten *alias* Rip Bonten.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Huntingdon -		
Do. do. -	Nevill, Mayes -	Do. -	Do. -	Thetford -		
Do. do. -	Green, James -	Do. -	Do. -	Bury St. Edmunds.		
Do. do. -	Tye, Robert -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Chandler, William	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Free pardon -	Walldock, Joseph	Burglary -	Do. ..	Old Bailey -	„ „	347
Do. - -	Bailey, Elizabeth	Stealing - -	7 years transpn.	Leicester -	5 „	348
Mitigation to transpn. for life.	Hart, Edward -	- -	(As above.)	- -	„ „	349
Respite till further order.	Greenwell, Acteon	Felony - -	Death -	New Gaol, Southwark.	13 „	353
Free pardon -	Gosslin, Thomas	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	„ „	354
Do. -	Cromwell, James	Felony -	Do. -	New Sarum -	„ „	355
Do. - -	Greenwell, Acteon	- -	(As above.)	- -	20 „	356
Mitigation to 14 years transpn.	Butcher, John -	Horse-stealing	[Death] -	Worcester -	„ „	357
Do. do. -	Thomas, Richd. -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Monmouth -		
Do. do. -	Thomas, Edwd. -					
Do. do. -	Church, Thomas Price.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Shrewsbury		
Do. do. -	Harper, Wm. -	Stealing a heifer	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Edwards, Edward	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Gloucester -		
Do. do. -	Pullham, Sarah -	Arson - -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Phillips, Timothy	Stealing above 40s. in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		

1770. **434.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Mitigation to 14 years transpn.	Borras, Jas. -	Sheep-stealing	[Death] -	Gloucester -		
Do. for 7 years -	Watts, Edwd. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Pritchard, James	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Webb, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Hereford -		
Do. do. -	Burgess, Charles	Stealing above 40s. in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Cobbyn, Wm. -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Davis, Mary -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Stafford -		
Do. do. -	Slack, David -	Forgery -	Do. -	Do. -		
Pardon; to transport himself for 7 years.	Newson, John -	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	25 Apr.	360
Do. do. -	Pyne, Charles -	Stealing books	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	361
Free pardon -	Martin, Matthew	Stealing -	Transportation	Do. -	„ „	362
Do. - -	Page, Anne wife of Joseph.	Uttering counterfeit half-pence.	6 months imprisonment.	Warwick -	8 May	363
Do. - -	Varley, William -	Coining -	Death -	York - -	5 June	364
Do. - -	Fox, Abraham *alias* Owen.	Receiving stolen goods.	Transportation	Newgate -	21 „	365
Do. - -	Taylor, William -	Stealing -	Do. for 7 years	Old Bailey -	13 July	366

In Criminal Papers, vol. 13, 1767–72.

Pardon; to transport himself, never to return.	Snarbaum, Jacob	Felony -	Death -	Old Bailey -	17 Feb.	157
Warrant to discharge.	Do. do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	158
Respite till further order.	Kennedy, Mathew	[Murder] -	Do. -	[Old Bailey] -	26 „	160
The law to take its course.	Do. do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	3 Mar.	160
Respite till Monday next.	Do. do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	4 „	161
Do. till further order.	Do. do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	6 „	161
Free pardon -	Reynolds, Edward	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Do. -	16 „	164
Pardon; to transport himself for 7 years.	Tainting, Lewis -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	21 „	165
Respite till further order.	Harris, John -	Highway robbery.	Death -	Worcester -	23 „	166

1770. **434.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	Wardley, John	Horse-stealing	Death	Nottingham	31 Mar.	168
Do. do.	Guest, Edmund or Edward.	Do.	Do.	Warwick		
Do. do.	Clay, John	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Wolsey, George	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Hodgkins, John	Maiming and wounding.	Do.	Do.		
Respite till the 25th Do.	Sorrell, John Sorrell, Thomas	Burglary	Do.	Chelmsford	10 Apr.	170
Do. till further order.	Kennedy, Mathew	Murder	Do.	Old Bailey	12 ,,	172
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	13 ,,	173
Do. for 14 years	Richardson, William				16 ,,	174
Do. do.	Harrison, Thomas	Burglary	Do.	York		
Do. do.	Smith, Benjamin					
Do. do.	Dalby, William					
Do. do.	Moor, Robert *alias* William.	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Owen, William					
Do. do.	Carr, George	Cow-stealing	Do.			
Do. do.	Tunningly, John					
Do. do.	Whitfield, Richard	Stealing	Do.			
Do. do.	Allerton, Robert	Sheep-stealing	Do.			
Do. for life	Parkinson, Benjamin.	Returning from transpn.	Do.			
Free pardon	Whitfield, Jane	Receiving stolen goods.		York	17 ,,	176
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Trott, Richard	Highway robbery.	[Death]	Maidstone	16 ,,	177
Do. do.	Dixon, John					
Do. for 14 years	Simmonds, William	Horse-stealing	Do.	Kingston		
Do. do.	Brown, John	Highway robbery.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	McGennis, Thos.					
Do. do.	Hownsome, William	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. for life	Bennet, Edward	Highway robbery.	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Eldridge, John	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. for life	Day, Benjamin	Highway robbery.	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Greenwell, Acteon	Returning from transpn.	Do.	Do.		
Do. for life	Day, Thomas	Highway robbery.	Do.	Hertford		
Do. do.	Day, John					
Do. for 21 years	Horner, Thomas	Setting fire to houses.	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Hicks, Silvia	Housebreaking	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Solomon, Alley	Stealing	Do.	Chelmsford		
Do. for life	Inch, John	Highway robbery.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Hasham, John					
Do. for 14 years	Attridge, Wm.	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Wood, George	Burglary	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Quantrill, Prettyman.	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Peadle, *alias* Read, Richard.	Do.	Do.	Grinstead		

1770. **434.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Hall, Jonathan	Forgery	Death	Old Bailey		
Do. do.	Harris, Mary	Robbery	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Smith, Louisa	Robbery	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Balding, Judith	Stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. for life	Abraham, John	Highway robbery.	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Creamer, John	Stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Sykes, William	Burglary	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Strutt, Daniel	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. for life	Priest, John	Burglary	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 7 years	Hindmarsh, John	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. for life	Claxton, Ann, *alias* Darling, *alias* Underwood	Privately stealing in a shop	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Haycock, Sarah					
Do. do.	Hill, John	Robbery	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Stafford, John	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. for life	Watson, John, *alias* Willm. Davis.	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Peters, Abraham	Stealing in a shop.	Do.	Do.	17 Apr.	179
Do. for life	Ludgreen, Andrew Kendrick.	Burglary	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Clark, William	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 7 years	Davidson, Mary	Stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. for life	Fife, James	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Crowder, George	Burglary	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Simmonds, John					
Do. for 7 years	Randall, John	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. for life	Bushby, Christopher	Highway robbery.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Jones, Benjamin	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Loft, Richard	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. for life	Lister, John	Burglary	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Pemberton, Isaac					
Do. do.	Nicholls, Joseph	Highway robbery.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Warraeker, William	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Carter, Richard	Stealing out of a dwelling-house.	Do.	Do.		
Free pardon	Payne, Joseph	Carnally knowing and abusing an infant.	-	Newgate	19 ,,	183
Do.	Murphy, Patrick	Highway robbery.	Death	Old Bailey	,, ,,	184
Do.	Davis, Edward	Burglary	Do.	Do.	,, ,,	185
Commutation to 7 years transpn.	Perkins, William	Do.	[Death]	Winchester		
Do. do.	Cook, James					
Do. do.	Warden, Elizabeth	Housebreaking	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Cooke, William	Do.	Do.	Dorchester		
Do. do.	Cornelius, Andrew					
Do. do.	Smith, William					
Do. do.	Davis, Dan					
Do. do.	Pope, *alias* Bull, Edward.	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		

1770. **434.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to 7 years transpn.	Hill, Walter	Burglary	[Death]	Exeter	3 May	188
Do. do.	Geach, Jacob					
Do. for 14 years	Tanner, John					
Do. do.	Blackstone, Richard	Robbery	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 7 years	Domatt, William, the younger.	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Lamb, Joseph	Do.	Do.	New Sarum		
Do. do.	Bassett, Henry	Do.	Do.	Taunton		
Do. do.	Carter, Samuel					
Do. do.	Hughes, Edward, *alias* Mason.	Robbery	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Kirton, James					
Do. do.	Pollard, Thomas					
Do. do.	Lovell, Frederick					
Do. do.	Taylor, Charles					
The law to take its course.	Harris, John, *alias* William Mosely.	Highway robbery.	Do.	Worcester	„ „	190
Pardon; to transport himself for 3 years.	Stuart, James	Robbery	7 years transpn.	New Gaol, Southwark.	14 „	190
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	Evans, Evan, of the parish of Llanarth, in the co. of Carmarthen, labourer.	Sheep-stealing	Death	Carmarthen	„ „	192
Do. to transpn. for life.	Sincy, John	Highway robbery.	Do.	Kingston	21 June	194
Free pardon	Price, Morgan	Sheep-stealing	Do.	Brecon	28 „	195
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Garnons, William	Burglary	Do.	Old Bailey		
Do. do.	Monro, John	Robbery	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 7 years	Kellihorn, John	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Cox, Joseph	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Deacon, John					
Do. do.	Lee, James	Stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Page, Sarah	Robbery	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Goodwin, Catherine					
Do. do.	Alloway, Mary					
Do. do.	Talbot, Elizabeth					
Do. for life	Bevan, Thomas	Burglary	Do.	Do.	12 July	197
Do. do.	Chatterley, Charles	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Newland, James					
Do. for 7 years	Fordham, Thomas	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Holmes, Edward	Robbery	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Riddle, Hannah					
Do. do.	Soddi, Eliz.					
Do. for life	Millbank, John	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Wharton, William *alias* Thomas.	Burglary	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Atherton, James	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Atherton, John					
Do. do.	Delaforce, Joseph					
Free pardon	Whitney, Mary	Stealing	7 years transpn.	Do.	12 „	201
Do.	Fenton, William	Do.	Do.	Do.	„ „	201

1770. **434.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Pardon; to transport himself for 7 years.	Watson, Robert	Stealing	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey	12 July	203
Do. do.	Regis, Vittorio	Felony	Do.	Do.	Aug.	205
Pardon; to transport himself for 14 years.	Savage, Richard	Highway robbery.	Transportation	Hertford	20 „	207
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Lord *alias* Laud, William.	Horse-stealing	[Death]	Northampton	18 „	209
Do. do.	Brooks, William	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Rotherham, Joseph	Housebreaking	Do.	Warwick		
Do. do.	Tysoe, James	Stealing above the value of 40*s.* in a dwelling-house.	Do.	Do.		
Free pardon	Weston, Thomas	Stealing				
Do.	Clow, Samuel	Receiving the things stolen.		Coventry	23 „	211
Do.	Henson, John	Stealing	Transportation	Leicester	24 „	212
Do.	Bromwich, James	Do.	Do.	Warwick	7 Sep.	215
Respite till further order.	Naylor, Michael	[Murder]	Death	York	13 „	216
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Robbins, John	Sheep-stealing	[Death]	Winchester	20 „	221
Do. do.	Hampton, Thomas	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Guppy, John	Do.	Do.	Dorchester		
Do. do.	Matthews, James	Robbery	Do.	Exeter		
Do. do.	Haggott, John					
Do. do.	Battin, John					
Do. do.	Wilson, John					
Do. do.	Colter, Richard *alias* John.	Do.	Do.	New Sarum		
Do. do.	Knight, James					
Do. do.	Brown, John					
Do. do.	Parsons *alias* Couch, George.	Sheep-stealing	Do.	Bodmin		
Do. do.	Tippett, Jane	Burglary	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Moore, John, *alias* Samuel Stone.	Ox-stealing	Do.	Bridgewater		
Do. do.	Morgan, James	Robbery	Do.	Do.		
Do. for life	Hallett, William	Housebreaking	Do.	Exeter		
The law to take its course.	Naylor, Michael	Murder	Do.	York	21 „	224
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	Allanson *alias* Leacock, David.	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.	24 „	225
Do. do.	Hull, Richard	Do.	Do.	Cumberland		
Do. do.	Berkett, Daniel	Sheep-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Wilson, William	Grand larceny	Do.	Northumberland		
Pardon; to enter H.M.'s Royal Navy.	Hore, Thomas	"A crime"	Transportation	New Gaol, Southwark.	13 Oct.	226

1770. **434.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Pardon; to enter H.M.'s Royal Navy.	Smith, Thomas -	Not joining his militia regiment.	6 months imprisonment.	Clerkenwell -	13 Oct.	229
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Hills, Thomas -	Stealing -	[Death] -	Chelmsford -	27 „	230
Do. do. -	Robinson, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Guildford -		
Do. for life -	Carr, Wm. -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Maidstone -		
Do. do. -	Blaxland, Wm. -					
Do. do. -	Lorrimer, Richard Francis.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Pardon; on condition of serving in the navy.	Byrne, Matthew -	"Crimes and misdemeanours."	- - -	Newgate -	16 Nov.	232
Do. do. -	Mahoney, John -					
Do. do. -	Creamer, David -					
Do. do. -	Boyd, James -					
Do. do. -	Mahoney, Cornelius					
Do. do. -	Smyth, Lawrence					
Do. do. -	Bright, William -					
Do. do. -	Rooke, William -					
Do. do. -	Smyth, John -					
Do. do. -	Tenner, Dennis -					
To be detained till further orders.	Brown, Bartholomew.	- - -	Transportation	Do. -	24 „	234
Do. -	Conroy, John -					
Do. -	Henley, William					
Do. -	Fettiplace, George					
Do. -	Jones, Henry -					
Do. -	Malcah, Abram -					
Do. -	Harrison, Robert					
Do. -	Parker, Robert -					
Do. -	Price, Joseph -					
The law to take its course.	Harrison, Robert	Theft -	Do. -	Hicks's Hall -	29 „	235
Do. -	Fettiplace, George	- -	(As above.)	- -	30 „	236
Do. -	Price, Joseph -					
Do. -	Conroy, John -					
Do. -	Henly, William -					
Pardon; to serve in the navy.	Brown, Bartholomew.	- -	(As above.)	- -	10 Dec.	237
Do. do. -	Jones, Henry -					
Do. do. -	Malcah, Abram -					
Do. do. -	Parker, Robert -					
Do. do. -	Bland, Thomas -	Stealing -	Transportation	Hicks's Hall -	18 „	242

In Criminal Papers, vol. 14, 1770–75.

To be sent on board a transport.	Wilkinson, Elisha	- - -	Transportation	Huntingdon -	21 July	1
Fine remitted -	Mattox, James -	Receiving stolen goods.	Fine of 15*l.* -	Hicks's Hall -	24 „	1
Respite till further order.	Finney, William -	[Housebreaking.]	Death -	Guildford -	11 Aug.	3
Do. -	Froud, James -					

1770. **434.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page
Respite till further order.	Sutton, John -	Burglary -	Death -	Guildford -	17 Aug.	4
Do. for a fortnight	Phillips, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Warwick -	24 „	5
Do. till further order.	Do. do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	30 „	6
Body to be hung in chains on Finchley Common.	Stretton, John -	Robbing the Chester mail.	Do. -	Middlesex Assizes.	27 July	7
Also a letter from the Postmaster-General requesting this, it not being "customary "for the judges in the county of Middlesex to order the bodies of unhappy "convicts, after execution, to be hung in chains."—(*P.* 7.)						
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Dobbs, Joseph -	Killing a gelding.	[Death] -	Norfolk -	7 Sept.	9
Do. do. -	King, John -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Allen, John -	Rape - -	Do. -	Cambridge -		
Do. for 14 years -	Whitton, Henry -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Bury St. Edmunds.		
Do. do. -	Hurren, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Dyball, Mary -	Burglary -	Do. -	Norwich -		
Do. do. -	Bate, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Cushon, *alias* Cushin, *alias* Cushing, Richard.	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Respite till further order.	Quarrum, Mary -	Murder -	Death -	Exeter - -	8 „	10
"N.B.—Mr. Justice Ashurst desired she might have an unlimited reprieve, as by "that means she would be kept in prison out of the way of doing further mis- "chief."—*Margin.*						
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	Scowleroft, William.	Horse-stealing	Death -	Chester -	13 „	11
Free pardon -	Herons, John, a hackney coachman.	Unlawfully fishing.	3 months imprisonment and to find sureties.	Middlesex Qr. Sessions.	21 „	12
Not to be transported till further order.	Lord, William -	[Buying a stolen horse.]	Transportation	Northampton	22 „	14
Free pardon -	Do. do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 „	15
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Donnavan, James	Setting fire to Liverpool gaol.	Death -	Lancaster -	29 „	17
Do. do. -	Critchley, Henry	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	White, James -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Commutation to transportation for life.	Finney, William -	Burglary -	Do. -	Guildford -	3 Oct.	18
Do. do. -	Frond, James					
Do. do. -	Sutton, John -					

1770. **434.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Forbes, James -	Housebreaking	Death -	Worcester -		
Do. for 14 years -	Jones, Davy -	Stealing above 40s. in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Thomas, Margaret	Burglary -	Do. -	Shrewsbury -		
Do. do. -	Smith, Peter -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Evans, Edward -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Pilkington, William	Do.	Do. -	Oxford -	3 Oct	19
Do. do. -	Burton, Anthony					
Do. for 14 years -	Nuthall, Thomas	Killing a sheep	Do. -	Stafford -		
Do. do. -	Jervis, William -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Jones, Edward -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Hereford -		
Do. do. -	Trotter, James -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Clutterbuck, William.	Do. -	Do. -	Gloucester -		
Pardon; to serve on a ship of war.	Carey, George -	Petit larceny -	Transportation	Maidstone -	2 Nov.	21
Do. do. -	Newson, John -	Stealing -	Do. for 7 years	Old Bailey -	10 Dec.	22
Do. do. -	Cardosa, James -	Stealing a leg of pork.	Do. -	Hicks's Hall -	13 „	25
Do. do. -	Clarke, William -	Petit larceny -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	18 „	26
Do. do. -	Rutledge, Thomas	Stealing -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	27
To be detained till further order.	Smith, William -	[Forgery] -	[Death; but reprieved to transpn. [for life.]	Newgate -	29 „	28

In Criminal Papers, Scotch, 1762–86.

The law to take its course.	McGhie, Andrew	Robbery -	Death -	Tolbooth, Edinburgh.	9 Apr.	81
Remission on condition of transpn. for life.	Duncan, James -	Housebreaking, &c.	Do. -	Aberdeen -	3 Sept.	82

In Warrant Book, vol. 33.

Free pardon -	Phillips, William	Felony and piracy.	Death -	Admiralty Sessions at the Old Bailey, the 30th and 31st Oct. 1769.	14 June	85
	Phillips, Thomas					
	Phillips, Thomas					
	Hide, Richard -					
	Phillips, George -					
	Knight, Thomas -					

1770.

435. Grants of Offices, &c.

Warrants, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the Attorney or Solicitor General, to prepare Bills for the King's Signature to pass the Great Seal of Great Britain, containing Grants of the following Offices, &c.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Channel Islands Entry Book, 1761–98.			
Amherst, Lieut.-Genl. Sir Jeffrey, Knight of the Bath, *vice* Sir Richard Lyttelton, Knight of the Bath, deceased.	Governor of the Island of Guernsey and Castle of Cornet, and other the islands, &c. thereunto belonging (Alderney only excepted).	4 Oct.	28
Le Marchant, William, Esq., *vice* Samuel Bonamy, Esq., deceased.	Bailiff of the Island of Guernsey	3 Dec.	30
In Church Book, 1761–78.			
Hallifax, Samuel, LL.D., *vice* Dr. William Ridlington.	Reader of Civil Laws in the University of Cambridge.	4 Oct.	193
In Isle of Man Entry Book, 1765–1817.			
Quayle, John, Esq.	Clerk of the Rolls of and in the Island of Man.	7 June	47
Heywood, John Peter, Esq.	One of the Deemsters of and in the same	,, ,,	48
In Military Entry Book, vol. 27.			
Philips, Sir Richard, Bart., *vice* Sir John Philips, Bart., deceased.	H.M.'s Lieutenant of and in the town and co. of the town of Haverfordwest.	11 April	299
Cholmondeley, George James, Earl of.	H.M.'s Lieutenant of and in the co. of Chester and city of Chester and co. of the same.	6 July	310
In Military Entry Book, vol. 28.			
Morgan, Thomas, Esq.	H.M.'s Lieutenant of and in the counties of Monmouth and Brecknock.	16 Jan.	239
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Smythe, Sir Sidney Stafford, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. Bathurst, Henry, Esq., a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Aston, Sir Richard, Knt., a Justice of the Court of King's Bench.	Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal.	21 ,,	17
Lambton, William, of Lambton Hall, in the co. of Durham, Esq.	Licence to enclose part of a highway in the par. of Bishop Wearmouth, in the co. of Durham. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 175.]	29 ,,	28
North, Frederick, (commonly called Lord North). Onslow, George, Esq. Jenkinson, Charles, Esq. Dyson, Jeremiah, Esq. Townsend, Charles, Esq.	Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer (Lords of the Treasury).	5 Feb.	32

1770. **435.** GRANTS OF OFFICES, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
Powell, John, Esq.	Grant to, during the natural life of Charles James Fox, Esq., of the office of Receiver and Paymaster of H.M.'s bounty to officers' widows, in reversion after the determination of the interest of Henry Edward Fox, Esq., therein.	6 Feb.	33
Hawke, Sir Edward, K.C.B. Buller, John, Esq. Palmerston, Henry Viscount. Spencer, Charles, Esq., (commonly called Lord Charles Spencer). Lisburne, Wilmot, Viscount. Holburne, Francis, Esq. Fox, Charles James, Esq.	Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great Britain (Lords of the Admiralty).	23 „	40
Halifax, George Dunk, Earl of	Keeper of the Privy Seal	„	42
Milton, Joseph, Lord, Baron Milton, of Milton Abbas.	Licence to enclose certain highways in the par. of Milton Abbas, in the co. of Dorset.	24 „	45
Elliott, Sir Gilbert, Bart.	Treasurer of H.M.'s Navy	14 March	56
Exeter, city of	New charter	23 „	59 to 72
Members *ex officio*, and Jenyns, Soame, Esq. Eliot, Edward, Esq. Roberts, John, Esq. Fitzherbert, William, Esq. Spencer, Robert, Esq. (Lord Robert Spencer). Greville, George, Esq. (Lord Greville). Northey, William, Esq.	Commissioners for Trade and Plantations	16 April	76
Fraser, William, Esq.	Writer of the *Gazette*	23 July	96
Matson, John, Esq., *vice* William Henry Solly, deceased.	Water Bailiff and Verger of the town of Sandwich.	24 Aug.	108
Cornwallis, Charles, Earl	Constable of the Tower of London	22 Nov.	110
Do. do.	H.M.'s Lieutenant of and in the Tower Hamlets.	„ „	111
Sandwich, John, Earl of	One of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State	19 Dec.	121
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.			
Blake, Patrick, Esq.	Licence to enclose a highway in the par. of Langham, in the co. of Suffolk. [For his petition, and the usual reference thereon, see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 284.]	5 March	6
Planta, Joseph, of Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, Gent. Kirkman, Abraham, of Great Poulteney Street, in the par. of St. James, within the liberty of Westminster, in the co. of Middlesex, harpsichord maker. Kirkman, Jacob, the younger, of Broad Street, in the par.			

1770. **435.** GRANTS OF OFFICES, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
of St. James, Westminster aforesaid, harpsichord maker. Snetzler, John, of Oxford Road, in the par. of St. Mary-le-Bone, in the co. of Middlesex, organ builder. Schlapfer, Michael, of Wood Street, Spitalfields, weaver. Steinmetz, John, of the par. of St. Ann, Limehouse, in the co. of Middlesex, baker. Adams, Nicholas, of Bow, in the co. of Middlesex, victualler. (Aliens born.)	Free denizens of Great Britain. [For their petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 292.]	12 April -	22
Stamford, George Harry, Earl of.	Licence to enclose certain wagon ways and a bridle way in the par. of Envil, otherwise Enfield, in the co. of Stafford. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 299.]	30 „ -	28
Stanley, Rt. Hon. Hans -	Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight, and Governor of Carisbrook Castle, &c.	18 May -	35
Cholmondeley, George James, Earl of, *vice* George, Earl of Cholmondeley, deceased.	Vice-Chamberlain of the co. palatine of Chester	— July -	47
Holburne, Francis, Esq. -	Rear-Admiral of Great Britain and of the Admiralty thereof.	2 Nov. -	66
Dalton, Edward, of the kingdom of Ireland, Esq.	Pardon for having entered into foreign service. [For his petition, see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 369.]	12 Dec. -	85

436. INVENTIONS.

WARRANTS, addressed to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL, to prepare Bills for the Royal Signature to pass the Great Seal, granting "the sole use and benefit" from INVENTIONS for a period of 14 years in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and (in some cases) in the Plantations and Colonies abroad, according to the Statute.

Inventor's Name, &c.	Nature of Invention.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 32.			
Fearne, Charles, of the Inner Temple, London, and Gray, James, of St. Margaret's, Westm., Gent.	A method of dyeing paper, card paper, and white leather on the grain side, of various colours. [For their petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 272.]	3 Jan. -	444
Edgeworth, Richard Lovell, Esq.,	A portable railway or artificial road, to move along with any carriage to which it is applied. [For his petition, and the usual reference thereon to the Attorney or Solicitor General, see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 274.]	13 „ -	448

1770. **436.** INVENTIONS—*cont.*

Inventor's Name, &c.	Nature of Invention.	Date.	Page.
Wildey, Henry, of the par. of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, in the co. of Middlesex, whitesmith and coach-spring maker.	A new axletree, with a washer box and collars to be fixed on the arms of the axletree, and, by truck-wheels enclosed in the said box, to be applieable to the common axletrees now in use, but not upon centers, by which the grease or oil will continue for many months without any fresh supply. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 277.]	15 Jan.	450
Stuard, James, of the par. of St. John, Wapping, in the co. of Middlesex.	A windlass on a new construction, to raise heavy weights on board ships or vessels. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 282.]	9 Feb.	457
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Alsop, Robert, Esq.	A new kind of embroidery for cloths (in gold and silver on silk riband, &c.) called loom embroidery.	7 March	53
Johnston, John, of Ludham, in the co. of Norfolk, tanner.	A new method of tanning leather	11 May	79
Pyefinch, Henry, of Cornhill, in the city of London, optician.	A new method of constructing refracting telescopes with two movable object-glasses. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 198.]	10 Dec.	114
Clare, Peter, of Manchester, in the co. of Lancaster, jack-maker.	"New and curious smoke-jacks, to turn meat, &c., to roast horizontal and perpendicular." [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 200.]	„ „	117
Haxby, Thomas, of the city of York, musical instrument maker.	A new single harpsichord, containing all the stops of a double one, and with only one pedal. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 196.]	„ „	119
Starkey, George, late of Mile End, in the co. of Middlesex, now at Dunkirk, Gent.	Art and secret of preparing glass, stone, shells, coral, horn, and bone of all sorts, for painting and gilding in a manner entirely new. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 204.]	31 „	122
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.			
Hollings, William, of St. James's Place, in the par. of St. James, in the liberty of Westminster and co. of Middlesex. Smith, Enos, of the same par., ironmonger.	A method of dyeing wrought and unwrought woollens, linens, silks, and cottons of various fine blooming colours, which stand the tenters, hotpress, sun, wind, and rain, with a liquor or decoction extracted from a red wood growing in the West Indies. [For their petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 283.]	26 Feb.	2
Brady, Charles, of the city of London, Gent.	A particular sort of pattens for the use and wearing of ladies and gentlemen. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 288.]	9 April	14
Riz, David, late of Jamaica, but now of the city of London, Gent.	Lixivium, or soap which washes with soft, hard, or salt water, and a "stow," portable or fixed, for warming rooms, churches, or close carriages. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 294.]	12 „	20

1770. **436.** INVENTIONS—*cont.*

Inventor's Name, &c.	Nature of Invention.	Date.	Page.
Smith, John, of Birmingham, in the co. of Warwick, jeweller.	A new method of making gold and silver buttons and studs set with stones, pebbles, &c., by making the cups or bottoms thereof out of one entire solid thick piece of gold or silver, without any soldering, with a new letter link to the buttons, to distinguish them from the buttons of other makers. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 289.]	23 April -	23
Nouaille, Peter, of Greatness, in the par. of Seven Oaks, in the co. of Kent, silk thrower.	A new method of crossing silk in the throwing by a mechanical and mathematical progressive moving guider, affixed to the reel upon the silk-throwing mill, and proceeding in a constant diagonal direction in the formation of the skein. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 290.]	23 „ -	25
Hargraves, James, of Nottingham.	A new wheel or engine for spinning, drawing, and twisting cotton, to be managed by one person only, which will spin, draw, and twist 16 and more threads at one time, by a turn or motion of one hand and a draw of the other. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 304.]	3 May -	33
Moore, Francis, of Cheapside, in the city of London, linen-draper and warehouseman.	A new kind of plough. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 313.]	25 „ -	37
Tetlow, John, of Shug Lane, in the par. of St. James, Westminster, in the co. of Middlesex, coachmaster.	A machine for ruling paper for music and other purposes, which he calls a Tetlow. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 320.]	1 June -	40
Strutt, Joseph, of Prescot Street, in the par. of St. Mary Matfelon, otherwise Whitechapel, in the co. of Middlesex, glass seller; and Strutt, Jedediah, of the par. of St. Peter, in the town of Derby, hosier.	A machine or engine for roasting, broiling, and baking meat and other things, which consists of a portable firegrate or stove, an air or smoke jack, and a meat screen or reflector. [For their petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 317.]	19 „ -	43
Harris, Thomas, of the par. of St. Sepulchre, in the city of London, watchmaker.	A new fancy watch with an improvement on the pendulum, &c., in order to gain power and time. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 325.]	21 „ -	45
Oppenheim, Mayer, of Birmingham, in the co. of Warwick, merchant.	A new method of making a beautiful opaque or transparent garnet or red glass. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 336.]	12 July -	48
Crawford, Maurice, of the city of Edinburgh, coppersmith and brazier.	A new method of tinning copper work. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 343.]	24 „ -	56
Bridges, Daniel, of Kingston-upon-Hull, Doctor of Physic.	A new method of refining "sperma ceiti," and making candles thereof. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 342.]	„ „ -	59
Crawford, Thomas, of the city of London, merchant.	An engine for winding silk, thread, and yarn. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 340.]	6 Aug. -	62

1770. **436.** INVENTIONS.—*cont.*

Inventor's Name, &c.	Nature of Invention.	Date.	Page.
Drury, Drn, of the par. of St. Alban, Wood Street, in the city of London, goldsmith.	A new method of making silver or other metallic shafts for knives and forks, &c., by means of two steel or other hard metallic dies. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 356.]	3 Nov. -	67
Dominiceti, Bartholomew, Esq., in the co. of Middlesex, professor of physic.	A firestove, with boilers, pots, and other salutary utensils, which together form a machine called by him the Œconomist.	24 Oct. -	70
Vallotton, Peter, of Charing Cross, in the par. of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the liberty of Westminster, haberdasher and hosier.	A new manufacture of stockings or hose, gloves, mittens, &c., to be wove upon a common stocking or other frame, particularly adapted for persons afflicted with gout, &c. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 363.]	9 Nov. -	77
Bailey, Thomas, of Moorfields, in the city of London, saddler.	A method of making saddles and housings or saddle-cloths of a new construction. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 357.]	13 „ -	79
Turton, John, of the city of Bristol, ironmonger.	A method of making maneclas with cast iron. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 368.]	4 Dec. -	81
Richter, John - -	An art or method of inlaying scagliola or plaster in and upon marbles and metals, to imitate flowers, trees, &c. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 372.]	13 „ -	83

437. LICENCES TO PLEAD.

Name of Counsel.	On whose behalf.	Cause, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 32.				
Davy, William, Esq. serjeant-at-law.	Slim, Benjamin - Welch, Caleb - -	Conspiracy and misdemeanour	19 Jan. -	452
Dunning, John, Esq., H.M.'s Solicitor General.	Inhabitants of the par. of St. Mary Matfelon, otherwise Whitechapel, in the co. of Middlesex.	Trespasses, neglects, and misdemeanours.	12 Feb. -	454
Do. do. -	Gansell, William -	Assault - - -	„ „ -	455
Do. do. and Wallace, James, Esq., K.C.	Kelly, Peter, of London, yeoman, and Allen, William, of the same, yeoman.	Do. - - -	19 „ -	456
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.				
Burland, John, serjeant-at-law.	Dicey, Cluer, and Marshall, Richard, of the city of London, printsellers.	Engraving, &c. a certain print taken from a modern picture of Christian VII. King of Denmark.	27 March -	72
Davy, William, Esq., serjeant-at-law.	Hay, Charles, Gent.	Felony - - -	1 Dec. -	113

1770. **437.** LICENCES TO PLEAD—*cont.*

Name of Counsel.	On whose behalf.	Cause, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.				
Wallace, James, Esq., K.C.	Fowler, Thomas	Felony (Lancaster Assizes)	26 Feb.	1
Do. do.	Shierteliffe, John	Murder (York Assizes)	10 March	10
Davy, William, Esq., serjeant-at-law.	Rogers, Frederick, Esq., alderman, Tenner, John, do., and others, burgesses and freemen of the borough of Saltash, in the co. of Cornwall.	Informations in the nature of Quo warranto to try their claims to the offices of alderman, &c.	10 April	12
Burland, John, Esq., serjeant-at-law.	Spearing, James, and others, aldermen and freemen of the city of Winchester, in the co. of Southampton.	Informations in the nature of Quo warranto to try their claims to office of mayor of Winchester, and status of freemen, &c.	13 July	51
Whitaker, William, Esq., serjeant-at-law.	Cawston, Francis, of Rattlesden, in the co. of Suffolk, butcher.	"Beastiality"	26 „	55
Nares, George, serjeant-at-law.	Aberconway, otherwise Conway, bailiffs and burgesses of.	Cause at issue between the petitioners and John Parry as to the office of mayor of said town.	31 „	61

438. LICENCES TO PRINT.

WARRANTS granting the sole right of printing and publishing the works specified, for the term of 14 years, within H.M.'s dominions.

Name of Publisher.	Title of Work, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 32.			
Fisher, John Christian, of Compton Street, Westminster, Gent.	Divers works, consisting of vocal and instrumental music.	5 Jan.	446
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.			
Hooper, William, of Great Kirby Street, Hattou Garden, London, Gent.	Different marginal indexes or classes, to be printed with a dictionary, by him called a Classic Dictionary. [For his petition, see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 341.]	18 July	52

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439. Ordnance.

Warrants, &c. addressed to the Master General or Lieutenant General of the Ordnance for the issue of Arms and other Stores to the Regiments, &c., with lists annexed in some cases, are to be found in *Ordnance Entry Bks.*, vol. for 1760–70, and vol. for 1761–75. The warrants are not, for the most part, of sufficient importance to merit individual description, but among them are the following:—

For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Ordnance Entry Book, 1761–75.		
To prepare two field-pieces, six-pounders, highly ornamented, and with the Emperor of Morocco's arms upon them, mounted on handsome travelling carriages, with a tumbrel containing a proper number of rounds, and the whole apparatus for the field.	14 Feb.	176
Funston, Second Lieutenant Christopher, of the Royal Artillery,—superannuated on full pay.	16 „	177
Beardsley, Hannah, widow of Saml. Beardsley, Esq., Chief Engineer engaged on surveys of the forts, &c. on the coast of Africa, who died on the service,—20*l.* per ann. for the support of herself, and 20*l.* per ann. for the support of her two children.	14 March	182
The guns at the Tower to be immediately fired on the occasion of the Queen's happy delivery.	— May	190
For augmenting the pay of the Chief Engineer of Great Britain for the time being to 2*l.* 4*s.* per day.	28 June	200
For erecting barracks at Cala Font, in Minorca	1 Dec.	203

440. Packet Boats.

Letters from the Offices of the Secretaries of State relating to the Packet Boats.

To whom directed.	For what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.			
Agent at Harwich	The cabin in next Friday's packet-boat for Holland to be reserved for Count Bruhl, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of Saxony, and the Earl of Egremont.	5 May	222
Do. do.	Cabin to be reserved as above for Captain Bentinck and his family.	21 Aug.	223
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.			
Agent at Dover (Edw. Barham, Esq.)	Packet-boat carrying the Flanders mail to be detained till arrival of a messenger with despatches.	29 May	270
Do. do.	The above to sail immediately for Ostend with the despatch for Lord Stormont, H.M.'s Ambassador at Vienna.	30 „	270

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441. Parks.

Permissions to pass through the Park Gates, &c.

*** These are addressed, in the case of St. James's and the Green Parks, to the Earl of Orford, and in the case of the Horse Guards to the Gold Stick in Waiting.

Name.	Extent of Permission.	Date.	Page.
In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 24.			
Sandwich, Earl of, one of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State.	In his coach through the gates of St. James's and the Green Parks and through the Horse Guards.	19 Dec. -	237
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.			
Somerset, Duke of - -	Do. do. do. -	16 Jan. -	261
Dartmouth, Earl of - -	In his coach through the two Parks - -	24 Feb. -	261
Ward, Hon. John - -	On horseback through the two Parks. "Not used,"—*margin.*	30 March -	268
Do. do. - -	On horseback through the Horse Guards -	31 ,, -	268
Spencer, Lady Charles -	In her coach, &c. through the two Parks and Horse Guards.	19 May -	269
Agar, Welbore Ellis, Esq. -	On horseback through the Horse Guards -	31 ,, -	271
Rowe, Milward, Esq. - -	Do. do. do. -	3 Dec. -	272

442. Passports or Passes.

From whom.	To whom.	Destination, &c.	Language.	Date.	Page.
In Passes, 1760–84.					
The King - -	Devisme, Lewis, M.A., H.M.'s Minister to the Diet at Ratisbon.	Ratisbon -	Latin -	8 Feb.	71
Do. - -	Newburgh, James Bartholomew, Earl of, and family.	Foreign parts for 7 years.	English -	11 June	72
Earl of Rochford -	Hahn, George Ernest de, merchant of London.	St. Petersburgh, returning by Germany and Holland.	French -	11 July	74
Do. - -	Hinde, Joseph - -	St. Petersburgh	Do. -	24 Aug.	75
The King - -	Goodricke, Sir John, Bart., Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Sweden.	Sweden - -	Latin -	4 Oct.	76

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443. Petitions.

*** A number of petitions will be found noticed at the end of entries of various warrants containing the grant of the prayer of them. The petitions in this list are those which (apparently) had not been acceded to before the end of 1770.

Names of Petitioners.	Object of Petition, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 6.			
Arkwright, Richard, of Nottingham, clockmaker.	Extension to Scotland of the patent for his invention of machinery for making yarn from cotton, &c.—Referred as usual.	14 June -	326
Benallack, Francis, of Kenwyn, Cornwall, Gent.	Patent for his invention of a new method of making grain tin from any kind of tin ore. —Referred as usual.	12 July -	337
Gascoyne, Bamber, of Barking, Essex, one of the executors of Philip Jacob, Baron de Soesdyk Van Cloon, Lord of Rhynwick, and late of Great Gearys, Essex, deceased.	Grant of estates, &c. of the testator, vested in the Crown by escheat, to the use of the petitioner, in such manner as the same by law may be granted.—Referred as usual.	20 Sept. -	344 to 354
Tressidar, Nicholas, of the par. of St. Neots, Cornwall, chymist.	Patent for his discovery enabling him to extract from copper all the poisonous particles, rendering it harmless and fit for domestic uses.—Referred as usual.	7 Dec. -	370
In Petitions, 1765–84.			
Thomas, Thomas, of Market Street, St. James, Middlesex.	Do. for invention of a new stirrup called opening stirrups—Referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General.	31 Jan. -	178
Anglesea, Arthur Earl of, Baron of Newport Pagnell, in the kingdom of Great Britain, &c.	For a writ of summons.—Referred to the House of Lords.	5 Feb. -	180 to 186
Buzaglo, Abraham, and others. *See* lists for 1771.	Letters patent of denization.—Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General.	24 Dec. -	203 & 207
Bentinck, John, Esq., captain R.N. Cole, Wm., of St. Mary, Lambeth, Surrey, engine-maker.	Patent for their invention of a new chain pump.—Referred as usual.	19 „ -	206

444. Writs of Error.

*** Notices of Writs of Error from the Court of King's Bench returnable in Parliament, petitioned for and allowed in this year, are to be found in *Dom. Geo. III. vol.* 6, between pp. 278 and 367. The whole information given consists in the names of petitioners and respondents, the date when the several petitions were "allowed as usual," and, in some cases the nature of the suit. Individual description of them has been thought unnecessary.

1770.

445. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS and LETTERS from the Offices of the Secretaries of State.

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Criminal Papers, vol. 12, 1766–70.			
Mr. Stewart, contractor for transports.	Gosling, Thomas, a convict on board a vessel in the Thames, for transportation, to be sent back to Newgate.	12 April -	353
Keeper of Newgate - -	The same to be received back -	„ „ -	353
In Criminal Papers, vol. 13, 1767–72.			
Mr. Jno. Stuart, or other contractor of the transports.	Stuart, James, a convict on board a vessel in the Thames, to be sent back to the New Gaol, Southwark.	25 „ -	186
High Sheriff of co. of Surrey -	The same to be received back - -	„ „ -	187
Messrs. Stuart and Campbell, contractors, and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.	Whitney *alias* Wheatley, Mary, a convict,—similar letters to above for return to Newgate.	12 July -	199 & 200
Do. do.	Regis, Vittorio do. do. -	2 Aug. -	204 & 205
Messrs. Stevenson and Randolph	Bromwich, James, a pardoned felon at Bristol, put on board one of their transports, to be delivered to the Sheriff of Bristol.	20 Sept. -	219
Sheriff of Bristol - -	To receive the same - - -	„ „ -	220
Mr. Jno. Stuart, contractor of transports, and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.	Bland, Thomas, a convict on board a vessel in the Thames, to be sent and received back to Newgate.	30 Nov. -	236 & 237
Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.	To receive and detain certain convicts from a transport ship totally lost, till the contractor, Mr. Jas. Baird, of Glasgow, shall have a vessel to transport them. The names of these were:— Laidley, Thomas. Brown, Charles. Smith, William. Brown, George. Marshall, ———. Jackson, Mary. Mackenzie, Charles. Barn, Ann. Todd *alias* Hudspeth, W.	14 Dec. -	241
In Criminal Papers, vol. 14, 1770–75.			
J. F. Sydenham, Esq., contractor for the transports, and High Sheriff of co. of Northampton.	Lord, William, a convict on board a transport vessel, to be sent and received back to Northampton Gaol.	24 Sept. -	15
Keeper of Newgate, and Messrs. Campbell and Stuart, contractors.	Clarke, William, } as above, to be sent back Rutledge, Thomas, } to Newgate.	13 Dec. -	23 & 24
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.			
Master of the Jewel Office -	To deliver to the bearer, Mr. Henry Longmore, two silver boxes for the use of the Earl of Rochford's office.	23 Aug. -	224

1770. **445.** MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Lord Chamberlain - -	To furnish the house in Cleveland Row, late in possession of Baron Behr, which has been hired for the removal thither of the Secretary of State's office from Whitehall.	7 Dec. -	236
Postmaster General - -	To send to Mr. Payne, Deputy Governor of the Bank, all letters addressed to Lazarus Barew or Brew, near the Bedford Arms, Ayliff Street, Goodman's Fields, or to Lawrence Barew, Lazarus Barew, Boley Barew, Israel Barew, and Eleanor Barew, for the discovery of their accomplices in counterfeiting lottery tickets.	21 „ -	239
Do. do. -	To send to same Mr. Payne, for the same purpose, all letters directed "for Thomas Larence, at Chippenham, Wiltshier, These."	27 „ -	42
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.			
Master of the Jewel Office (Earl of Darlington),	A proper person to attend at St. James's on the occasion of the investing of two persons with the ensigns of the Order of the Bath.	17 May -	269
Mr. Kenton Cowse - -	If proper, to acquaint the Commissioners of Works with some repairs necessary to be done in Lord Weymouth's office.	23 July -	271
Sir Robt. Wilmot - -	To represent to the Lord Chamberlain the want of new furniture, &c. in Lord Weymouth's office.	9 Aug. -	272
Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal.	A commission to be prepared for giving the Royal assent to the Malt Bill on Monday next.	15 Dec. -	273
In King's Letter Book, 1668–1776.			
Governors of Sutton's Hospital, or the Charterhouse.	Lewis, Philip, to be admitted a pensioner of the Hospital.	25 July -	—
Do. do.	Thomas, John, to be admitted to a child's place in the same.	26 „ -	—
Do. do. -	Wilson, Joseph, to a pensioner's place in the same.	23 Nov. -	—
In Military Entry Book, vol. 27.			
Lords Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal.	To order out the necessary commission on the appointment of Sir Richard Philips, Bart., as Custos Rotulorum of the town, &c. of Haverfordwest.	11 April -	300
Do. do. -	To order the same for George James, Earl of Cholmondeley, as Custos Rotulorum of the co. of Chester, and of the city of Chester and co. of the same.	10 July -	311
In Military Entry Book, vol. 28.			
Lord Chancellor - -	To issue the usual commission on the appointment of Thomas Morgan, Esq., to be Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Monmouth and Brecknock, *vice* his father.	16 Jan. -	239
Lieutenancy of the city of London	To levy the militia tax - - -	21 March -	240

1770. **445.** MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Treasury Entry Book, 1763–75.			
Lords of the Treasury - -	To issue 500*l.* for the purchase of a present for the Emperor of Morocco, to be sent by Mr. James Sampson, appointed H.M.'s Consul General to that Emperor. (Particulars of the present are also entered.)	3 March -	255
In Warrants, 1768–1863.			
Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal.	For affixing the Great Seal to two commissions to seize pirates, viz., for John Prince, of H.M.S. "Latham," and Richard Hulls, of H.M.S. "Worcester." (Note as to its having been done.)	29 Jan. -	9
Do. do. -	Similar warrant for John Hasell, of H.M.S. "Duke of Portland. (Note as above.)	23 Feb. -	10
Do. do. -	Similar warrant for William Thomson, of H.M.S. "Calcutta," and David Saunders, of H.M.S. "Governor." (Note as above.)	12 Nov. -	11
Do. do. -	Similar warrant for William Hunt, of H.M.S. "Rochford," and William Hambly, of H.M.S. "Lord North. (Note as above.)	13 Dec. -	12
In Warrant Book, vol. 32.			
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery allowed - - -	11 Jan. -	448
Lord Weymouth, Secretary of State.	To receive the Great Seal from Edward Woodcock, Esq., and to bring it into the King's presence.	21 „ -	453
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Lord Chancellor (Baron Camden)	Bayly, Henry, Esq., a writ of summons to be issued to, as Baron Paget, of Beaudesert, in the co. of Stafford.	14 „ -	1
Charles Yorke, High Chancellor of Great Britain.	To pass grants depending - - -	18 „ -	5
Do. do. -	Authority to grant the custody of idiots and lunatics.	„ „ -	7
Do. do. -	Do. to grant briefs for collections for charitable purposes, &c.	„ „ -	9
Earl of Hertford, Chamberlain of the Household.	Bristol, George William Earl of, to be sworn and admitted Groom of the Stole and First Gentleman of the Bedchamber.	19 „ -	12
Commissioners of the Great Seal	To pass grants defending - - -	21 „ -	18
Do. do. -	Authority to grant the custody of idiots and lunatics.	„ „ -	20
Do. do. -	Authority to grant briefs for collections for charitable purposes, &c.	„ „ -	22
Lord Weymouth - -	To receive the Great Seal from Edward Woodcock, Esq. [Another entry of letter in Vol. 32. above.]	„ „ -	24

1770. **445.** MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Commissioners of the Great Seal	To issue a commission for the Royal signature to pass the Great Seal appointing Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, to the place of a Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper (Speaker) in the House of Lords.	21 Jan. -	24
Deputy to the Hereditary Earl Marshal.	Paget, Henry Lord, Baron of Beaudesert, in the co. of Stafford,—licence to take the name and bear the arms, crest, and supporters of Paget.	29 „ -	26
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery allowed - - -	31 „ -	32
Chamberlain of the Household -	Robinson, Thomas, Esq., to be sworn and admitted as Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.	24 Feb. -	44
Deputy to Hereditary Earl Marshal.	Menteath, James, clerk, M.A., rector of Barrowly, in the co. of Lincoln, and his descendants,—to assume and use the surname of Stuart with their own.	12 March -	55
Do. do. -	Hallowell, Ward, of Boston, in New England, merchant,—licence to change his name of Hallowell to Nicholas Boylston.	21 „ -	57
Do. do. -	Hesilrige, Thomas, Esq., and his heirs,—licence to take the name and bear the arms and crest of Maynard.	28 „ -	74
Do. do. -	Roper, Anna Gabriella, daughter and coheiress of Sir Francis Head, of Hermitage, in the co. of Kent, and wife of John Roper, Esq., second son of Lord Teynham,—licence for the heirs of her body to take and use the name and arms of Head.	11 May	78
Do. do. -	Meeke, William, son of William Meeke, late of Wighill Park, in the co. of the city of York, Esq., and descendants,—licence to take the surname of Meyor only, and to bear the arms of Meyor.	„ „ -	82
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery allowed - - -	1 June -	85
——	Lindsay, Sir John, appointed Knight of the Bath,—dispensation with his observance of the rites of bathing, vigils, &c., and authority to constitute a proxy to be installed for him.	27 „ -	87
Master of the Jewel Office -	To deliver to the same, or his agent, a collar of gold, &c.	„ „ -	88
Master of the Great Wardrobe	To provide two stars of the proper weight and fashion for the same.	„ „ -	89
Master of the Jewel Office -	To provide a badge or jewel of gold for the same. "N.B.—This letter was not used, the King having delivered a badge and jewel himself to the Secretary of State."	— „ -	90

1770. **445.** MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Master of the Jewel Office -	Coote, Eyre, Esq., appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath,—warrant and letters similar to the three preceding, and the same note to the last.	28 June -	91 to 94
Chief Justices and Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and Chief Baron and Barons of the Court of Exchequer.	Reference to, touching the case of the Savoy Hospital, &c.	7 July -	94
Deputy to the Hereditary Earl Marshal.	Brookes, Humphrey, Esq., and Wickins, George, Esq., son of John Wickins, of Penworth, in the co. of Sussex, D.D.,—licence for them severally to take and use the surname of Osbaldeston only, and to bear the arms of Osbaldeston.	30 July -	100
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery allowed - - -	6 Sept. -	109
Do. do. -	Do. do. - - -	25 Oct. -	110
Commissioners of the Great Seal	To issue the necessary commission on appointment of Charles Earl Cornwallis as Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets.	22 Nov. -	112
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.			
——	Lockhart, Jas., Esq.,—licence to continue in the Emperor of Germany's service.	28 Feb. -	5
Deputy to the Hereditary Earl Marshal.	Gurdon, Brampton, of Letton Hall, in the co. of Norfolk, Esq., and his three sons, &c.—licence to take the surname and bear the arms of Dillingham.	9 April -	15
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery allowed - - -	17 „ -	27
Not stated - - -	Selth, Joseph Hogan,—licence to take and assume the surname of Hogan. [For his petition, see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 312.]	— May -	36
Attorney General - -	Noli prosequi to be entered against the indictment of Robert Cartwright Smith, of Goodman's Fields, in the co. of Middlesex, sugar refiner, for perjury.	31 „ -	39
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery allowed - - -	13 July -	50
Governors of Sutton's Hospital, or the Charterhouse.	Wellings, ——, to be admitted to a child's place in the Hospital.	30 Aug. -	65
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery allowed - -	15 Oct. -	65
Deputy to the Hereditary Earl Marshal.	Day, Peter, of Baddow, in the co. of Essex, Esq.,—licence to use the surname and bear the arms of Crosse. [For his petition, see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 359.]	7 „ -	73

1770.

IRELAND.

446. Ireland. Army. Leave of Absence.

Applications from the Lord Lieutenant for the grant of Leave of Absence to officers in the Army in Ireland are to be found in *Ireland*, vols. 437 and 438; and entries of official letters from the Secretary of State in reply, signifying His Majesty's compliance with the same, in *Ireland Entry Bks.*, vols. for 1761–75 and 1770–75.

447. Ireland. Creations.

King's Letters, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to cause Letters Patent to pass the Great Seal, containing Grants of Dignities in Ireland.

Name.	Style and Title or Dignity.	Date.	Page of King's Let. Bk.	Page of Sig. Off. Bk.
In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765–76; *and Signet Office*, vol. 23.				
Egmont, Catherine Countess of, (second wife of the Earl of Egmont,) and her heirs male.	Lady Arden, Baroness Arden, of Lohort Castle, in the co. of Cork.	26 April -	216	560
Fortescue, William Henry, Esq.	Baron Clermont, of Clermont, in the co. of Louth.	27 „ -	217	561
Dawson, Thomas, Esq. - -	Baron Dartrey, of Dawson's Grove, in the co. of Monaghan.	28 „ -	218	561
Dawson, William Henry, Esq. -	Baron Dawson, of Dawson Court, in the Queen's County.	30 „ -	219	562
Ward, Bernard, Esq. - -	Baron Bangor, of Castle Ward, in the co. of Downe.	1 May -	221	562
Lamb, Sir Peniston, Bart. -	Lord Melbourne, Baron of Kilmore, in the co. of Cavan.	2 „ -	222	562

448. Ireland. King's Letters (Secretary of State).

King's Letters, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to issue out the usual processes for the Appointments in Ireland under-mentioned, or to give the necessary directions for other purposes.

*** The usual official letters from the Lord Lieutenant, desiring that these appointments, &c. be made, and warrants to him accordingly prepared, are to be found in the series for *Ireland*, vols. 437 and 438; and letters signifying His Majesty's approbation and consent in regard to the same, in *Ireland Entry Bk.*, 1770–75.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page of King's Let. Bk.	Page of Sig. Off. Book.
In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765–76; *and Signet Office, vol.* 23, 1765–70.				
Shannon, Richard Earl of -	To be struck out of the list of H.M.'s Privy Council in Ireland.	20 March -	210	533 to 535
Lanesborough, Brindsley Earl of				
Ponsonby, John, Esq. - -				
Mayne, Sir William, Bart. -				
Fownes, Sir William, Bart. -				
Rowley, Hercules Langford, Esq.				
Lowth, Thomas Earl of - -				

1770. **448.** IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page of King's Let. Bk.	Page of Sig. Off. Book.
Miltown, Joseph Earl of Acheson, Sir Archibald, Bart. Osborne, Sir William, Bart. Brooke, Sir Arthur, Bart. Fortescue, James, Esq. King, Henry, Esq. Fitzgerald, Richard, Esq. Howard, Ralph, Esq. Oliver, Silver, Esq. Cary, Edward, Esq.	To be sworn of H.M.'s Privy Council in Ireland.	20 March	211	531 to 533
Drogheda, Charles Earl of, *vice* the Earl of Shannon.	Master General of the Ordnance in Ireland.	„ „	212	529
Butts, Eyton, clerk, M.A., *vice* Wm. Pratt, deceased.	Dean of St. Coleman's, Cloyne, in the diocese of Cloyne.	5 April	214	553
Leinster, James Duke of	To be struck out of the list of H.M.'s Privy Council in Ireland.	21 May	223	563
Brocas, John, clerk, M.A., *vice* Theophilus Brocas, deceased.	Dean of St. Patrick's at Killala, in the diocese of Killala.	1 June	223	576
Paterson, Marcus, Esq., H.M.'s Solicitor General, *vice* Richard Clayton, Esq.	Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland.	18 „	224	582
Lill, Godfrey, Esq., *vice* Marcus Paterson, Esq.	H.M.'s Solicitor General in Ireland	„ „	226	583
Paterson, Marcus, Esq., Chief Justice of Common Pleas.	To be sworn of H.M.'s Privy Council in Ireland.	18 July	227	594
Averell, John, D.D., *vice* Dr. James Leslie, deceased.	Bishop of Limerick	14 Dec.	228	616

449. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY).

KING'S LETTERS, countersigned by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to issue out the usual processes or give the necessary orders for purposes as below.

For whom and what purposes.	Date.	Page.
In Signet Office, vol. 23, 1765–70.		
Dyson, Jeremiah, of Clifford Street, Esq.,—1,000*l.* per ann. on the civil establishment of Ireland, during the lives of his three sons, Jeremiah Dyson, junr., Geo. Dyson, and Henry Dyson.	27 Jan.	518
Camden, Charles Baron,—2,300*l.* per ann. pension upon surrender of his former letters patent, to determine when the office of one of the Four Tellers of the Exchequer shall come to and be in the possession of John Jeffryes Pratt, his son.	6 Feb.	520
Brunswick and Lunenberg, Frederick Duke of,—to be reimbursed the tax of 4*s.* per £ on his two annuities of 2,000*l.* each.	10 „	524

1770. **449.** IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY).—*cont.*

For whom and what purposes.	Date.	Page.
Lees, John, Esq.,—400*l.* per ann. additional salary as customer and collector of Drogheda, Dundalk, and Carlingford, on the civil establishment of Ireland.	30 March -	527
Lambard, Dame Jane,—200*l.* per ann. pension on the civil establishment of Ireland determined, and Lushington, Mrs. Jane, placed thereon for a like pension - - - -	1 „ -	528
Gervais, Cornet Daniel, pension of 91*l.* 5*s.* per ann. on the civil establishment of Ireland, determined, and his nephew Gervais, Peter, Gent.,—placed thereon for a like pension - - - -	21 „ -	535
Speakers of the two Houses of Parliament, and others,—2,217*l.* rewards for services.	2 April -	537
Officers of the House of Peers in Ireland,—4,250*l.* for their services the last Session.	„ „ -	539
Edmonstone, Lieut.-Col. James.—500*l.* per ann. pension on the military establishment.	3 „	542
Wemys, Elizabeth, gentlewoman,—120*l.* per ann. pension on the military establishment; and the 10*s.* a day to the youngest captain in the 29th Regiment, determined.	„ „ -	543
Burton, Francis Pierpoint, Esq., M.P. for co. Clare,—500*l.* per ann. pension on the civil establishment.	„ „	544
Beresford, John, Esq., Osborne, Sir Wm., Bart., } to be Commissioners of Revenue in Ireland in the room of John Ponsonby and Brinsley Earl of Lanesborough.	„ „ -	545
Wilmot, Sir Robert, Sharpe, Philip, Esq., } 200*l.* each for extraordinary services performed in England during the last Session of the Parliament in Ireland - - - - - -	„ „ -	547
Ranelagh, Lord Viscount,—1,000*l.* to, as chairman of several committees in the House of Lords in Ireland	„ „ -	549
Lord Chancellor of Ireland,—2,000*l.* in addition to his customary allowance as Speaker of the House of Lords, for his services in the late Session.	„ „ -	550
Annaly, Lord,—1,000*l.* for his services as occasional Speaker of the House of Lords the last Session of Parliament.	„ „ -	551
Meath, Earl of,—pension of 500*l.* per ann. on the civil establishment of Ireland determined.	„ „ -	552
Loftus, Mrs. Frances,—pension of 200*l.* per ann. on the same, payable to, determined.	„ „ -	552
Grenville, James, Esq., Clare, Lord Viscount, Ellis, Welbore, Esq., } grant of office of Vice-Treasurer and Receiver General and Paymaster General of Ireland.	13 Feb. -	555
Clare, Lord Viscount, Ellis, Welbore, Esq., Edgecumbe, Lord, } grant of same, preceding being determined - -	26 April -	557
Allen, Joshua Viscount,—600*l.* per ann. pension on the civil establishment of Ireland.	„ „	559
Sundry regiments to be discontinued on the military establishment of Ireland, and others to be augmented and placed thereon.	23 May -	563
The 9th Regiment of Foot to be continued on the military establishment of Ireland from 11th Jan. 1770.	„ „ -	575

1770. **449.** IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY)—*cont.*

For whom and what purposes.	Date.	Page.
Gore, Col. Henry,—740*l.* for the clothing of the Battle-axe Guards in Ireland -	2 June -	577
Burton, ——, gentlewoman, wife of Francis Pierpoint Burton, Esq.,—pension of 600*l.* per ann. on the civil establishment of Ireland.	9 „ -	579
Hutchinson, John Hely, Esq., Prime Serjeant-at-Law,—1,000*l.* per ann. on same, as Alnager of Ireland.	„ „ -	580
Hewitt, Mrs. Mary Anna Maria,—pension of 300*l.* per ann. on same - -	„ „ -	580
Skeffington, Mrs. Katherine, widow of the late Rev. John Skeffington,—like pension of 200*l.*	„ „	581
Clayton, Richard, Esq.,—1,000*l.* per ann. pension for life out of the revenues of Ireland, on resignation of office of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.	21 „ -	585
Officers of the Ordnance in Ireland,—1,487*l.* 19*s.* 7½*d.* for coals, &c. for the Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery.	„ „ -	587
Committee of the Governors of the Hospital for maimed officers and soldiers in Ireland,—6,000*l.* for out-pensioners, &c.	„ „ -	588
Officers of the Ordnance in Ireland,—5,250*l.* for arms - - - -	„ „ -	590
Benson, Serjeant James, of the 17th Light Dragoons,—1*s.* a day on the military establishment of Ireland, for his intrepid behaviour at a fire which happened in a cantonment of a troop thereof, quartered at Clogheen.	5 July -	592
The Hibernian Society for the maintenance of soldiers' children,—1,000*l.* per ann. on the civil establishment of Ireland for its better support.	28 „ -	595
Wool licenses (computed at 4,000*l.*, as a part of the revenue of the Lord Lieutenant),—deficiency to be made good to 18 Aug. 1770.	15 Sept. -	599
Officers of the Ordnance in Ireland,—377*l.* 15*s.* for lodging for the officers of the Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery.	„ „ -	600
Do. do.—220*l.* 10*s.* for keeping the National arms for one year to 19 May 1770.	„ „ -	602
Lambert, Major General, and Lambert, Elizabeth, his wife, } pensions of 200*l.* and 300*l.* respectively on the military establishment of Ireland.	„ „ -	603
Concordatum and other funds overdrawn,—32,229*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.* to be made good -	10 Oct. -	604
5,000*l.* to be issued for erecting an office for the Records in Ireland, pursuant to a Royal Letter of 7 April 1756.	23 „ -	606
Drogheda, Earl of,—his allowance of 30*s.* a day to cease from 5 April 1770, the day he was appointed Master General of the Ordnance in Ireland.	„ „ -	610
Clements, Nathaniel, Esq., Deputy Receiver and Paymaster General in Ireland,—to be allowed 22,534*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* net in the Vice-Treasurer's account.	1 Nov. -	611
Biddle, Elizabeth, spinster,—150*l.* per ann. pension on the civil establishment of Ireland.	„ „ -	612
Committee of the Governors of the Hospital for ancient soldiers, &c. in Ireland,—6,000*l.* for out-pensioners, &c.	8 „ -	613
Officers of the Ordnance in Ireland,—1,354*l.* for howitzers, &c. - -	17 Dec. -	617
Incorporated Society of Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland,—7,000*l.* to meet a deficiency.	„ „ -	619

1770. **449.** IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY)—*cont.*

For whom and what purposes.	Date.	Page.
Grierson, Boulter, H.M.'s Printer General in Ireland,—1,192*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* for printing Statutes at Large in Ireland.	17 Dec. -	622
Vallancey, Mary Eliza, Vallancey, Frances Preston, Vallancey, Letitia Preston, Vallancey, Elizabeth, } the four daughters of Major Charles Vallancey, Director of Engineers in Ireland,—pensions of 75*l.* per ann. each on the civil establishment of Ireland.	,, ,, -	623
Chetwynd, William Viscount,—800*l.* per ann. pension on the same - -	,, ,, -	625
Governors of the workhouse in Dublin,—6,030*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.* to meet a deficiency -	21 ,, -	626
In Signet Office, vol. 24.		
Infirmary for Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Dublin,—500*l.* to meet a deficiency	26 ,, -	1

SCOTLAND.

450. SCOTLAND. APPOINTMENTS.

By whom made.	Name.	Office.	Date.	Page.
In Scotch Warrants, 1765–74.				
Earl of Rochford as Secretary of State.	Murray, James, *vice* Robert Elliot.	Clerk to the Justices of the Peace within the shire of Roxburgh.	24 Jan. -	230
The King - -	Abercromby, Alexander, Esq., Advocate, *vice* George Cokburne, now George Haldane, Esq. (Mr. Haldane's letter of resignation, dated 27 Feb., is entered p. 239.)	Sheriff Depute of the shires or sheriffdoms of Stirling and Clackmannan.	13 March -	237

451. SCOTLAND. APPOINTMENTS, &c. (GREAT SEAL).

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Principal Secretaries of State, for Patents to be passed per saltum under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be made use of instead of the Great Seal of Scotland, containing GRANTS OF OFFICES, &c. in SCOTLAND.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Church Book, Scotland, 1761–89.			
Glasgow, Earl of - - -	H. M.'s High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.	24 April -	115
In Scotch Warrants, 1765–74.			
Campbell, Mr. Archibald, writer to the signet, *vice* Mr. Alexander Home, deceased.	One of the six ordinary clerks of Session in Scotland.	14 Feb. -	232

1770. **451.** SCOTLAND. APPOINTMENTS, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
Crawford, Maurice, of the city of Edinburgh, coppersmith and brazier.	Grant of the sole use and benefit in Scotland for 14 years, arising from his invention of a new method of tinning copper work.	29 Aug. -	249
Errol, James Earl of, *vice* James Earl of Findlater and Seafield, deceased.	One of the Commissioners of Police in Scotland.	21 Dec. -	264
Dundas, Thomas, of Fingask, Esq., *vice* Lord George Hay.	Do. do. do. -	,, ,, -	267

452. SCOTLAND. APPOINTMENTS (PRIVY SEAL).

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, for Patents to be passed under the Privy Seal of Scotland, containing GRANTS OF OFFICES in SCOTLAND.

Name.	Office.	Date.	Page.
In Scotch Warrants, 1765–74.			
Goldie, Mr. Thomas, of Waterhead, *vice* John Goldie, Esq. [The resignation of the latter is entered p. 234.]	Commissary of the commissariat of Dumfries	6 March -	235
Spence, Mr. John, and his son (of same name), *vice* the father alone, whose "demission" is entered p. 244.	Conjunctly Commissary of the commissariat of Brechin.	11 May -	241
Agnew, Mr. Nathaniel, *vice* Mr. John Telfar, deceased.	Commissary clerk of the commissariat of Wigtown.	21 July -	245
Do. do. *vice* the same.	Deputy keeper of the Particular Register of Seasines and Reversions kept within the borough of Wigtown.	,, ,, -	248
Grant, Mr. Lachlan, *vice* Mr. Thomas Brodie, deceased.	Commissary of the commissariat of Elgin and Forress.	6 Sept. -	260

453. SCOTLAND. CHURCH.

WARRANTS for LETTERS OF PRESENTATION to be passed under the Privy Seal of Scotland.

*** In the case of the appointment of an assistant and successor the Warrant is in the form of a Royal Assent.

Name.	Church, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Church Book, Scotland, 1761–84.			
Bethune, Mr. Angus, minister of the Gospel, *vice* Rev. James Fraser, deceased.	Alnes, in the presbytery of Dingwall and co. of Ross.	15 Jan. -	164
Muter, Rev. Robert, minister of the Gospel, *vice* Rev. William Crombie. — "Recommended by the Duke of Queensberry."—*Margin.*	Kirkcudbright, in the presbytery and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.	,, ,, -	166

1770. **453.** SCOTLAND. CHURCH—*cont.*

Name.	Church, &c.	Date.	Page.
MacEiver, Mr. Murdoch, preacher of the Gospel, *vice* Mr. Donald Macleod, deceased.	Lochalsh, in the presbytery of Gairloch and co. of Ross.	17 Jan.	168
Campbell, Mr. Colin, *vice* Mr. Forbes, deceased.	Kilmoddan, in the presbytery of Glendarnel, and shire of Argyll.	26 Feb.	171
Wood, Mr. Alexr., preacher of the Gospel.	Assistant and successor to his father, Rev. John Wood, in the parish of Rosmarkie, in the presbytery of Rosmarkie, and co. of Ross.	27 „	172
Edward, Rev. James, *vice* Rev. Laurence Brown, deceased.	Linthrathen, in presbytery of Meigle and co. of Forfar.	16 March	173
" Cancelled, not being the King's gift."—*Margin.*			
Caddel, Rev. James, minister of the Gospel, *vice* Rev. John Dickson, deceased.—Recommended by Lord Stair.	New-Luce, in the presbytery of Stranraer and co. of Wigtown.	20 „	175
Brodie, Mr. John, *vice* Mr. Robert Anderson, deceased. —Recommended by Lord Rhinoul.	Kinloch, in the presbytery of Dunkeld and co. of Perth.	24 „	177
Wright, Mr. James, *vice* Rev. James Macknight.—Recommended by Mr. Mackenzie.	Maybole, in the presbytery and co. of Air	30 „	177
[This presentation is also entered by mistake in *Scotch Warrants*, 1765–74, p. 240.]			
Hunter, Mr. Andrew, *vice* Rev. John Scot, deceased.—Recommended by the Duke of Queensberry.	Dumfries (new church and parish) in the presbytery and co. of Dumfries.	11 May	178
Spankie, Rev. Thomas, *vice* Rev. George Simpson, deceased. — Recommended by the Duke of Athol.	Falkland, in the presbytery of Cupar and co. of Fife.	12 „	178
Watson, Mr. George.—Recommended by Sir Harry Munro.	Kiltearn, in the presbytery of Dingwall and co. of Ross, vacant by the refusal of Mr. Gilbert Robinson to accept the cure.	5 July	179
Mark, Mr. George, *vice* Mr. Robert Thompson, deceased. —Recommended by General Scott.	Kirkhill, in the presbytery and co. of Inverness.	„ „	179
Randall, Mr. Thomas, jun., *vice* Mr. Thomas Randall, sen., [Translated to the first charge in Stirling: *see* his resignation of Insture, entered p. 179.] — Recommended by Sir Laurence Dundas.	Insture and Rossie (united churches and parishes), in the presbytery of Dundee and co. of Perth.	30 June	180
Bryce, Mr. Alexander, minister of the Gospel and minister of Kirknewton, in the co. of Edinburgh, *vice* Professor John Lumisden, deceased.	One of H.M.'s chaplains in Scotland	2 Aug.	181

1770. **453.** SCOTLAND. CHURCH—*cont.*

Name.	Church, &c.	Date.	Page.
Macqueen, Mr. Allan - -	Kilmuir, Northuist, in the presbytery of Uist and co. of Inverness.	18 July -	182
Reiney, Mr. George, *vice* Mr. Hugh Rose.	Criech, in the presbytery of Dornock and co. of Sutherland.	20 Nov. -	182

SIGNET BILLS.

*** A series thus called contains Bills prepared pursuant to Warrants from one of the Secretaries of State. Those for 1770 are in Bundle 130.

A.D. 1771.

2 Jan. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 2.

454. Earl of Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Signifying His Majesty's pleasure that a permission be made out for the Chevalier de Fonecnex, the King of Sardinia's Commandant of the Marine at Villa Franca, to have access to one or more of H.M.'s yards, in order to improve his ideas by the English manner of constructing ships, preparing magazines, and arranging stores, as requested by his Sardinian Majesty. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

2 Jan. Scotland, v. 25, No. 172.

455. Scotch Representative Peers.

"State of the Election of the Earl of Stair as one of the 16 Peers."

It is a list of Peers who voted. It is stated that Lord Arbuthnot's list was void, the Sheriff Depute having forgot the Oath of Supremacy, and that 15 Peers protested against Lord Newark as not being a Peer. 1½ *pp.*

Scotland, v. 47, No. 1 a, b.

The Peers' protest against Lord Stair's election, and another list of the Peers voting. [The protest is printed at length in the *Annual Register* for 1771, p. 204.] 2½ *pp.*

3 Jan. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 3.

456. Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Rochford.

Asking for directions as to whether certain transports were to be discharged. 1 *p.*

3 Jan. Ireland, v. 439, No. 1.

457. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Transmits, for greater security, by the messenger charged with the letter promised his Excellency from Lord North, a duplicate of his, Lord Rochford's, letter of the 26th inst. Acknowledges the receipt of his Excellency's several letters down to the 27th December.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

3 Jan. Ireland, v. 439, No. 6.

458. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Enclosing three memorials which were yesterday laid before him and H.M.'s Privy Council in Ireland. They relate to the inclusion of butter and fish among the provisions upon which an embargo had been laid. The particulars of the memorials are set out in full, and the Lord Lieutenant submits that a general

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indulgence in respect of the exportation of these two articles should be granted as in 1758.—Dublin Castle

Endorsed: "R. 14th at night." *And* "N.B. The three inclosures "sent to the Lord President, Jan. 1771." 4½ *pp.*

4 Jan. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 4 a, b, c.

459. Mr. Stephens to Mr. Sutton.

Enclosing a state of the ships ordered to be fitted for service. Directions were sent to the Navy Board for fitting the "Warwick" in the manner proposed.—Admiralty,

The enclosures; viz., (No. 1) A state of the guardships fitted out; and (No. 2) Ships of the line and frigates commissioned, &c. 1 *small p. and* 2 *pp. brief size.*

5 Jan. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 5 a, b.

460. Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Rochford.

Enclose a copy of a letter from Mons. Lemesurier at Guernsey, dated the 29th past, giving an account of the preparations of the French in and about St. Malo.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

5 Jan. Ireland, v. 439, No. 2.

461. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Acquainting him with the King's entire approbation of the measures taken to prevent, in case of a war, H.M.'s forts being insulted, and the trade cut out of the harbours, &c. The military points mentioned in his Excellency's of the 20th Dec. are referred to H.M.'s military servants.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1¾ *pp.*

5 Jan. Ireland, v. 439, No. 3. Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 170.

462. The Same to the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Encloses for their opinion whether apprentices enlisted in H.M.'s service may, when demanded by their masters, be legally detained till the bounty money and other sums expended upon them be repaid to the regiment, a copy of a letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland relating to the case of an apprentice enlisted and demanded by his master; and also a copy of an opinion of Lord Camden on a like question, and copies of two reports of H.M.'s Attorney General in Ireland on the present case.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

5 Jan. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, pp. 32–3.

463. The Same to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In answer to letter of 27th past, requesting His Majesty's permission to have some aides-de-camp above the usual number. Request granted. Officers recommended for that service approved of.—St. James's.

A list of the aides-de-camp, &c.

6 Jan. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 1.

464. Edward Savage to Lord ———.

Forwarding the opinion of Lord Chief Baron Foster, as he at different times did that of my Lord Chief Justice Annaly and Mr. Baron Scott.—Barr Hall.

Mem.—That the enclosure was "Chief Baron's opinion in favour "of Edward Savage."

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7 Jan. **465.** LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 6.

In answer to his letter of the 3rd inst. [*see* "Admiralty Orders" *in Tables*]. H.M.'s frigate "Thames" is ordered to be got ready.

7 Jan. **466.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD PRESIDENT.

Dom. EntryBk., v. 25, p. 275.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from M. de Mello, the Portuguese Minister, on account of a Portuguese ship detained in Ireland in consequence of the late embargo.—St. James's.

8 Jan. **467.** The SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Ireland, v. 439. No. 4 a, b.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Sutton, signifying the Lords of the Treasury's approval of his Excellency's proposal in his letter of 12th Nov. last, to dispose of or exchange part of an Island belonging to His Majesty, near Limerick, for other land properly situated for building a spacious barrack and depôt, &c. He is to give the necessary orders accordingly. His Majesty entirely approves of his opinion not to forego this opportunity of providing for his service on such desirable terms on account of any private applications.—St. James's. *A draft.*

The original letter from Mr. John Robinson, a copy of which was enclosed in the above. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

9 Jan. **468.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Two letters:—

Ireland, v. 439, No. 8.

(1.) As to the meeting of Parliament. H.M.'s principal servants whom he usually consults were unanimously of opinion that in order to give full time for "our" friends to assemble, and for receiving instructions from England as to any particular points which His Majesty might desire to be laid before Parliament, and also because it has been usual to give not less than 40 days' notice, it should not sit before the 26th of next month. They also expressed their earnest wishes that this might not be considered as an ordinary Sessions, when the regular committees of accounts, supplies, and ways and means are to be appointed, but as summoned for a particular occasion, upon an emergency, and to sit as short a time as possible. Has, accordingly, signed a proclamation proroguing Parliament till the 26th of next month, then to meet for despatch of business. Asks whether His Majesty has any particular points in contemplation which he would have his Excellency recommend to the Parliament in Ireland, what parts of the plan submitted by his Excellency for the defence of the country should be carried into execution, and whether His Majesty entertains any thoughts of augmenting the army here. In this latter case, begs it may be considered whether the Act of 1768 should be altered; for it is understood that by that Act no more than 15,325 men can be kept up in Ireland in time of peace; and, therefore, if there is no war, and the army is to be augmented, it is apprehended that the Act must be altered, but that if there should be a war, it may be

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augmented without any alteration. But if the Act is altered, the next point is how the army is to be augmented; whether by address of the British Parliament, by address of the Irish Parliament, or by a new Loan Act. Urges further the necessity of raising light infantry, as being best adapted both for the defence of the southern and western parts of Ireland, and for the suppression of the frequent insurrections ("for they deserve no better name") in the country. This would allow of the enlisting of a very useful, well proportioned man, perhaps more capable of fatigue than those of larger growth, whom the present recruiting orders never comprehend in service. Recommends, therefore, that the regiments on the establishment should be equalized with those in England, the standard lowered, and the augmentation be made by companies of light infantry. Makes suggestions also as to the increase of the Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery.—Dublin Castle. *Received* the 22nd. 5 *pp.*

Ireland, v. 439, No. 9 a, b.

(2.) Enclosing the proclamation for proroguing Parliament referred to in the preceding letter.

The proclamation. "R. 22nd from Sr. R. Wilmot." 1 *p. and* 1 *large p. of print.*

9 Jan.

469. Earl of Rochford to the Lieut. General of the Ordnance.

Ordnance, v. 6, No. 13.

The King having approved of a proposal of Rear-Admiral Lord Viscount Howe to fit out H.M.S. "Warwick" with guns of a particular construction, and to furnish her with the necessary stores, he, the Lieut. General, is, in as secret a manner as possible, to concert with his Lordship the best manner of carrying the said plan into execution.—St. James's. *A draft. Marked* "Secret." 1 *p.*

8 & 10 Jan.

470. [R. Sutton] to Mr. Stephens.

Admiralty, v. 163, Nos. 7, 8 a, b.

On the subject of the letter of the Lords of the Admiralty of the 3rd inst. Lord Rochford desires to know the precise time when the contract for the transports expires.—St. James's. *Dated* the 8th. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

Reply to the same, with a list enclosed, containing the required information.—*Dated* the 10th. 2 *pp.*

10 Jan.

471. The Same to the Marshal of the King's Bench Prison.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 276.

Asking whether he considers it necessary that the detachment of H.M.'s Guards should be continued any longer on duty at the King's Bench Prison.—St. James's.

11 Jan.

472. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 5.

In answer to his letter of 27 Dec. His Majesty is satisfied that it will be improper to draw off a number of Protestants from those parts of the country where the great manufactures are carried on;

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and although it may be to be wished that means were found to make the Roman Catholics of Ireland of use to the King's service on urgent occasions, yet, as the law now stands, it appears to His Majesty a matter proper only for the wisdom of Parliament to determine; and for this reason his Excellency's wish that the recruiting parties should be restricted to Papists cannot be complied with. However, now that the necessity of recruiting the army is so pressing, his Excellency is to authorise the recruiting parties of the marching regiments on the British establishment to beat up in the three provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

11 Jan. Ireland, v. 439, No. 10.

473. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of 21st past. Has the greatest satisfaction to find that the reasons which he submitted have such weight with His Majesty and his Ministers as to be a strong inducement not to continue the embargo longer than the public exigency absolutely requires it.—Dublin Castle. "R. 22nd fm. Sir R. Wilmot." 1 *p.*

12 Jan. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 9 a, b, c.

474. Lords of the Admiralty to the Same.

Send a copy of a letter dated the 10th inst., from Rear-Admiral Spry, at Plymouth, and of some intelligence, enclosed by him, received from a person just arrived there from Roscoe, near Morlaix, where he resided three years.

The enclosures. The intelligence relates to certain preparations by Spain and France, supposed to be for an attack on Ireland or Scotland. There is also a list of outlawed Irish smugglers, who were constantly passing from Roscoe to the coast of Cornwall and the North Channel, and who gave the French intelligence of everything doing in England. $4\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

12 Jan. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 10.

475. Mr. Stephens to Mr. Porten.

Relative to the mention in an official letter of some artillerymen intended to be conveyed to Gibraltar.—Admiralty. 1 *p.*

14 Jan. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 22.

476. Earl of Rochford to Commodore Proby.

Giving him instructions for his proceedings in case of a rupture and an attempt upon Gibraltar, the situation of affairs between Great Britain and Spain being more critical than ever. Directs him to forward letters to Consul Fraser at Algiers and General Mostyn. *A draft.* "No. 1." 3 *pp.*

15 Jan. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 13 a, b.

477. Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Rochford.

Enclose a copy of a letter from Capt. Gower, of H.M.S. "Pearl," dated 1 Dec. last, at Gibraltar, giving an account of several rich ships being lately arrived at Cadiz from America; that the Spaniards were marching all their troops toward Gibraltar, &c.

The enclosure. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

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15 Jan. Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 1.

478. Anth. Todd to Stanier Porten, Esq.

Has already met with a packet from Mr. Lewis Tessier to Messrs. Grand and Labhard at Paris; and encloses an extract from one therein, from Messrs. Clark and Hayes at Cork, as it treats of provisions going from thence to Spain. Will without fail attend to the instructions given him on this subject.—General Post Office. 1 *p.*

15 Jan. Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 2.

479. Copy of a letter from Francis Rinaldi, at Naples, to Mr. François de Borres, advising him of the arrival in safety of certain tuns on board the ship "Britannia," &c. *French.* 1 *p.*

16 Jan. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 1.

480. Samuel Lee.

Petition to the King from Samuel Lee, one of the Corporation of Surgeons in London.

It is a lengthy and particular narrative, of 14 pages, brief size, of which the following is, in short, the substance.

Mr. Lee established a hospital near Westminster Bridge for the cure of indigent persons suffering from ruptures, which was first supported by public subscription, an influential committee being named; but subsequently all meetings of subscribers were dropped, in consequence of the order of Lord Ligonier, the Commander-in-chief, by which soldiers were admitted, and payments of two guineas made for each cure effected. Before this happened, however, by agreement with Lord Ligonier, and with the approbation of King George II., the hospital had been established as a military one, Mr. Lee receiving an allowance of 200*l.* a year (which by the agreement was to be for life), and two guineas for each soldier cured as before. This arrangement was carried out till King George the Second's death, when it was so far modified that Mr. Lee was to receive no fee from the regiments for the cure of each individual soldier, but instead to have his annual allowance raised to 300*l.* The warrant did not show on the face of it that the allowance was to be for life; but, to prevent any misunderstanding, Lord Ligonier lodged in Mr. Lee's hands a letter to the Secretary-at-War stating in what manner the pension was granted, and that the understanding was that it was to be for life. In 1766 Mr. Lee applied to Lord Barrington, then Secretary-at-War, for the warrant for his allowance for 1765, which was granted to him, with an intimation, however, that this was the last he was to expect. This warrant Mr. Lee refused to accept, and, assisted by Lord Ligonier, used every effort to induce the Secretary-at-War to carry out the agreement entered into with Lord Ligonier as Commander-in-chief, but without success;—Lord Barrington saying that the warrants gave no evidence of any such agreement, and that the Commander-in-chief had no business with or authority in transactions relating to public money. This provoked the reply from Lord Ligonier, (p. 6) that, whatever Lord Barrington's ideas might be, he was constitutionally no more than first clerk or secretary to the Commander-in-chief, it being inserted in his appointment as

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Secretary-at-War that he should obey all such orders as he should from time to time receive from the Commander-in-chief; and that if it were not so (p. 7) it would be the business of the public to make army agreements with the Secretary-at-War, and not with the Commander-in-chief, who by that means would be reduced to a mere cypher, and his own secretary act as supreme.

Every application producing no redress, Lord Ligonier (p. 7) " nobly consented to an action being brought against himself" by Mr. Lee. He had, however, first offered his Lordship a general release, well knowing that, the agreement having been made on behalf of the Crown, his Lordship could never have meant to pledge himself. This action was defended by the Solicitor to the Treasury, (p. 8) but not at the instance of the defendant, Lord Ligonier. The result of the trial was that Mr. Lee accepted a verdict by consent for one guinea damages and costs, and the warrant for 1765 referred to, in full satisfaction of all demands against Lord Ligonier or the Government at that time.

Mr. Lee represents that Lord Barrington himself had been formerly one of his supporters, having, when one of the Lords of the Admiralty, succeeded in getting him employed in the cure of the pensioners at Greenwich who suffered from rupture. Mr. Dodington was also a great supporter of his; but Dr. Cockburne and others in the medical profession appear to have been much opposed to Mr. Lee, notwithstanding that Dr. Cockburne (p. 9) was one of those who examined the pensioners who had been under Mr. Lee's care, and certified to the apparently beneficial effects. Mr. Lee says (p. 10) that many unfair practices were made use of upon the pensioners by Dr. Cockburne and others, and that reflections were cast on Lord Barrington and the Admiralty Board by Mr. Jarvis, auditor to the hospital. Mr. Lee thereupon wrote a narrative of the whole, which Mr. Dodington transmitted to Lord Barrington, and in reply to which his Lordship wrote, on 4 July 1752, that the matter required the strictest enquiry, as there were many witnesses of the unwillingness shown by Dr. Cockburne and others on this occasion, and said that if business of consequence, and the company staying with him, some of whom had come a long journey and through bad roads to see him, had not prevented him, he would immediately have gone to town that no time might be lost. In this letter Lord Barrington further says that he had transmitted the narrative in a letter of his own to the Admiralty, where every man was convinced that Lee could do more for the relief of ruptured persons than any other man living, and was very desirous therefore that he should be employed, supported, and protected at the hospital. Also, if the narrative said true, that the Lords of the Admiralty had been used with great impertinence by Mr. Jarvis and Dr. Cockburne, but that he suspected this part of the narrative more than the rest; for "Jarvis, tho' he is mad, is a madman of the " civil and gentle kind; and Cockburne, like most of his country- " men, is as abject to those above him as he is insolent to those " below him. Besides, if I am not mistaken, the Admiralty can

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" turn him out;—a consideration which I am persuaded no resent-
" ment or passion could make him forget."

Lord Barrington later (p. 12) wrote an account of Mr. Lee's transactions; for which, and his national reflections on Dr. Cockburne, some of the faculty were so much exasperated that a pamphlet was soon after published, in which his Lordship's narrative is called "this mushroom brat of too lively imagination," and is said to have vanished away like a ghost on a sudden, and, far from maintaining its pretensions to almost immortality, to have been ashamed to show its face in open day light, and therefore scarce to have deserved even that transient animadversion. This not answering its purpose, Lee says no diligence was spared, no art left unpractised, every ear of quality was besieged, every toilet haunted, and the mistress of it alarmed with some dreadful account of the petitioner, while their physical emissaries were instructed to roar out in every coffeehouse "impostor," "bribery," "quackery," &c. In consequence of this defamation, Lee brought (p. 1) three actions, in which verdicts with considerable damages were recovered in the Court of Common Pleas against Mr. Ranby, one of H.M.'s serjeant surgeons, Dr. Cockburne, and Mr. Allen, surgeon to the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, for opposing Lee, and publicly declaring before the then Lords of the Admiralty and others that no man could be cured of a rupture. At those trials (p. 12) Lord Barrington attended, and gave evidence in support of Lee's abilities. Lee hints that the taking offence on Lord Barrington's part was attributable to the circumstance that he, Lee, had never troubled his Lordship after he had refused to sign a certificate testifying to an examination of men who had been under Lee's care, unless a recommendation for an application to Government for the establishment of a military hospital were left out. This certificate was signed (p. 2) by Lords Halifax and Ligonier, Mr. Geo. Dodington, and others.

The petition closes (p. 14) with a prayer that His Majesty would order the payment of his annuity or other relief, for the honour of the Crown, in support of the authority of a Commander-in-chief, public faith, common justice, and the welfare of poor soldiers so well deserving of mankind. It contains lists of men in both services who had been under Mr. Lee's care, and were reported cured, with the age of each, and the time each had been suffering from rupture.—Arundel Street.

16 Jan. **481.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD PRESIDENT.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 276.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, together with three petitions enclosed in it, on the subject of the late embargo in that kingdom.—St. James's.

16 Jan. **482.** MILITIA.

Militia, pcl. 3, No. 27.

Certificate of the qualification of John Ward Thong, an ensign of the militia for the co. of Huntingdon, transmitted by the clerk of the peace for the said county. 1 *memb.*

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17 Jan. **483.** Earl of Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Admiralty, v. 164, No. 3.

Directing them to despatch immediately one of H.M.'s frigates to intercept the ship "Telemachus," which cleared out of Cork with a cargo of pork, with orders to deliver it at Ferrol, and then proceed to St. Ubes, in Portugal. As soon as he is made acquainted with the name of the officer to be employed on this service, his Lordship will send a warrant empowering him to search the said ship, and seize her papers. *A draft.* 1¾ *pp.*

17 Jan. **484.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 13.

Recommending Lieut.-Genl. Edward Sandford to succeed to the colonelcy of H.M.'s 9th Regiment of Dragoons on the Irish establishment, rendered vacant by the death of Lieut.-Genl. Whitley. — Dublin Castle. "R. 25th fm. Sir Rt. Wilmot." 1½ *pp.*

18 Jan. **485.** Earl of Rochford to Mr. Harris.

Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 4.

Signifies the King's pleasure for his return to Madrid, the King having reason to believe that Prince de Masserano has orders to make fresh propositions of satisfaction for the injury done to His Majesty at Falkland Islands. Directs him to lose no time on his journey. *A copy.* 1¾ *pp.*

18 Jan. **486.** Embargo on Provisions in Ireland.

Ireland, pcl. 426, No. 45.

A paper docketted "Reason why the embargo laid on salted "provisions in Ireland is of no effect." The writer affirms that the penalties of the bonds taken could not be enforced, as there was no Act of Parliament to empower the Crown to lay the embargo, that the French and Spaniards were fully supplied with Irish provisions for 12 months, and that beef was cheaper in Bordeaux (and a much greater quantity there for sale) than at Cork. "In case of war a remedy can be effectually pointed out "to distress the enemy in this very essential point of victualling." 1½ *pp.*

18 Jan. **487.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 14.

Has received his letter of the 8th inst. on the subject of the proposal relative to the King's Island, near Limerick. Will give the necessary orders accordingly. — Dublin Castle. "R. 25 fm. Sir R. Wilmot." 1 *p.*

21 Jan. **488.** The Same to the Same.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 21.

Enclosing a memorial delivered by Lieut.-Col. Eyre Massey, commanding the 27th Regiment of Foot in Ireland, and asking that it may be laid before His Majesty.—Dublin Castle.

The memorial is not with the letter. "R. 4 Feby. at night, fm. Sir R. Wilmot." 1 *p.*

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22 Jan. Circular Book, 1761–86, p. 81.

489. Circular from the Earl of Rochford to:—

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, H. E. Mr. Murray, Sir Horace Mann, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Lynch, Genl. Cornwallis, Col. Boyd, Lieut.-Genl. Mostyn, Genl. Johnston, Commodore Proby, Sir John Hort, Sir John Dick, Mr. Harris, Mr. Richie, Mr. Catt, Capt. Frazer, Mr. Monro, Mr. Jamineau, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Hollford, Mr. Bomeester, Mr. Pasley, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Beawes, Mr. Udny, Mr. Whitham, Mr. Taverner, Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Miller, Mr. Davison, Mr. Cheap.

Giving an account of signature of the declaration disavowing, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, the expedition against Port Egmont, &c.

22 Jan. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, pp. 2–7.

490. Thos. Hutchinson, Governor of [Massachusetts Bay], to Lord [Hillsborough].

The disorders in the colonies do not seem to have been caused by the defects in the forms or constitutions of government. They have not prevailed in proportion as one has been under a more popular form of government than another. They must be attributed to a cause, common to all the colonies,—a loose, false, and absurd notion of the nature of government, spread by designing, artful men, setting bounds to the supreme authority, and admitting parts of the community, and even individuals, to judge when those bounds are exceeded, and to obey or disobey accordingly. These principles prevailing, there can be no interior force exerted, and disorder and confusion must be the effect; and when there is no apprehension of force from the supreme authority, the effect is the same in the distinct parts as in the whole. Under these circumstances, measures for reforming the constitution of any people will probably be ineffectual, and tend to increase their disorders. The colonies were under these circumstances when he wrote his first private letter. There was a general opinion prevailing that they could distress the kingdom by withdrawing their commerce from it, and that there was not the least danger of any compulsory measures. In this colony there was room to hope for a change of circumstances, but it was uncertain, and probably at a distance. They had just felt the shock of that most fortunate stroke which freed the Castle from any dependence upon the people, and kept the harbour and town of Boston under the command of the King's ships; but the effects did not appear. He was striving for a just decision in the case of the soldiers, and not without hope, but far from being certain of success. There was a prospect of the dissolution of the confederacies against importation, though several of the colonies appeared to be more resolute. There was also an expectation of a rupture between Great Britain and France or Spain, or both, which would tend to show the people their dependence on the kingdom, and the reasonableness of their submission to the supreme authority. He was not insensible of the peculiar defects in the constitution of this province, and he has complained of the Council as being under undue influence, and casting

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their weight into that scale which had much too great proportion before; but was doubtful himself, and there were others doubtful also, whether, while the body of the people continued in the state they were then in, counsellors appointed by the Crown would dare to undertake the trust, or, if they should do it, whether the people in general would not refuse to submit to their authority; and he feared the consequences of either would more than countervail the advantages to arise merely from an alteration in the constitution. To this must be attributed the want of determination which appeared in his private letters, and not to any unwillingness to trust his Lordship with his real sentiments.

The change in the temper of the people has been brought about sooner, and to a greater degree, than anybody could expect; and they seem now to be as well prepared to receive such a change in the constitution as at any future time; or, if it should be deferred, they will probably remain in tolerably good order until such time as may be judged convenient, provided something is done in the meantime to discover the resentment of the kingdom against their avowed principles and practices, which shall give them cause to imagine that further measures are to be taken with them. Such resentment has been everywhere expected. If omitted, they will go back to their former disorders. That wise step of changing the garrison at the Castle began their cure. In the height of this confusion a citadel upon Fort Hill seemed also to be necessary. Now thinks the same end is answered without it. It may, however, be proper for the King to have the actual possession of the spot, either by erecting a warehouse or magazine, or by making some kind of enclosure to restrain encroachments, and yet not prevent the inhabitants from using the place to walk and air themselves in, as they now frequently do. There is a vote of the town for selling it. Will watch their motions, and, if anything further is attempted, will take public notice of it. If no further advances are made for securing good behaviour, there certainly will be no receding. To depart suddenly from what has been done at the Castle, &c. would be very dangerous. Every Act of Parliament carried into execution in the colonies tends to strengthen Government there. A firm persuasion that Parliament is determined at all events to maintain the supreme authority is all they want; few or none are so weak as to question the power to do it. If Acts were passed more or less to control them every Session, they would soon be familiarized to them; their erroneous opinions would die away, and peace and order would revive. An Act to enable the King to alter the bounds of the province by his commission, the charter notwithstanding, by making the province of Main, and country east of it, a distinct and separate province, and to annex or not, as His Majesty should think fit, New Hampshire to the Massachusetts, or to separate the country east of Penobscot and annex it to Nova Scotia, might either be kept as a rod over them, or, if executed immediately, would show a just resentment against the province for countenancing the intrusions in the eastern country,

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whereby the King's timber is exposed to waste and havoc, and would be a striking instance of the power and authority of Parliament. Gives his reasons for thinking that the Act would be executed. Suggests that whenever the charter and case of the province comes under consideration, instead of expressly declaring that the power of electing councillors by the Assembly shall determine, the King should be enabled by his Royal order of declaration to determine it, and to appoint a Council instead, as he shall think proper. The late Act permitting the issue of bills of credit at New York was extremely well adapted to maintain the authority of Parliament.

Makes application in behalf of Capt. Phillips, the late commanding officer, who is by far the greatest sufferer of any belonging to the late garrison.

Is taking every measure, consistent with the honour of Government, to reconcile civil and military, whigs and tories. They begin to be sensible that it must be a very bad constitution indeed which is not preferable to the savage state they have been in for some years past.—Boston. Private. "R. 30th March."

A mem. of enclosures; viz.,

(1.) Petition of John Phillips, late capt.-lieut. of the garrison of Castle William, in the harbour of Boston.

(2.) A Boston Gazette.

22 Jan. **491.** Earl of Halifax to the Postmaster General.

Two letters of this date:—

Dom.EntryBk., v. 24, p. 245. 1. Enclosing a list of the several persons employed in his office, in order that they may enjoy the privileges allowed them by Act of Parliament.—Whitehall.

The list; viz.,

Edward Sedgwick, Esq.,	Under Secretaries.
Lovel Stanhope, Esq.,	
John Larpent,	First Clerk.
Richard Shadwell,	Senior Clerks.
Francis Wace,	
James Wright,	Clerks.
William Taylor,	
Bryan Broughton,	
George Aust,	
George Cooke,	
Thomas Bidwell,	

Ibid., p. 246. 2. Notifying that John Larpent and Richard Shadwell, Esquires, of his office, have been authorised to endorse, according to specimen, letters and packets concerning the public business of the office, for the same to pass free of postage.

22 Jan. **492.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord Mayor of London.

Dom.EntryBk., v. 25, p. 277. The Spanish ambassador has this day, at 2 o'clock, signed a declaration on the part of his Catholic Majesty, relative to the expedition against Port Egmont, in the Falkland Islands, which His Majesty has accepted.—St. James's.

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Like letters sent to the Sub-Governor and Dep.-Governor of the South Sea Company; the Governor and Dep.-Governor of the Bank of England; and the Chairman and Dep.-Chairman of the East India Company.

23 Jan. **493.** EARL OF SANDWICH to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Admiralty v. 163, No. 15.

Finds that the government of Greenwich Hospital is not in the Board of Admiralty, but directly in the Crown. Asks him, therefore, to take the King's pleasure, and order the patent for Admiral Holburne.—Admiralty. 1 *p.*

24 Jan. **494.** MILITIA.

Dom. EntryBk., v. 24, p. 248.

Circular from the Earl of Halifax to the Lord Lieutenants under-mentioned, for them to furnish lists of the names of commissioned officers serving in the militia, to be laid before the House of Commons, according to an order of 5 Dec. last. — Whitehall.

Berks: Lord Vere. Cambridge: Earl of Hardwicke. Cornwall: Lord Edgcombe. Derby: Lord G. Cavendish. Dorset: Earl of Shaftesbury. Essex: Earl of Rochford. Hertford: Earl of Oxford. Hunts: Duke of Manchester. Lancashire: Lord Strange. Lincoln: Duke of Ancaster. Monmouth: Thos. Morgan, Esq. Northumberland: Duke of Northumberland. Oxford: Duke of Marlborough. Salop: Earl Powis. Southampton: Marquess of Carnarvon. Suffolk: Duke of Grafton. Westmoreland: Sir James Lowther. Wilts: Earl of Pembroke. Yorks., E. R.: Deputy Lieutenants. Yorks., N. R.: Deputy Lieutenants. Anglesea: Sir Nichs. Bayley. Cardigan: Lord Lisburne. Carnarvon: Thos. Wynn. Flint: Sir Roger Mostyn. Merioneth: William Vaughan, Esq. Pembroke: Sir William Owen.

24 Jan. **495.** H. S. CONWAY to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Ordnance, v. 6, No. 14.

Relative to certain supernumerary men embarked for Minorca, &c.—Little Warwick Street. 2 *pp.*

25 Jan. **496.** COMMODORE PROBY to the SAME.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 27 a, b, c.

In answer to his letters of 21 Dec., announcing that the King had delivered the seals of the Southern Department to his Lordship, &c. Congratulates him on his appointment. Has not yet complied with the postscript of a letter from Lord Weymouth, of Oct. 29, but will do it on the arrival of the ships from England. Encloses copies of letters from Captain Clements, of the "Dorsetshire," and from Mr. Hay, the British consul at Smyrna, which give an account of Capt. Clements' conduct whilst he was up the Levant, and of the state of affairs in those parts.—"Winchelsea," in Gibraltar Bay.

The enclosures. The King's ships were not admitted into the port of Smyrna, notwithstanding a clear explicit command from the Grand Seignior at the Porte, the reason being that the people opposed it; and it was "by mere art and good management" that the magistrates found means to keep them quiet since the insur-

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rection on the 8th July. The ships were therefore anchored without the castle, and information of it sent to Mr. Murray, the English ambassador. Capt. Clements was obliged to sail, however, before an answer was received. In his letter Mr. Consul Hayes states that things were far from quiet in Smyrna since the late rebellion. No punishment had been inflicted on the guilty, and there were great numbers of bad people there who only waited for some favourable opportunity to do worse. He says also that there was great reason to apprehend, if, when the Russian reinforcements were joined, they should attempt to pass the Dardanell Castles, or any ships appear there to exact contributions, that another insurrection would ensue, which probably would occasion a general massacre, when the English factory would be in greater danger than any other European factory, as many ill-grounded suspicions and jealousies were rooted in the minds of the people against them. Under these circumstances they applied to Capt. Clements to allow a frigate to remain for their protection; but the delay in the receipt of the answer from the Ambassador, who was asked to signify whether he judged the step necessary or not, prevented Captain Clements complying with their request; which, the Consul says, made their situation more uncomfortable and disconsolate than if the ships had never appeared.

Captain Clements says that the Turks had caused batteries to be erected on each side of the Dardanelles. The remaining part of their fleet were anchored in that channel to dispute the power of any nation to pass. They had reinforced the castle in the Island of Lemnos, and obliged the Russians to retire, &c. $14\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

25 Jan. Dom. EntryBk., v. 25, pp. 282–3.

497. Falkland Islands.

Order of the House of Lords for an address to His Majesty for papers relative to the Falkland Islands, and the claims, &c. of the Court of Spain, to be laid before them.

26 Jan. Ireland, v. 439, No. 19.

498. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Acknowledging letter of 11th inst. Calls attention to the deficiencies in the numbers of the battalions in Ireland, and makes suggestions relative to the allowance for levy money for each recruit, the size of the recruits, &c.—Dublin Castle.

"R. 1st. Febry. at night by express." 3 *pp.*

26 Jan. War Office, v. 25, No. 4.

499. ——— to Lord Barrington.

Enlisting at present to be restricted to the conditions of statures, &c. in use before the augmentation, in order to prevent the engagement of many persons at great expense, who must probably be immediately reduced.—St. James's. *A draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*

27 Jan. Ireland, v. 439, No. 20 a, b.

500. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Transmits the speech for the opening of Parliament, as drawn by the Lord Chancellor, for any alterations which His Majesty

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may judge proper. It seemed to be the opinion of those he has consulted, that it would be best to confine the speech to the gracious marks of His Majesty's goodness in assembling the Parliament to proceed upon such business as the service of the country may require, instead of giving those who wish to disturb the public harmony an opportunity to impute it to an act of necessity. Has, at the same time, taken care to turn their attention to such aids as His Majesty shall recommend to them. Amongst the first seems a vote of credit. Has already stated to the principal servants and friends of Government how essential this measure is to enable the army to move for the defence of the kingdom; and they seem in general convinced of it; yet it is thought that such a measure will best come in the form of a message from the Crown, especially if the state of things can be better ascertained than he is at present enabled to unfold. In regard to the augmentation, he, Lord Rochford, must see how incomplete the last remains. Fears it must so continue until the English augmentation, recruiting at a higher price, shall be first complete. In the present state of the revenue, would humbly conceive that His Majesty would not in this Session wish for any further augmentation, even in case of a war, unless for the light infantry companies, which would be a moderate one, and extremely useful in Ireland, as the mountainous parts on the coast are where the revenue and civil magistrates want much support against a lawless set of men, who have a constant communication with France, and are well armed. The light infantry suffer much in these scarped mountains for want of proper accommodation, when sent only occasionally; whereas nothing would tend to suppress such people more than seeing this species of troops constantly amongst them. As nothing could defeat its utility so much as having Catholics for these Popish parts, suggests that, whenever this corps is to be formed, the regiments should be drafted and filled up, and indeed the rest of the augmentation, with German Protestants. Has reason to think that as the Germans are mostly husbandmen, it would be agreeable to the gentlemen of Ireland, who would be glad of their labour when discharged. Should peace succeed, with a reduction of the army in England, would be glad to know if His Majesty would not equalize the two establishments, which may be done by the English recruits. The prospect of affairs seems likewise to justify him in offering some means of answering the purposes of Government in Ireland, without further burthening the poor inhabitants. Has written to Lord North upon this means, and will hope for directions before the meeting of Parliament; and likewise in what manner he is to proceed in case any intemperate motions should be carried against the right of the Crown as it stands by Poyning's Law, &c. Has great reason to think that such proceedings will not take place. But, if they do, what is to be his next step? To dissolve the Parliament, or only to prorogue it; and to what time?—Dublin Castle. "Rd. fst. Febry., at night, by express."

The speech enclosed. 9 *pp. or parts.*

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*After 27 Jan.

Admiralty, pel. 164, No. 5 a, b.

[* Probably of earlier date, the enclosures being No. 413.]

501. S. PORTEN to ———.

Requests him to go to the Attorney General, and ask his opinion about detaining "the ship in question," as some people have advanced, 'tis as bad as general warrants. Sends the intercepted letter, "Vigilator," &c.— St. James's, "Wednesday," (*undated.*)

[P.S.]—"Ld. H. will certainly not be S. of S."

Endorsed: "George Balfour, 'Venus' frigate."

The only document annexed is a letter signed "Vigilator," dated from Cork, the 27th Jan. 1771, and addressed to the Earl of Rochford, giving information of ships laden with beef and pork, cleared for Gibraltar and Mahon, but really destined for Ferrol for the Spanish fleet. The three ships named are the "Telemachus," Richard Strange, master; the "Charming Sally," Francis Power, master; and the "Friendship," Chas. McCarthy, master; and the shippers at Cork, Messrs. Clark and Hayes. 2½ *pp.*

28 Jan.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 16.

502. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Giving an account that H.M.'s sloop "Swallow," fitted out for the East Indies, is ready in all respects for sailing. 1 *p.*

28 Jan.

Ireland, v. 439, Nos. 15, 16.

503. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Two letters of this date:—

(1.) Relative to the command of the 9th Regiment of Dragoons. Before receiving his Excellency's recommendation for Lieut.-Genl. Sandford, had already received the King's orders to have a commission prepared for Major-Genl. James Johnston, at present Lieut.-Governor of Minorca.

(2.) The late adjustment of our dispute with the Court of Spain has made so great an alteration in the situation of affairs, that his Lordship must defer sending the instructions desired by his Excellency in his letter of the 9th inst., till the subject has undergone consideration. Encloses copies of the Spanish ambassador's declaration, and his acceptance of it.—St. James's. *Both drafts.* 2 *pp.*

29 Jan.

Circular Bk., 1761–86, p. 82.

504. CIRCULAR FROM THE EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Enclosing the *Gazette* of this day, containing translations of the declaration of the Spanish Ambassador, &c.; also notifying the appointment of Lord Grantham to be H.M.'s Ambassador to his Catholic Majesty. It was sent to:—

H. E. Mr. Murray, Lieut.-Genl. Cornwallis, Lieut.-Genl. Mostyn, Commodore Proby, Sir John Dick, and Consuls Hollford, Monro, and Hardy.

30 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III., pel. 84, No. 2.

505. SOLOMON SCHOMBERG, Notary, to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Asking him to interpose his influence and good offices Mr. Garnier, the French Ambassador's secretary, having refused to legalise one of his, Schomberg's, public acts, alleging that Count Guigne would not legalise any acts but those passed before Mr. Benjamin Bonnett and Mr. Abraham Ogier, public notaries.

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Encloses a letter he addressed formerly to Lord Shelburne upon this subject.
There is no enclosure. 2 *pp.*

30 Jan. Ireland, v. 439, No. 27.

506. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Same.

Asking that the exportation of fish from Ireland may be permitted, notwithstanding the embargo, there being at this time great quantities made up for exportation to Italy and other Popish countries, which must be sent in time to be sold before Lent, to prevent a very heavy if not total loss.—Dublin Castle.
"R. 6 Feb. at night, from Sir Robt. Wilmot." 1 *p.*

30 Jan. Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 84.

507. John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to Lord ———.

Acknowledging letter of the 22nd inst. Cannot help expressing his great satisfaction at finding that the differences with the Court of Spain are so happily terminated.—Isle Mann. 1 *p.*

31 Jan. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 28.

508. Commodore Proby to the Earl of Rochford.

In answer to his letter of the 14th current. Has directed Capt. Alms, of the "Montreal," to carry the despatches to Consul Fraser at Algiers, and Lieut.-General Mostyn at Minorca, &c.—"Winchelsea," in Gibraltar Bay. 1½ *pp.*

31 Jan. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 17 a, b, c.

509. Lords of the Admiralty to the Same.

Send copies of a letter from Capt. John Reynolds, of H.M.S. "Defence," dated in Cork harbour, the 19th of this month, and of its enclosure, viz., one he had received from Capt. Bentinck, of the "Centaur," giving an account of the arrival of the said ship at the entrance of Beer Haven.
The enclosures. 4 *pp.*

31 Jan. Ireland, v. 439, No. 17.

510. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

On the present prospect of the continuance of peace, it is thought unnecessary to raise the recruits in Ireland for the regiments on the British establishment. Any beating orders, therefore, issued for this purpose to be countermanded.—St. James's. *A draft.*

31 Jan. Ireland, v. 439, No. 18.

511. The Same to the Secretary-at-War.

Giving similar directions to those contained in the preceding letter.—St. James's. *A draft.*

31 Jan. Ireland, v. 439, No. 26.

512. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Three letters of this date :—
(1.) Since the departure of Mr. Lees, his private secretary, has received letter of the 22nd inst. as to the Spanish Ambassador's

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declaration. As the prospect of a war is now over, is of opinion that there will be no occasion to ask a vote of credit from this Parliament on their approaching meeting. Though the revenue for some time past has by various unavoidable accidents fallen short of what it was in the former year, yet he flatters himself he will be very well able to carry on H.M.'s Government without making any new demand for money before the usual time of meeting the Parliament in October next. Does not by any means, however, wish to postpone the meeting to that time. On the contrary, is strongly of opinion that at all events they should meet on the 26th of next month, not only because the notice is already publicly given, and particularly expressed for the dispatch of business, but because he hopes to be able to convince the public in Ireland that whatever opposition he may meet with arises solely from the vanity and ambition of a few individuals, and by no means from regard for the interests of the country. There has been since the declaration of the pacification a strong desire expressed by some of the King's servants in Ireland not to hold the Parliament till October next. To which his Excellency replied, that, ever desirous to avail himself of their information, and ready to communicate their lights to Government, he would transmit their opinion; but that he thought when the Crown called them together for the business of the country, and had nothing to ask, it could never try the strength of parties, or take the sense of the nation upon more favourable and honourable ground. Must own that this circumstance, as well as the general language of Opposition, agree in his sense to authenticate the strength of Government, and the narrow ground they will engage upon, if the Crown shall now bring them to a decision upon that point, *the rights of England*, which they do not wish to attempt again, and would willingly procrastinate, to insinuate an idea of the weakness and duplicity of English Government. Will add that he has a fair prospect of success, which, if obtained, will not only prepare the way for an easy session next winter, but will, he trusts, fix Government in this kingdom on an immovable basis for the future. If, however, it should nevertheless be found necessary to ask for a vote of credit now, has been advised that it will be the best way to mention it in his speech from the throne, as that method will be more confidential and respectful to Parliament than to have the measure come afterwards by message, as if the occasion was sudden, though, in fact, the requisition was foreseen and intended. For this reason hopes to have a latitude to vary the mode and expression as he shall see most advantageous.—Dublin Castle. "R. 6 Febry." $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 28. (2.) Acknowledging the receipt of the information of the signing of the declaration by Prince Masserano, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Spain. 1 *p.*

Ibid., No. 29. (3.) Acknowledging receipt of letter of 24th inst. relative to leave of absence to officers, &c. "R. 6 Feb., at night, from Sir R. Wilmot." 1 *p.*

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31 Jan.
Scotland, v. 47, No. 2.

513. Lord Justice Clerk (Miller) to Lord ———.

In reply to his letter of 22nd inst., announcing his appointment to the Northern Department in place of the Earl of Sandwich. In his department will cautiously avoid giving any unnecessary trouble. Hopes the temper and good sense of the people of Scotland will dispose them to consider the measures of the King's Government with that fairness and candour which is due to the uprightness of his intentions, &c.—Edinburgh. 1½ *pp.*

22 Jan. to Feb.
Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 6 a to d.

514. Papers relating to the Restitution of Port Egmont in the Falkland Islands, viz.:—

(*a.*) Copy of the declaration signed by Prince Masserano, the Spanish ambassador, disavowing, on behalf of the King of Spain, the expedition against Port Egmont, and promising restitution. —Dated 22 Jan.

(*b.*) Copy of the acceptance by His Majesty of the same as full satisfaction.—Dated 22 Jan.

(*c.*) "Copy of His Catholick Majesty's orders signified by the Balio Fray Dn. Julian de Arriaga to Dn. Philip Ruiz Puente, dated Pardo, 7 Feb. 1771," for the restoration of Port Egmont, &c. —[*Spanish.*]

(*d.*) Copy of the address presented to His Majesty by the House of Lords on the same.—[Feb. 1771.] 13 *pp. or parts of pp.*

2 Feb.
Admiralty, v. 163, No. 19.

515. Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Rochford.

Have received a letter from Capt. Knight, of H.M.S. "Ramilies," giving an account of his arrival at Cork on the 20th of last month, &c. 1 *p.*

2 Feb.
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 247.

516. William Fraser to Messrs. Amyand and Siebell.

Desiring them to accept the drafts of Sir John Goodricke, which have been presented to them, amounting to 1,490*l.* Lord Halifax is not yet exactly informed of the full extent of Sir John's credit, but is assured that it will greatly exceed this sum. Should they wish a letter to be written to the Treasury for their reimbursement, Lord Halifax will send one immediately.—Whitehall.

4 Feb.
Admiralty, v. 163, No. 18.

517. ——— to the Earl of Sandwich.

Having laid before the King the resolutions of the meeting of his confidential servants of the 30th past, and he having approved of the same, encloses a copy thereof for his Lordship's use.—St. James's. *A draft.* ½ *p.*

There is no enclosure.

4 Feb.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, pp. 7–9.

518. [Thos.] Hutchinson, Governor of [Massachusetts Bay], to J. P. [? John Pownall].

Relative to the repairs necessary at the Castle. The Assembly was so sensible of the want of them that if the exchange of the garrison had been delayed a month longer, what was called the

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Committee for the Castle would have contracted for all the materials. Thinks it is not possible the Castle should be put on the old footing. Nothing could have a greater tendency to hurt Government. The exclusion of the Governor from the direction of those repairs is derogatory in the eyes of the people, and, they say, does not consist with what he, the Governor, has endeavoured to persuade them to believe,—that he still retains the command over the Castle given to the Governor by charter and by his commission. If the Governor is to be excluded, knows of no person he should wish to have the sole direction rather than Genl. Gage, with whom he has always preserved a perfect harmony. Mentions these things in a private letter, because he would have nothing to appear which may have the least tendency to interrupt it. If the direction of the Castle is to continue in all respects as it is at present, is afraid it will occasion trouble, which, however, he will do all he can to prevent.—Boston. Private. "R. 30th March."

[*The entry is signed, by a patent mistake of the copyist,* "Hillsborough."]

4 Feb. Ireland, v. 439, No. 24.

519. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Letters of 26th and 27th past received. His Excellency's speech to Parliament has been approved with such alterations as naturally suggest themselves on the late change of circumstances. As to his proceedings in case of any intemperate motions being carried against the right of the Crown as it stands by Poyning's Law, or censure upon his Excellency's conduct on that occasion, as it is a subject of the highest importance, it is thought proper to give it once more the most serious consideration. Will take care, however, to send instructions in time. However, no violent measures with regard to pensions or other matters which do not call the right of the Crown in question are considered by His Majesty a sufficient reason to prorogue or dissolve the Parliament. The difficulty of recruiting the army on the Irish establishment, from the levy money for the British regiments being higher, is already taken away by the parties from England being countermanded. The idea of employing light infantry in the mountainous part of Ireland is highly approved. Will write fully on the subject when the manner of carrying the plan into execution has been determined upon.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2½ *pp.*

4 Feb. Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 85 a, b.

520. John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to Lord ———.

Transmitting a memorial lately presented to him by the Keys of the Island. To avoid a repetition of the particulars of his former representation on the subject to Lord Rochford, refers to his letters of 8 Feb. 1769 and 11 April 1770; in answer to which Lord Rochford, in his letter of 10 March 1769, signified His Majesty's good intentions towards the people of the Isle, with assurances that their request would receive proper consideration when it came before the Lords of the Treasury; and further, in his Lordship's letter on the same subject, of 30 June 1770, he mentions his having

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transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury an abstract of his, Mr. Wood's, letter, relative to the petitions of the inhabitants of the Isle with regard to their trade. Recommends the unhappy case of the people, whose situation is truly deplorable.—Isle Mann.

The memorial, which sets out "the great distresses of twenty-five thousand loyal Protestant subjects." It represents that the inhabitants, reduced to the utmost extremity of despair, were daily removing themselves and families, and going to foreign kingdoms to seek a livelihood, the houses and buildings in the towns uninhabited and going to decay, the infant manufactories declining for want of circulating cash, and everything in an apparent state of desolation. The distresses of the people were said to have been brought about by several Acts of Parliament, not only depriving them of all manner of commerce, but absolutely restraining their ships and vessels from taking the least article of stores and provisions in any one part of the Isle. An attempt was made to establish the business of the curing of herrings,—but ineffectually, owing to the laws of Britain; for while their fisheries were very uncertain, at best but of short duration, and many years failing altogether, the inhabitants, in addition, were prohibited by a late Act of Parliament from shipping even upon bond in their fishing vessels any the least quantity of salt to hurdle and cure their fish, either on the coast of the Isle or in the neighbouring kingdoms; nor were they allowed to export their salt fish or provisions when cured into any part of Great Britain or any of H.M.'s Plantations abroad. The Keys further represent that they had been at great expense for five years in sending Commissioners to London to solicit the affairs of the Isle, and to obtain relief from the Penal Statutes, but to no effect; and that their funds being now exhausted, they, without a representative or friend in the Great Council of the nation, had no other resource than to lay some of their grievances before the Governor, and implore him to represent their situation before the Throne. They ask to be put on the same footing as the islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

Received 18th. 4½ *pp.*

5 Feb. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 20 a, b.

521. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Send a copy of a letter from Capt. Knight, dated at Cork, the 25th of last month, giving an account of the arrival of the "Centaur" at that place, &c.

The enclosure. 1½ *pp.*

5 Feb. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 287.

522. "List of papers laid before the House of Commons on the 5th of Feb. 1771. From Lord Rochford's Office." They consist of letters from and to Mr. Harris, in Spain.

5 Feb. Ireland, v. 439, No. 25.

523. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

His Excellency will have perceived an inaccuracy in his letter of yesterday with regard to the difficulty of recruiting for the Irish

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establishment being removed by the countermanding the recruiting parties from England, owing to his not recollecting that the recruiting for the Irish establishment was in England only. Hopes soon to convey His Majesty's pleasure on that subject.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

5 Feb. Ireland, v. 439, Nos. 36, 38, 39.

524. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Three letters of this date, all acknowledging receipt of letters of 31st and 28th past.—Dublin Castle.

All endorsed, "R. 18th, frm. Sir Robt. Wilmot." 3 *pp.*

[About 6 Feb. 1771.] Ireland, v. 439, No. 31.

525. The Same to "My dear Lord."

"You ask me whether I would wish you to treat confidentially "with Mr. Allan. He is a very intelligent man, and, I believe, "very faithfull. I hope your Lord^p will.

"I hear, my Lord, of great (*sic*) as to numbers flung out against "us here, of their numbers, their measures, &c. My Lord, if "there be faith in ye declarations of men, we have a very fair "and sufficient majority.

"The powers given me have confirmed our friends, and we "have still wherewithal to procure, I hope, more.

"In ye year 53—the D. Dorset's struggle—which ought to "be an eternal lesson to England, the No. were 117 to 113. "The lowest calculations for us are 126; theirs not above 112. "I think we are much stronger.

"Those who have called for ye meeting of Parl^t now dread "it, for it must be upon them to defeat and disappoint ye country, "—ground they would willingly put us upon; thereby to gain "a fresh prorogation, and thereby make England declare that "dispatch of business meant *only* that of ye Crown. I can have "little doubt, my Lord, but that if we meet this Parlt. we shall "get ye great point over well, and His Majesty may, ye next "Sessions, carry easily every wholesome measure which the "Crown can propose, and which its establishments want here."

[P.S.]—"I hope ye orders are sent us before now for taking "off ye embargo's on beef—all provisions." *A holograph. Marked* "Private." *Received* "13th Feby., at night." 3 *pp.*

6 Feb. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 21. Entered also in Adm. Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 77.

526. Earl of Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Enclosing a copy of a complaint received from the French Ambassador, of a subject of France being pressed. Directs them to discharge the said person, and likewise to reprimand the officer, if it shall appear that he was acquainted with the passport of the French Ambassador, and acted in defiance of it.—St. James's. 1 *p.*

The enclosure is not forthcoming.

6 Feb. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 35.

527. The Same to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In answer to letter of the 21st past, enclosing the memorial of Lieut.-Col. Eyre Massey. His Majesty has taken the memorial

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into his hands, but as yet has given no command thereupon.—St. James's.

7 Feb. **528.** Sir Robert Rich to the Earl of Rochford.

War Office, pcl. 25, No. 5.

Expressing his desire to resign his post as Major-General on the Irish establishment, "from a constitution shattered in the "service, and quite broke down by a series of ill health." Bears the marks of essential good service about him. On his resignation will be the only general officer so slenderly provided for. Flatters himself therefore he may hope for some mark of royal favour in future by a preferment on the English establishment. Also as to the demand on his late father's executors for deficiencies of military appointments to the 4th Regiment of Dragoons, which, if not brought to some speedy conclusion, may involve the family in difficulties hereafter.—Grosvenor Square. 3 *pp.*

8 Feb. **529.** Lords of the Admiralty to the Same.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 22.

Represent the unfitness of H.M.S. "Emerald" to remain in the Mediterranean. 1 *p.*

8 Feb. **530.** Mr. Stephens to Mr. Porten.

Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 7.

Returns the two packets relative to Falkland Islands, which he borrowed. In addition sends an attested copy of a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Weymouth, with duplicates of the enclosures; as also an extract of a letter from Capt. Farmer to Mr. Stephens, not of sufficient consequence to have been sent to Lord Weymouth at the time it was received, but which is now added, as it has been presented to Parliament.

[The papers referred to in this letter are in *Admiralty*, pcl. 150, No. 15, and have been described under date 5 Nov. 1770. See No. 303.]

8 Feb. **531.** Earl of Rochford to Sir Robt. Rich, Bart.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 279. Ireland Mil. Entry Bk., 1768–84, p. 18.

His resignation permitted. [See No. 528.] The King also expressed his concern on the bad state of health which obliges him to make that request, &c. The memorial presented by Lord Orwell is at present under His Majesty's consideration.—St. James's.

8 Feb. **532.** The Same to the Lord President.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 280.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the subject of the late embargo in that kingdom.—St. James's.

9 Feb. **533.** The Same to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Three despatches of this date:—

Ireland, v. 439, No. 32.

(1.) On reconsidering his Excellency's letter of the 26th past, it was the unanimous opinion of H.M.'s confidential servants, since approved by His Majesty, that the right of the Crown of

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Great Britain, as it stands by Poyning's Law, is upon no account to be given up; but that as that right is thought to be sufficiently asserted by his Excellency's protest, and as the prorogations which have followed it will have shown His Majesty's just displeasure at the proceedings of the House of Commons, it is not thought necessary to bring on the question on the part of Government by a motion for rescinding the resolution of that House. In order to prevent, if possible, any intemperate motion from the Opposition, his Excellency is to hold a language in general that may show the King's moderation, and express His Majesty's gracious inclinations to concur with this Parliament in making such provisions for the general good, &c. as they themselves shall wish,—which has been the inducement to call them now together. His Excellency is also to take pains to inculcate that it will be owing solely to the rashness and folly of the opponents of Government if they and their fellow-subjects (to whom they will be accountable for their conduct) are deprived of those advantages;—thus making use of the fear of a dissolution as a check to violent measures. In case they should in effect come to such extremities, and he should see a probability of their carrying a question against English Government on this most important point, he is to dissolve or prorogue, as he shall think most advisable. *A draft. Marked* "Secret." $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 33. (2.) In answer to his letter of the 31st past. His Excellency's opinion about the meeting of Parliament approved. The vote of credit, if necessary, and the mention of it in the speech, also approved. The King considers the permitting the Parliament to meet without having anything to ask of them on his own part, as the clearest indication of his paternal care for the good of Ireland, and of his moderation in so far forgetting the late violent proceedings of the House of Commons as to allow them to go upon the business of the country, provided no fresh attack is made on the rights of the Crown, and at the same time as the most favourable and honourable ground to try the strength of parties and take the sense of the nation upon, in case his Excellency should have such an opinion of the numbers of the friends of Government and true friends of their country as to induce him to make the trial. The latitude desired for varying mode and expression of the speech is allowed. *A draft. Marked* "Secret and confidential." $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 34 a, b. (3.) Enclosing a copy of a letter received from the Secretary-at-War. It is His Majesty's intention that this regulation should be strictly observed for the future in Ireland.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

The original, a copy of which was enclosed in the preceding. It relates to seconded officers on the regiments succeeding of course to commissions as they become vacant. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

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9 Feb. **534.** The SAME to the SECRETARY-AT-WAR.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 35. Mil. Entry Bk., v. 28, p. 255.

Informing him of the despatch of the above letter to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

12 Feb. **535.** The SAME to COMMODORE PROBY.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 26.

H.M.S. "Emerald" being improper to remain in the Mediterranean, not being sheathed, it is His Majesty's pleasure that Capt. Moutray should return forthwith to Spithead. *A draft.* "No. 2." 1 *p.*

12 Feb. **536.** COMMODORE PROBY to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 29 a to d.

Encloses all the intelligence he has received since the last he transmitted to his Lordship's office.—"Pembroke," in Gibraltar Bay.

The enclosures, being extracts from letters respectively from James Duff, Esq., dated Cadiz the 15th; and Mr. Davison, H.M.'s Consul at Nice, dated Nice the 19th Jan.; and a copy of Capt. Goodall's account of the Spanish ships in Cadiz Bay, as they appeared from the "Winchelsea" on the 6th and 7th of Feb., when within two miles of the land.

The extracts give accounts of the force of ships at Cadiz and Toulon, preparations making for fitting them out, &c. 7 *pp. or parts of pp.*

12 Feb. **537.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Adm. Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 78.

In answer to letter of 8th inst., relative to H.M.S. "Emerald." Has the King's commands to order Capt. Moutray to return forthwith to Spithead.

12 Feb. **538.** JOHN ROBINSON to EDWARD SEDGWICK, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 3.

Relative to the representation of the Earls of Rochford, Sandwich, and Hillsborough, H.M.'s Secretaries of State, upon the subject of the memorial of Dr. Marriott, the Advocate General, praying an extra payment besides the usual fees for the several reports and other services performed by him. H.M.'s Advocates General have in no case hitherto received a larger fee than three guineas for a report, no distinction being ever made respecting the length or nature of such report; and this is the established fee given for all reports to H.M.'s Attorney and Solicitor General. But the Lords of the Treasury, understanding that the Advocate General's bill contains articles of business which must have required much application and study, and are many of them of the most delicate nature and consequence, they will be ready to recommend him in this instance for some proper gratuity, as soon as they have the opinion of the Secretary of State, who can best judge of the said services, what he may deserve for the same.—Treasury Chambers. 1½ *pp.*

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12 Feb. **539.** ANTHY. TODD to STANIER PORTEN, Esq.

Post Office, pcl. 6, 1762–81, No. 8.

Relative to the conveyance of Mr. Allan and the gentleman going over to Ireland with him in one of the packet-boats from Holyhead. They had objected to going in the "Sandwich."—General Post Office. 2 *pp.*

13 Feb. **540.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 41 a, b.

Enclosing a letter, dated this day, from the Deputy Adjutant General, giving an account that the 56th and 58th Regiments embarked at Cork on the 9th inst., and sailed for Gibraltar the next morning.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. "R. 19th from Sr. Robt. Wilmot." 2 *pp.*

15 Feb. **541.** CIRCULAR from STANIER PORTEN to H. E. EARL HARCOURT, MR. LYNCH, and MR. MUNRO.

Circular Bk., 1761–86, p. 83.

Enclosing (the Earl of Rochford being engaged in business) the minutes of the Lords and Commons, containing the heads of their addresses to His Majesty on the subject of the late declaration of the Spanish Ambassador.—St. James's.

16 Feb. **542.** ——— to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 4.

Enclosing copies of the Lord Lieutenant's message to the House of Commons of Ireland, of the resolutions of the Committee of Supply of 27 Nov. 1769, and of the plan and estimate laid before them for the late augmentation of the army there, as also copy of a plan for an alteration which it is thought will be much for the good of H.M.'s service to be adopted both in Great Britain and Ireland, and directing them to report whether this alteration, making 189 men less on the Irish establishment of 15,235 men, may be considered as contrary to the message and resolutions, and a misapplication of the money granted by Parliament. Before the late augmentation, the King's army in Ireland was provided for by vote of the Committee of Supply, without any vote relating to the numbers to be kept up; and any alteration in that establishment was made by King's letter, without any plan laid before the Committee, or vote for that purpose.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

16 Feb. **543.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 281.

Enclosing a copy of a letter of 28 Jan. from General Mostyn, Governor of Minorca. Will not fail to communicate Lieut.-Governor Johnstone's scheme for the establishment of the packets on that station as soon as it is received.—St. James's.

18 Feb. **544.** The SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 40 a, b.

Encloses a plan, approved by His Majesty, for adding a tenth company to the establishments of the regiments in Ireland and England, which will, when carried into execution, answer the

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desire of having a corps of light infantry for the purpose he recommends, and at the same time make no difficulty in the rotation. The increase of expense on each battalion on the British establishment will amount only to 167*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, and on the Irish will be still less; and by taking the officers from the half-pay (to be invariably done) it may perhaps be reduced below that of the present establishment,—a circumstance which ought to make the measure agreeable to Ireland, at the same time that the diminution in the numbers kept up is so small as to give no cause of alarm or suspicion to them. Informs him in the utmost confidence that this is thought a very desirable opportunity of recovering the exercise of H.M.'s prerogative in fixing the establishment, as was the constant practice before the late augmentation, by King's letter, without an estimate laid before the House of Commons, and a vote on the particular numbers to be kept up, [and] on the manner of raising or forming the corps; but as this step might perhaps be liable to be taken up in Parliament as contrary to his Excellency's message, and the resolutions at the time of the augmentation, it is left to his discretion (His Majesty wishing to give him every means of carrying through this short Session quietly) to judge whether to undertake it at present, or to defer it till the next Sessions of Parliament, when the establishment may be appointed by King's letter to take place from 31st Dec. next, and the necessary supply of the army be voted in the old way. As it will remain entirely consistent with the King's promise of keeping up not less than 12,000 men in Ireland, it is hoped the measure cannot meet with opposition, though the importance of the object is such that His Majesty thinks it proper to be attempted at least at that time, unless things should be in such a situation as to make his Excellency despair of success. In case he should think the execution of this plan not to be attempted at present, it is worthy his consideration whether he may not in this Session, if he shall find in Parliament the temper and disposition that is to be wished, throw out what are His Majesty's intentions on the expiration of the time for which the present establishment is voted, and set the advantage of the plan in such a light as to procure some Parliamentary approbation by an address or any other way that may be thought best. Details measures proposed for retaining the supernumerary serjeants by seconding them on their respective companies, &c.—St. James's. *A draft.*

The plan enclosed, with an "Estimate of the numbers and pay " of a battalion on the British Establishment according to the fore-" going plan." 10 *pp.*

19 Feb. **545.** Circular from the Earl of Rochford.

Circular Bk., 1761–86, p. 83.

To Mr. Hamilton, Sir Horace Mann, Commodore Proby, Lieut.-Gen. Cornwallis, Lieut.-Gen. Mostyn, and Mr. Hardy.

Enclosing the minutes of the Lords and Commons, containing the heads of their addresses to His Majesty on the subject of the late declaration of the Spanish Ambassador.

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20 Feb. **546.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Two letters of this date :—

Ireland, v. 439, No. 42. (1.) Conveying the request of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robt. Rich that on account of ill-health he may be permitted to resign the staff as Major-Gen. on the Irish establishment.

Ibid., No. 43. (2.) Asking a second time for a signification of H.M.'s commands relative to the applications for the discharge of apprentices enlisted in England for service in Ireland.—Dublin Castle.

Both "R. 26th from Sir Robt. Wilmot." 2½ *pp.*

22 Feb. **547.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 80. Directing them to give orders for fitting out one of H.M.'s frigates, together with a sloop-of-war and a store-ship, for the purpose of receiving the restitution of Port Egmont and its dependencies, and remaining in possession of the same, and of bringing to England immediate advice of the restitution having been effected.

22 Feb. **548.** The SAME to the SECRETARY-AT-WAR.

Mil. Entry Bk., v. 28, p. 256. The late difference with the Court of Spain being happily accommodated, signifies His Majesty's pleasure for the land forces, both infantry and cavalry, to be immediately reduced to the peace establishment.—St. James's.

23 Feb. . LORD BARRINGTON to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

War Office, pcl. 25, No. 6. Relative to the providing of transports for the relief for Minorca, &c.—War Office. 1 *p.*

24 Feb. **550.** COMMODORE PROBY to the SAME.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 34. Acknowledging the receipt of the circular letter of the 22nd of last month by the "Emerald," giving an account of the declaration, signed by Prince Masserano, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Spain, relative to the expedition against Port Egmont.—"Pembroke" in Gibraltar Bay. 1½ *pp.*

25 Feb. **551.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to LIEUT.-COL. BENTINCK.

Channel Islands Entry Book, 1761–98, p. 31. To know whether the further stay of the five companies of Royals at present quartered in Jersey is necessary to preserve tranquillity and submission to Government in that Island.

25 Feb. **552.** EARL OF HALIFAX to the EARL OF HOLDERNESSE, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, pp. 251–258. Transmitting a copy of a paper delivered by Count Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the States General, containing the translation of the depositions of the master and mate of a Dutch ship stranded near the Castle of Deal, which, by

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the neglect of the magistrates at Deal, was plundered, the people carrying the stolen property to Deal on horses and in waggons, notwithstanding the efforts of the complainants to prevent them. As this appears to be a case of great cruelty and injustice, and very disgraceful to the nation, signifies His Majesty's pleasure that an enquiry be made, and that copies of the examinations taken from time to time be transmitted for His Majesty's information.—Whitehall.

A copy of the translation of the depositions.

26 Feb. **553.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Two letters of this date :—

Ireland, v. 439, No. 46 a, b, c. (1.) Enclosing the returns of the 56th and 58th Regiments embarked at Cork the 9th inst.—Dublin Castle.

The returns enclosed. 1 *p. and* 2 *large sheets.*

Ibid., No. 47. (2.) Conveying the request of the Provost and Senior Fellows of the University of Dublin for H.M.'s permission to elect H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester Chancellor of the University, the tender years of the Prince of Wales preventing them laying that office at his feet.—Dublin Castle.

"R. 6 Mar. from Sir R. Wilmot." 1 *p.*

27 Feb. **554.** The Same to the Same.

Two despatches of this date :—

Ireland, v. 439, No. 44 a, b. (1.) Enclosing a copy of his speech to both Houses of Parliament, which met yesterday. The Houses have resolved upon addresses to the King.

The enclosure. 1 *p. and* 4 *pp. of print.*

Ibid., No. 45 a, b. (2.) *Marked* "Private." As soon as his speech was read in the House of Commons, Mr. Ponsonby, son to the Speaker, moved an address to the King, in which the usual compliment of thanking His Majesty for the continuance of the Lord Lieutenant was purposely omitted. Whereupon Mr. Hellen, a gentleman at the bar, who is one of Lord Loftus's friends, moved the resolution, which will be found in the enclosed copy of the minutes; and after a long debate, which lasted till 12 at night, the numbers on the division were, for the resolution 132, against it 107. Congratulates his Lordship upon the happy opening of the Session, and has no doubt that a proper exertion of those powers with which His Majesty has entrusted him will give a dignity and strength to H.M.'s Government which so much pains have been taken to destroy. In the House of Lords, Lord Loftus moved the address to the King, with great zeal, ability and spirit, and was seconded by the Earl of Tyrone. Lord Lanesborough moved that the usual compliment to the Lord Lieutenant might be expunged; but upon a division his motion was rejected by 30 to 16.—Dublin Castle.

The copy of the minutes of the House of Commons for 26 Feb. 1771.

Received 6th March. 5 *pp*

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28 Feb. **555.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 78.

Encloses a copy of a note from the French Ambassador as to two subjects of France being pressed. Directs them to give orders for their discharge.

28 Feb. **556.** The SAME to the LORD PRESIDENT.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 284.

Enclosing a copy of a note from Count de Guines, the French Ambassador, asking for a reduction of quarantine, which prevents the repair of a French ship from Malaga, now in a distressed condition at Mountsbay.—St. James's.

28 Feb. **557.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Three despatches of this date :—

Ireland, v. 439, No. 50 a, b, c.

(1.) Yesterday, some short time before the Houses met, a great multitude of people from the liberty assembled in College Green, and beset the avenues to both Houses of Parliament, insulting and assaulting several of the members, and compelling them to take oaths to be true to the interests of the country; and one of the sheriffs of the City, who was ordered by the House of Lords to disperse them, having been very roughly handled, the Lord Mayor and the two sheriffs applied in person to his Excellency for the aid of the army; which requisition he immediately complied with. Upon the appearance of the army the mob instantly separated, and soon after went to their homes. This proceeding on his Excelleney's part was made a foundation for some of the patriot members in the House of Commons to interrupt all other business, and to complain of their being surrounded by an armed force; and thereupon a most violent and disorderly debate ensued, which lasted till one o'clock this morning, when the whole ended in a manner which his Excelleney flatters himself was highly honorable to him, and demonstrative of the present strength of Government,—the Opposition having been beat, on every division, by a great majority. Encloses a copy of the minutes, showing the different motions that were made, and the numbers upon each division; also a copy of their address of thanks to him, and of his answer.

P.S.—The Lord Mayor and sheriffs were examined at the bar of the House of Commons touching the occasion of the gathering of the multitude, and separately declared that the cry amongst the mob was that the Lord Lieutenant had got a great majority, and was going to carry away their Parliament.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. 6 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 51.

(2.) *Marked* "Secret and confidential." Acknowledging receipt of his secret and secret and confidential letters of 9th inst., and explaining his delay in so doing, &c. His Majesty's goodness in permitting Parliament to meet, and his moderation in forgetting the violent proceedings of the House of Commons last Session, have been acknowledged by considerable majorities in both Houses with the warmest expressions of gratitude; and as no attention shall be wanting on his part to keep up the numbers for Govern-

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ment, is in hopes he will have no occasion to make use of the powers allowed him in case of extremities. Will from time to time inform his Lordship of everything material that passes. Acknowledges also the receipt of the secret and confidential letter of the 18th inst., enclosing the plan for adding a tenth company to each regiment, upon which he hopes soon to transmit his sentiments. It is a measure which, in his opinion, may be carried into execution by H.M.'s letter, without any communication to Parliament, and will not therefore suffer by a little delay.—Dublin Castle. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 52. (3.) *A holograph. Marked* "Private." Has just a moment's time to acquaint his Lordship, in addition, that, after all the mobbing and violence in consequence of the success of H.M.'s Government on the 26th, things this day have passed well, and that the mobbing and violence have ceased, except an attack on Lord Loftus, when the persons were seized and imprisoned. In the House of Peers Lord Bellamont "exhibited" in a long, tedious, and fantastic speech, seconded by Lord Lanesborough; to which no one replied. In the Commons, Mr. Flood, now the mouthpiece of Opposition, opened his grand question upon Poyning's law, and the right of the Commons in granting of money; to which the Attorney General proposed an amendment to try the strength of Government on this important point, which was carried, 23 majority, 128 to 105. It is now thought that the grand operations of Mr. Ponsonby, Lord Shannon, and the Duke of Leinster are over. His Lordship will see, by what passed yesterday, the inefficacy within doors, and the usual violence of an Irish mob without; and indeed many of the county gentlemen left them, and the rest now talk of retirement. Being persuaded that it would be the most agreeable news to His Majesty that this great point, on which the existence of this Parliament depends, [is gained], is happy in sending this hasty account brought from the House at the instant. His Majesty will judge of the views and temper of the Opposition from their proceedings when they shall be more circumstantially laid before him.—Dublin Castle, "$\frac{1}{2}$ past twelve at night." 4 *pp.*

All endorsed, "R. 9 March, at night, by Slaughter."

1 March. **558.** LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Admiralty, v. 163, Nos. 24 and 25 a, b, c. Two letters of this date:—

(1.) Relative to the two subjects of France impressed. Their Lordships have given orders for their immediate discharge. 1 *p.*

(2.) Conclude, after the orders for the restitution of Port Egmont, that it will be unnecessary to continue in sea pay for the remainder of the year the number of H.M.'s ships now in commission. The number of men annually voted by Parliament for the sea service, upon the plan of a peace establishment, since 1763, is not sufficient to man such a number of ships as they think ought to be employed upon distant services, leaving at the same time such a number of men in the guard-ships at home as will enable them to proceed to sea with the required expedition. Have prepared, therefore, and

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herewith transmit, an abstract of H.M.'s ships at this time in commission, and an abstract or plan showing their opinion what number of ships should be established in time of peace, with their disposition. Ask for His Majesty's pleasure thereupon. This plan is formed only for time of perfect peace, upon a supposition that 25,000 men shall be voted by Parliament for sea service. Have not made any reserve therein for marines to guard the dockyards, which may be as effectually secured by watchmen and warders chosen from the workmen of the yards, as hath till within the last few years been the practice. Nor have they included any cutters in this plan, it being found that the Revenue hath not received any advantage by employing them, proportionable to the expense of maintaining them. Propose, therefore, to pay off the greater part, if not all, of them.

The abstract of ships in commission and plan enclosed. They are wrongly endorsed as "In the Lords of the Admiralty, 6 Mch. 1771." $10\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

1 March. Channel Islands Entry Bk., 1761–98, p. 33.

559. Earl of Rochford to Col. Bentinck.

As to the enclosed petition of Nicholas Fiott. His Majesty has expressed his inclination, as far as regards his Royal person, to extend his clemency to the petitioner. Asks him, however, to lay the petition before the Royal Court of Jersey for their opinion.

1 March. Dom. Entry Bk., vol. 24, p. 258.

560. Edward Sedgwick to Mr. Adam Wiggan and Co., Carron Wharf, near St. Paul's Wharf.

Enclosing an extract of a letter from H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Denmark, stating that great part of the cannon which that Government had purchased from the Carron Company had burst on trial at the first firing.—Whitehall.

1 March. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 38.

561. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Relative to the resignation by Sir Robt. Rich, Bart., of the staff as Major-General on the establishment of Ireland.—St. James's.

1 March. Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 86.

562. ——— to Governor Wood.

In answer to his letter of the 4th past, with the memorial of the Keys of Man, states that he has sent copies to the Lords of the Treasury, with copies of former letters and papers on the same subject. Will not fail to give the earliest information of any resolution that may be formed upon them.—Whitehall. *A draft,* $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

18 Jan. to 2 March. Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 8 a to f.

563. Copies and extracts of letters from Messrs. Clark and Hayes, at Cork, to Marquis D'Yranda, at Madrid, (one to Mr. L. Teissier,) relative to beef and pork shipped from Cork for Spain. They are probably copies of letters intercepted at the Post Office. *See* Mr. Anth. Todd's letter to Mr. Porten, of 15 Jan. 1771 (No. 478.) —*French and English,* 13 *pp. or parts of pp.*

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2 March.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 53 a, b.

564. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to "MY DEAR LORD."

The House of Commons being this moment up, and as reports from Dublin, if they precede the accounts of Government, may for a time have the same influence on the English side which those of London have here to the detriment of H.M.'s Government, encloses the proceedings of the Commons this day until he can send a more circumstantial detail. The riots, which he looks upon as the expiring efforts of a party, are subsided; and the tedious delays and chicanery which have hitherto prevented their going upon the business of the country seem to have tired even the Opposition, so that he hopes they will soon proceed to business. Hears that the address to His Majesty would have [been carried] *nem. con.* but for the absurdity of one of the D. Leinster's friends; and Mr. Ponsonby seems at last to be sinking into his chair, after having sacrificed his friends, who have depended so much upon his boast of his numbers and the lenity of H.M.'s Government, when they have found so long a time to consider the situation.—Dublin Castle. *A holograph. Marked* "Private." *Endorsed* "R. 12th."

The proceedings of the House of Commons on 2 March enclosed, containing an account of the amendments to the address, and the numbers on the divisions. 3½ *pp.*

3 March.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 2.

Entered in Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 9.

565. AFFAIRS OF MR. GILL.

Arth. Holdsworth to Governor Byron.

"When I had the honour of seeing you in December last at the "Admiralty with Lord Howe, you seemed to express a desire "of befriending Mr. Gill and his son, of St. John's. I have there- "fore obtained a petition from the merchts. of Dartmo. and "Teignmo. in Mr. Gill's behalf, addressed to you, Sir, which, I "flatter myself, will meet a favourable reception from you, and "that your endeavours in his favour will be crowned with success. "I have requested Lord Howe to afford the poor man his assist- "ance, which I doubt not of his Lordship cheerfully granting if "you shall think it necessary to ask the favour of his Lordship." —Dartmouth, 3 March. 2 *pp.*

Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 3.

Entered in Dom. Geo. III. v. 11, p. 11.

A letter from Governor Byron to "My Lord," dated in Welbeck Street, May 14th, 1771, and endorsed "Private," apparently written in consequence of the preceding letter. Michael Gill, a man between seventy and fourscore, yet enjoying the use of his faculties to admiration, had resided at St. John's [in America] between 30 and 40 years,—some part of the time as Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, which he held by patent, most of it as a Justice of the Peace, and the whole as a Judge in the Commission of Oyer and Terminer. He was, in short, the Chief Justice and Chief Magistrate in the Island, and was indefatigable in the discharge of his offices. Mr. Byron had found him to be a man of abilities and integrity. He had a large family; but no salary nor allowance, from Government or otherwise. The intention of Mr. Byron's letter was to entreat his Lordship to use his influence to get some annual allowance or stipend settled on Mr. Gill. 2 *large pp.*

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Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 4.

Following this letter is a memorial from the merchants and adventurers in the Newfoundland fishery, in behalf of Mr. Gill and his son, addressed to "The Honble. John Byron, Esq., Governor "and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfound-"land, &c." They ask his Excellency to confer on Mr. Gill's son the post of naval officer. The memorial has numerous signatures. 1 *large p.*

Ibid., No. 5.

There is also a memorial from Mr. Gill to Mr. Byron, dated at St. John's, Newfoundland, 19 Nov. 1770, setting forth his services, and praying an allowance, or the post of naval officer for his son. 1 *p.*

4 March.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 54 a, b, c.

566. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Transmits the humble address of the House of Lords to the King, which they attended his Excellency with this day; also a copy of their Lordships' address to himself, and of his answer.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures.

Received 15th, "by Mr. Lee, at midnight." 1 *p. and* 4 *larger pp.*

4 March.

Letter Bk. (Secretary's), 1771–75, p. 3.

567. A. Todd to J. P.

A packet-boat is in readiness at Falmouth to sail from hence on the 6th inst., and it is hoped she will be suffered to depart, as there is another boat in harbour for the next month's mail, &c. Is sorry to say there is no boat on this side, either for Carolina or the West Indies.—General Post Office.

5 March.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 26 a, b.

568. Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Rochford.

Send a copy of a letter from the Commanding Officer of the "Tweed," in reply to the order from Rear Admiral Buckle, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships at Portsmouth, for the discharge of Le Beau, one of the French subjects mentioned in his (Lord Rochford's) letter of the 28th past, stating that the man is under confinement for having dangerously wounded one of the boatswain's mates as he lay asleep in his hammock, and that the order has not been complied with until it is seen whether the wounded man dies or not.

The enclosure. 2½ *pp.*

5 March.

Ordn. Entry Bk., 1761–75, p. 225.

569. Earl of Rochford to the Board of Ordnance.

Directing them to report on the enclosed extract from the Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar, proposing the purchasing and demolishing certain houses built on the line wall, for completing the fortifications of that place, and likewise the building a general hospital for the use of the garrison.—St. James's.

6 March.

Admiralty, v. 163. No 27 a to e.

570. Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Rochford.

Send a copy of a letter from Capt. Proby, Commander of H.M.'s ships in the Mediterranean, and of its enclosures; viz., a letter from Mr. Consul Fraser at Algier, relative to certain gratuities

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usually paid to the Turks by the captains of H.M.'s ships who come to take in provisions at that port, and which had been refused by Capt. Braithwaite, of the "Liverpoole," whereby great discontents had arisen, and been carried so high as to occasion complaints to the Government; and Capt. Proby's answer thereto; as also some intelligence he had received from Cadiz. As it hath not been usual for captains of H.M.'s ships to pay expenses of this kind, their Lordships suggest that the Consuls at the several ports of Barbary should defray them.

The enclosures.—The intelligence from Cadiz relates to the naval force in the port, &c. 10 *pp. or parts of pp.*

6 March. **571.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Two despatches of this date, with enclosures.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 55 a to d.

(1.) *Marked* "Secret and confidential":—

Mr. Lees, his private secretary, will deliver this letter; and as he has been present at the debates in the House of Commons every day since the Session began, and has been employed in his Excellency's confidential transactions, his Lordship is referred to him for a more minute account of particulars. He, the Lord Lieutenant, used the utmost care and attention that there might not be one single word in his speech which could show that His Majesty bore any resentment to the House of Commons on account of the vote of the last Session, or which could have the smallest tendency to revive the subject of originating money bills, or in the least be construed to find fault with their conduct, or to call on them to justify themselves. This he did that Parliament might see His Majesty's moderation and goodness, and his earnest desire to meet them upon the footing of concord and friendship. And the language which his Excellency held to every individual was, that all resolutions proposed and all attempts made to disturb the quiet of the Session by reviving the old subject, should be opposed with all the strength of Government, as he apprehended that if the House of Commons should enter into a justification of themselves, His Majesty might think himself under necessity of justifying himself also, which would introduce an altercation that could be productive of no real advantage to the kingdom, and might end very disagreeably. Upon this excellent ground Government fought, and succeeded on every division. The addresses to the King and to his Excellency were, undoubtedly, combated in certain respects, and by that means Opposition has delayed them beyond the usual time. It was impossible to prevent troublesome motions from being made under the name and colour of privilege; but they were prevented from taking effect by great majorities, so that there was the best prospect of bringing everything to the wished-for conclusion. In this situation, on Saturday last, Mr. Pery proposed an amendment to the address to the King, which H.M.'s servants in the House of Commons immediately agreed to without any opposition. The enclosed copy of the minutes of that day will show in what the amendment (marked with his pen) consists, from which

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his Lordship will judge whether it be not an artful justification of what the House voted last Session, and a fresh, though indirect, assertion of their right to originate money bills; and whether it be not a precedent, to be quoted in any new Parliament hereafter, to show that the House of Commons never meant to give up that right. The servants of the Crown, who permitted it to pass so quietly, contend that it is a submission on the part of the House of Commons, and an acknowledgment of their having committed an error, or at least that it may fairly be construed as an apology. He (the Lord Lieutenant), however, cannot but wish it had been kept out of the address. His Majesty must, as usual, return an answer. If no notice should be taken therein of their tenaciousness, may it not be inferred that he has given up the point? Submits, therefore, whether it will not be advisable for His Majesty to treat it as an apology in his answer. The enclosed draft will show what his Excellency means. The Lord Chancellor, to whom alone he has communicated it, concurs with him in opinion that he ought to mention it for consideration whether it may not be proper for His Majesty, in order to prevent any conclusion or inference to the prejudice of the rights of the Crown from the wording of this amendment, in case a general answer only is given, to give some answer showing how he construes or understands it, but so framed as to avoid, if possible, altercation. The servants of the Crown, who suffered this amendment to pass without opposition, are unanimous in calling it an apology and submission, and wonder that he should hesitate a moment in thinking as they do. Perhaps, after all, this is the most advisable way of getting rid of it; and the gentlemen before mentioned must support their own ideas if His Majesty shall take the affair in the same light that they do. Finds from their discourse that they wish His Majesty to return a general answer, without taking any notice of the amendment. It is to be considered that H.M.'s answer, whatever it may be, will, according to the usual forms, be followed by an address of thanks, which leaves the last word with them. Will be so cautious not to commit himself upon the subject, that though, when an address to His Majesty has been presented to the Lord Lieutenant in order to be transmitted to England, it has always been usual for the Lord Lieutenant, upon receiving it, to say that he will forthwith transmit this *dutiful and loyal* address, he will only say that he will take the first opportunity *that this address shall be transmitted* to be laid before the King, without giving it the usual appellations. Whether this amendment has merit or demerit, neither belongs to him. It was not communicated to him; he knew nothing of it till he was informed it had passed. Hears it was scarcely the business of a minute; but must own that, considering the majority Government was possessed of, and how much he had laboured to prevent the most distant revival of the affair, it astonished him to find it met with no opposition. Yesterday, the day for the Speaker and the House to attend his Excellency in the usual form with their addresses to His Majesty and himself, was

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informed, about an hour before the meeting of the House, that the Speaker had determined to resign the chair, because, as he considered any address to his Excellency, after what had passed, as a giving up of the privileges of that House, he did not think he could, consistently with his character, attend his Excellency with it. The enclosed copy of the minutes of yesterday will show that the information was true. The parting blow to his Excellency in the Speaker's letter does not give him a moment's concern. His reason for resigning is too shallow and flimsy to make any impression, even on the minds of his own following or of the public; but perhaps he thought it less disgraceful to allege anything rather than the truth, which is, that Government had fairly driven him out of the field, and that he anticipated by a voluntary resignation what his inability in his station and the complaints of his friends would in a short time have made an act of necessity.—Dublin Castle.

The three enclosures mentioned.—The first is an account of the proceedings of the House upon the report of the addresses to the King and the Lord Lieutenant, the amendments proposed thereto, and the numbers on the divisions. The amendment to which exception is taken by the Lord Lieutenant in his letter was added at the end of the fifth paragraph, and is as follows:—"And we beg "leave to assure Your Majesty that as nothing can give us greater "satisfaction than Your Majesty's approbation of our conduct, so "nothing can affect us more sensibly than any mark of your Royal "displeasure, and that we are incapable, even in thought, of attempting anything against Your Majesty's authority or the rights of the "Crown of Great Britain, from whence, we own with the utmost "gratitude, we derive our principal protection and support.

"We acknowledge with the most perfect submission that *we are* "*ever tenacious of the honour of granting supplies to Your Majesty,* "*and of being the first movers therein*, as they are the voluntary "tribute of grateful hearts to the best of monarchs; and we most "humbly beseech Your Majesty will not permit *our zeal in this* "*particular* to be construed into an invasion of Your Majesty's "royal authority, than which nothing can be more distant from "our thoughts; and we beg leave to assure Your Majesty that Your "Majesty's rights are equally dear to us as our own, as we are "sensible that our happiness depends upon the preservation of "both inviolate."

Mr. Ponsonby's letter of resignation in the second enclosure is as follows:—

"Gentlemen, when I had the honour of being unanimously "elected to the chair of the House of Commons, I entered on that "high office full of the warmest sentiments of loyalty to His Majesty, "and firm determination to dedicate my whole endeavours to preserve and transmit to my successor inviolably the rights and "privileges of the Commons of Ireland.

"But on the last day of the last Session of Parliament, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was pleased to accuse the Commons of

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" a great crime, which, I am confident, was far from their intentions,
" as it ever was and ever shall be far from mine,—that of entrenching
" upon His Majesty's royal power and authority and the just and un-
" doubted rights of the Crown of Great Britain; and as it has pleased
" the House of Commons to take the first opportunity after this
" transaction of testifying their approbation of his Excellency by
" voting him an address of thanks this Session, and as the delivery
" of such approbation to his Excellency is incidental to the office of
" Speaker, I beg leave to inform you that as such thanks seem to
" me to convey a censure on the proceedings and a relinquishment
" of the privileges of the Commons, my respect to them must prevent
" my being the instrument of delivering such address; and therefore
" I request you may elect another Speaker, who may not think such
" conduct inconsistent with his honour." 18 *pp.*

Ireland, v. 439, No. 56 a, b.

(2.) *Marked* " Private and confidential."

In reply to the private and confidential letter of the 18th past, relative to the plan for adding a tenth company to each regiment in the Irish army. Encloses a copy of the estimate which he directed to be prepared, stating the numbers of the infantry upon the Irish establishment, and the numbers which will stand upon it according to the new plan, and specifying as well the additional charge which will be created by it upon the establishment, as the immediate saving of half pay, &c. Points out the several totals of savings and increased expenditure respectively by the new plan. On the whole, the annual additional expense is calculated to amount to 3,467*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* As to the communication of this measure to Parliament, must say that, upon the settlement of the present establishment of the army in Ireland, greater objection was made to the mode than to the number; and that in the debates of Parliament it was very strongly urged that although the number fixed upon might be proper, if not necessary, it might be formed upon a plan of better economy, by reducing some of the regiments to save the heavy charge of officers, and by augmenting the remainder with private men. And this opinion seemed to be so general, although the whole plan was adopted, that he would be very apprehensive the present scheme would not be approved of, though it might not be rejected. However, as the whole additional expense appears to be very inconsiderable, if His Majesty judges it necessary that the plan be carried into execution, his Excellency would rather consider it as a measure not of sufficient consequence in point of expense to be communicated to Parliament, but to be effected by H.M.'s letter during the interval of Parliament. This plan renders unnecessary a particular answer to his Lordship's letter of the 8th past, relative to the succession of seconded officers to vacant commissions. It was his full intention, before receiving this letter, to have recommended those officers as vacancies should occur, unless some extraordinary case should prevent it.—Dublin Castle.

The estimate enclosed. 8 *pp.*

Both despatches received " the 15th, at midnight, by Mr. Lee."

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8 March. **572.** LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 28. Relative to the frigate selected to carry a dispatch to H.M.'s Consul at Cadiz. 1 *p.*

8 March. **573.** ——— to EARL HARCOURT and MR. HARRIS.

Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 9. Relative to the question of disarmament which, since the Spanish Ambassador has delivered the duplicates of His Catholic Majesty's orders for the restitution of Port Egmont, it is natural all the powers which had taken the alarm should now prepare for. Gives an account of a conversation had with the French and Spanish Ambassadors on this subject, when he (the Earl) proposed that the 1st to the 10th of April next should be fixed for it. Directs them to repeat the same to the ministers they confer with, and to inform not only the ministry, but other persons of weight and consequence in France [and Spain], of His Majesty's pacific disposition. In case the proposals should be adopted, recommends to them to desire a communication of the orders whenever they are issued, and at the same time to endeavour to procure all the intelligence possible concerning their execution.

The Spanish and French Ambassadors expressed some surprise on learning that the number of the peace establishment of Great Britain would be 25,000 men, and took notice of the English fleets going to the East and West Indies. It was replied that they had set the example; that France was daily sending out regiments to the Mauritius and to their West Indian Islands; that Spain was doing the same to her settlements in America; and that, independent of every suspicion of their having any ill designs, it would never be prudent for us to let our navy be so low in time of peace as it had been. They (Earl Harcourt and Mr. Murray) are to adapt their language accordingly.—St. James's. *A draft.* 5½ *pp.*

8 March. **574.** EDWARD SEDGWICK to EDWARD CLERKE, Esq., Deputy Sheriff for the co. of Oxford.

Crim. Papers, v. 14, 1770–75, p. 36. In answer to his letter of the 5th inst. Assures him that no mistake has been made in the office with respect to the name of the convict in Oxford gaol who was ordered to be detained from transportation till further order. The enclosed papers will show that Lee Elkengton is the name, and apparently the only name, of the convict whom Mr. Justice Naires, as recorder of Oxford, tried there, and recommended to mercy on account of his youth. As it is of consequence that the identity of the person should be clearly ascertained, desires him immediately to take the proper measures for that purpose.—Whitehall.

8 March. **575.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Two letters of this date:—

Ireland, v. 439, Nos. 48 & 49. (1.) Signifying His Majesty's approbation of the speech at the opening of Parliament, &c.

(2.) Giving H.M.'s permission for the election of the Duke of Gloucester to be Chancellor of the University of Dublin, &c.—St. James's. *Drafts.* 2 *pp.*

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8 March. **576.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Two letters of this date :—

Ireland, v. 439, Nos. 58 and 59 a, b, c.

(1.) Recommending the newly elected Speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland to be appointed of H.M.'s Privy Council in Ireland.

(2.) The House of Commons having this day attended him with their address to the King, transmits the same, with his Excellency's answer; also a copy of their address to himself, and his answer.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures.

Both received 19th March. 7 *pp.*

8 March. **577.** LIEUTENANT-GENERAL and PRINCIPAL OFFICERS of the ORDNANCE to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Ordnance, v. 6, No. 15.

In answer to letter of the 5th inst. as to the new establishment of the marching regiments of Foot. Also enclosing warrant of 4th Jan. last to be cancelled.—Office of Ordnance. 1 *p.*

9 March. **578.** COMMODORE PROBY to the SAME.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 31.

Acknowledging the receipt of letter of 29 Jan., enclosing the *London Gazette* of that day, and announcing the appointment of Lord Grantham to be H.M.'s Ambassador to His Catholic Majesty. —"Pembroke," in Gibraltar Bay. 1½ *pp.*

11 March. **579.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Two letters of this date :—

Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, pp. 82, 83.

(1.) To inform them of the resignation by the King's Attorney General of his place of Auditor of Greenwich Hospital.

(2.) As to the sailing of the frigate "Tweed" with despatches for the Consul at Cadiz.

11 March. **580.** STANIER PORTEN to MR. STEPHENS.

Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 84.

Enclosing warrants of pardon granted to the convicts on condition of serving in the navy. The applications for the same were received during the late pressing occasion of manning the navy, though the reports of their trials could not be obtained so as to have their pardons made out sooner.—St. James's.

11 March. **581.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 57.

Mr. Lees, his private secretary, being blown back again, his Excellency is under no small concern at the suspense His Majesty and his servants may be in with regard to the state of things in Ireland. Nothing extraordinary has happened since he wrote last, except the vote of the Commons to thank Mr. Ponsonby for *his services in the chair*, notwithstanding his most ill-judged and unfortunate letter. The candour and moderation of the friends of

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Government in the House has been applauded by everybody; and it proves to all mankind that the steps taken have proceeded necessarily from his conduct, and not from any personal animosity. The victory in favour of Mr. Pery for the Chair (whose abilities were so superior to any other candidate) has given great satisfaction, and marks the strength of Government, especially as his Excellency could not take any steps in his favour before prevailing on Lord Tyrone to relinquish his views and numbers for Mr. Beresford. The envy which would have followed a young man so likely soon to be at the head of the Revenue, holding the Chair at the same time, the effect it would have had on the first families and friends to Government, and the revival of an idea that English Government would again fall into the hands of contractors, were so strong that his Excellency was obliged to urge this in the strongest manner to Lord Tyrone, and to request him to withdraw his brother, though a very respectable man. He did so, and supported Mr. Pery in the handsomest manner; for which reason must most earnestly recommend it to His Majesty to bestow some mark of his favour on Mr. Beresford, which will make Lord Tyrone extremely happy, and be of great use to H.M.'s affairs next Session. It is the idea of these two great offices, the Revenue and the Chair, being incompatible, to which Lord Tyrone submitted; and as he has by this means given Government a most able and grateful man (from his own declarations to Government) in the Chair, his Excellency really thinks his Lordship's merit deserves some mark. Will leave to private letters and other pens to estimate the value of these events, and will hope that in case the amendment to the address, which Mr. Ponsonby makes the great cause of his resignation, should appear to H.M.'s servants, and in his wisdom, such as will, consistently with a due regard to his rights, admit of an answer which will close this matter, then this short Session will appear to have been equally honourable and useful to English government.

"As the wind is shifting, I write this in so great a hurry, I have not time to look it over."—Dublin Castle. *A holograph. Marked* "Private."

Received 15th, at midnight, by Mr. Lee. 4 *pp.*

11 March. **582.** MILITIA; DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS, &c.

Militia, pcl. 3, Nos. 28, 29.

Certificate from the Deputy Clerk of the Peace of the qualifications of Deputy Lieutenants in the Militia of the county of Northumberland, &c. 1 *large memb.*

Also certificate of the qualifications of the several Commissioned Officers in the same Militia. 1 *large memb.*

11 March. **583.** G. CHARLES to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 3.

His Lordship having, in reply to a letter presented to him on 17 November last, signed by the principal heritors of the parish of Fordoun in Kincardenshire, and on his rule of granting the preference in such cases to the principal heritors, promised his

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favour towards them in the nomination of a successor to the present minister, who is in a very decaying state of health, his Lordship is now entreated to recommend the present case in point to the Earl of Halifax.—Leicester Square. 1 *p.*

12 March. **584.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord President.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 286.

Enclosing a copy of a letter just received from the Earl of Holdernesse, with the extract from a letter to his Lordship from the Mayor of Dover, upon the alarm of some large orders from France and Flanders for cattle of various species.—St. James's.

12 March. **585.** Anthony Todd to John Pownall, Esq.

Letter Bk. (Secretaries), 1771–75, p. 1.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Governor of Georgia to the Deputy Postmaster General of Carolina, for the Earl of Hillsborough's information, as it appears extraordinary to this Board that the Governor of a province should be so indifferent to the correspondence of his people as to desire no more mails might be sent, even to the capital, until a postmaster should be appointed. —General Post Office.

The letter entered, from James Wright to Peter de Lancey, Esq., dated Savannah, in Georgia, 1 Dec. 1770.

The Governor appears to have had difficulty in getting any one to take charge of the mails, and says that, after enquiry, he did not believe there was a man in the place fit to be entrusted that would act unless some salary were allowed. He indicates one Hugh Ross, the clerk of their market, bearing a very good character, who would act with a small salary, or would try it for six months, but not otherwise. He closes his letter with the request referred to in Mr. Todd's letter.

13 March. **586.** Mr. Boddington to Mr. Sutton.

Ordnance, v. 6, No. 16.

Sends a draft of a warrant for reducing the Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Office of Ordnance. 1 *p.*

15 March **587.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 61.

Acknowledging letter of 8th inst. with H.M.'s permission for election of H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester to be Chancellor of the University of Dublin.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

16 March. **588.** Philip Stephens to Stanier Porten, Esq.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 29.

All Sir Robert Harland's ships are now at Spithead. The detaining him a day from proceeding on his voyage may be the loss of a season.—Admiralty. 1 *p.*

15 & 18 Mar. **589.** Earls of Rochford and Halifax to the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 5 a, b.

Asking for their opinion as to the interpretation to be put upon a clause in H.M.'s proclamation of the 8th inst., relative to

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the apprehension of John Wheble and R. Thompson.—Whitehall. *A copy, dated* 15th March. 2½ *pp.*

Copy of the report, signed "E. Thurlow. Al. Wedderburn," dated 18 March. Of opinion that this being a process used in the matter of contempts to the House of Commons for bringing such delinquents before that House, it will be sufficient for their Lordships (upon notice from a magistrate of their being secured) to send an account to the Speaker, or to lay the same before His Majesty, that he may acquaint the House of it by message. 3 *pp.*

18 March. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 30.

590. Mr. Stephens to Mr. Porten.

Sends underneath, as desired, a list of the ships going out with Sir Robert Harland, with the names of their commanders.—Admiralty. 1 *p.*

18 March. Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 85.

591. Earl of Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty.

The King, having appointed Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Harland to be Commander-in-chief of his ships in the East Indies, directs them to give Sir Robert orders to correspond with and to obey all orders from H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for the Southern Department.

18 March. Dom. Geo. III. v. 11, p. 10.

592. La Marquise de Rigaud de Vaudreuil to Lord [Hillsborough].

Stating that land in Canada belonging to her had been sold to a certain M. de Lobiniere, charged with a life annuity to her husband and herself, which annuity was all she had to live upon, "jointes aux effets de la bontés de S. M. Brit^que." Of this annuity they had not received a penny. They therefore wished to re-enter upon the property, for which purpose they would be obliged to re-sell it, and knock it down to themselves, but then the King could exact the duties of lot and sale. She prays to have these remitted, in case they should be obliged to come to this extremity. She also asks for letters of recommendation to expedite their affairs in Canada.—St. Germain. (*French.*)

19 March. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 33.

593. Commodore Proby to the Earl of Rochford.

In answer to letter of 12 Feb. Capt. Moutray sailed for England some days before it was received. — "Pembroke," in Gibraltar Bay. 1 *p.*

19 March. Admiralty Entry Book, 1766–84, p. 85.

594. Earl of Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Levant Company having represented the danger of their affairs in Turkey, and requested His Majesty to grant them two frigates for the protection of their trade, and for the purpose of bringing off the persons and effects of the British merchants in case of necessity, directs them to order two of H.M.'s frigates to be prepared for that service.

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19 March.
Ordnance, v. 6, No. 17 a, b.

595. Lieut.-General and Officers of the Ordnance to the Earl of Rochford.

Relative to the applications for arms and accoutrements for militia regiments, the inspection of the arms, &c.—Office of Ordnance.

A copy of a former letter, dated 8 May 1770, on the same subject. 4½ *pp.*

20 March.
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 259.

596. Earl of Halifax to the Postmaster General.

Enclosing a list of the persons in his office, that they may enjoy the privileges allowed by Act of Parliament.

The list. [Same as that under date 22 Jan., substituting only William Fraser, Esq., for Mr. Stanhope as one of the under secretaries.]

20 March.
Mil. Entry Bk., v. 27, 1760–81, p. 321.

597. Mr. Porten to Mr. D'Oyly.

Enclosing, as desired, Lord Barrington's letter of 28 Dec. last, together with the list annexed. The King's warrant, also, in consequence of the letter of 28 Dec. has been returned by the Board of Ordnance and cancelled.—St. James's.

20 March.
Scotland, v. 47, No. 4 a, b.

598. Riot at Dumfries.

A letter signed by the provost of Dumfries and several others, representing their "miserable situation," all the lower class of people, as well as the trades, being against allowing meal to be shipped from the town. They give particulars of the tumults, &c. They were greatly surprised at the "present spirit," considering how peaceable the inhabitants of the burgh and neighbourhood had ordinarily been, so that for 50 years there had been no mobbing, except once, to speak of. They had been at great pains to quiet the minds of the people, and to convince them of their errors. There was no scarcity nor dearth in the country, and meal was selling at a price between 18 and 20 pence per stone. They ask that application might be made to the Commander-in-chief in Scotland to continue the troops there till the confusion should be over.

Enclosed is a copy of an advertisement warning "the whole "inhabitants of Dumfries, and others who have hitherto been "guilty of engrossing, forestalling, and transporting of corn or meal "from this port . . . . . ., to desist from such "sinful practices, under the penalty of having their houses burnt "to the ground, and punished in their person in proportion to the "office they bear; viz., if a magistrate, with mutilation, and if a "tradesman, to have his ears cut off at the cross." It was put up, the night before, at the entry of the King's Arms Tavern in Dumfries.

On the back of the letter is "Lord Advocate of Scotland's "papers relative to a riot at Dumfries." 2½ *pp. and a slip of paper.*

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21 March. **599.** Oliver MacAllester to Lord ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 6.

Refers to his petition, left about a month ago for his Lordship's perusal. His Lordship knows he was sent for by his Majesty or his minister to render him and the nation service, and that it was upon promises of receiving a reward adequate to his services that he voluntarily came over, and performed by his discoveries more than was imagined or expected,—yet is he still unrecompensed. Was never Watson's prisoner, and cannot, by any construction of any principle in law or equity, be looked upon in that light; nevertheless, Watson has, under that pretence, defrauded him of near half the sum allowed him by His Majesty for his support, though he never ate or drank at Watson's cost, but always at his own. Was desired by Mr. Robinson to make this application. Has served His Majesty, and hopes still to serve him and his Lordship in the most effectual manner if a rupture with the enemies of the nation should take place. Has this to add, which he is ashamed to mention, but the truth must out: it is that a certain member of the House of Commons said to him, about three years ago, "Mr. MacAllester, Lord Halifax is more obliged to you than to any "man in England," Never enquired into his reason for saying so. Asks his Lordship to order Watson to pay what he has thus unjustly detained. 2 *pp.*

21 March. **600.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Four despatches of this date:—

Ireland, v. 439, No. 62.

1. *Marked* "Secret and confidential."

His Excellency's packet by Mr. Lees was received the 15th inst. late at night; and his secret and confidential letter being referred to the consideration of those servants whom His Majesty trusts in his most secret affairs, everybody present was struck with the amendment to the address of the House of Commons as conveying an artful justification of their vote of last Sessions; but it appeared to them to be so worded as very well to admit of His Majesty treating it as an apology. The danger of its being hereafter quoted as a precedent of the King's acquiescence in their assertion, should His Majesty take no notice of it in his answer, has led to the adoption of one of the modes proposed by His Excellency with little alteration. The acquisition of so able a Speaker of the House of Commons, and so useful a friend to Government, as Mr. Pery is likely to prove, gave everybody here great pleasure. Relative to Mr. Beresford, the King, in consequence of Lord Tyrone's handsome acquiescence, desires his Excellency to point out what mark of royal favour he would wish to be conferred on that gentleman. The candour and moderation of the friends of Government in not opposing the vote of thanks to the late Speaker must do them honour with the public, and form a strong contrast to his ill-judged resolution of not being the instrument of conveying the thanks of the House to his Excellency.—St. James's. *A draft.* 3 *pp.*

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Ibid., No. 63. (2.) *Marked* "Secret and separate."

In answer to the paragraph of his Excellency's secret and confidential letter of the 28th February relative to the addition of the 10th companies to the regiments of foot in Ireland. Asks whether he wishes to receive the King's letter for carrying this plan into execution, so as to make use of it during the present Session. Has given a letter to Mr. Barry, an Irish officer in the French service, recommending him to his Excellency's protection. He is a particular friend of the French Ambassador's, who interests himself strongly for him, and answers for his conduct. Has His Majesty's directions, however, to recommend to his Excellency to be watchful of Mr. Barry's proceedings while in Ireland. *A draft.* 1½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 64. (3.) *Marked* "Private."

Has reserved himself in this private letter to say that in case his Excellency should think that the latter words of the King's answer to the address of the Commons (which will be received in his Lordship's public letter of this date) might draw a question upon the address of thanks from those who may wish to combat them by a more direct assertion of the right of the House, another form of answer signed by His Majesty is enclosed in this private letter, which his Excellency may perhaps think more consistent with the King's desire of avoiding the revival of the old subject, and which, though more gracious towards the House of Commons, considers the amendment as an apology for an overflowing of zeal (on which they seem to wish to throw it), and not as a justification of their conduct; but his Excellency is entirely at liberty to use either of them according to his judgment. He is to return whichever he does not use. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 65 a, b, c. (4.) The public letter referred to in the preceding, enclosing the answers to the addresses, and copies of enclosures. 3½ *pp.*

[The letter also entered in *Ireland Entry Book*, 1770–75, p. 38, and the answers in *King's Letter Book, Ireland*, 1765–76, p. 235.]

21 March. Ireland, v. 439, No. 67. **601.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Enclosing a letter from the Provost of the University of Dublin to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, notifying his election to be Chancellor of the University. The Provost would set out from hence without loss of time to attend his Royal Highness with his diploma of election; but as the Parliament will soon meet again, and his assistance is of very material assistance to H. M.'s service, his Excellency requests His Royal Highness to permit him to detain the Provost till the next recess, expected to take place early in the month of May.—Dublin Castle. *Received the* 27th. 1½ *pp.*

22 March. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 32. **602.** Commodore Proby to the Same.

Acknowledging the receipt of his letter of 19th of Feb. and its enclosures.—"Pembroke," in Gibraltar Bay. 1 *p.*

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22 March. Ireland, v. 439, No. 69.

603. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the [Same].

Several private letters lately received from London have mentioned an Act shortly to be passed by the British Parliament for recruiting the military forces of the East India Company, and a plan adopted by English Government for forming a regiment for that service, to consist of three battalions, one of which is to be raised in Ireland. Earnestly hopes that if such a scheme be in contemplation, he may be permitted to recommend gentlemen from hence for commissions in the Irish battalion. In the arduous work in which he is at present engaged, his Excellency stands in need of every aid that can be given him for promoting the success of that great object. Is constrained to lay himself under "obstacles" which it is excessively difficult for him to satisfy; must therefore seize every opportunity that affords a prospect of fulfilling any part of his engagements. The gentlemen of Ireland are so desirous of getting their relations and dependants into the army, that he can very much oblige several very powerful friends of Government by gratifying them with commissions. By this means, too, the Irish complement will be raised with much more ease and expedition than by any other method. His Majesty is the best judge how far he (the Lord Lieutenant) has or has not withstood the usual encroachments of parliamentary interests upon the military merit of his officers from the recommendations he has transmitted. Humbly hopes that this opportunity of forwarding the success of H.M.'s Government in Ireland will be deemed the more reasonable, as the officers of the tenth company are to be taken from the seconded and half-pay list. Since Mr. Pery's election to the chair, matters have gone on very smoothly. The House is adjourned to April 30th. The bills sent up from both Houses to the Privy Council are under consideration, and will be transmitted in three or four days.—Dublin Castle. *A holograph. Marked* "Private." *Received* 29th. 3½ *pp.*

23 March. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 31.

604. Php. Stephens to Stanier Porten, Esq.

In answer to his letter of the 11th inst., inclosing H.M.'s warrants of pardon to nine convicts under sentence of transportation in Newgate, on condition of their serving on board the Royal Navy. The Lords of the Admiralty will order them to be taken from prison, and disposed of on board some of H.M.'s ships accordingly; but they hope proper directions will be given for washing and purifying the said men, and furnishing them with new and wholesome clothing proper for seamen, before they are discharged from prison. Their Lordships express their wishes that no more convicts may be ordered on board H.M.'s ships, as such persons may not only bring distempers and immoralities among their companies, but may discourage men of irreproachable characters from entering into H.M.'s service, seeing they are to be ranked with common malefactors.—Admiralty. 1½ *pp.*

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23 March. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 262.

605. MILITIA.

Circular, signed either by Mr. Sedgwick or Mr. Fraser, to the clerks of the peace for the several counties named, referring them to the Militia Act passed in the ninth year of his present Majesty, as it did not seem to be understood by the clerks of the peace in general that they were under an obligation to transmit accounts of the qualifications of deputy lieutenants and commissioned officers in the militia left with them.—Whitehall.

23 March. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 263.

606. WM. FRASER to ———.

Enclosing a copy of Mr. Attorney and Solicitor General's report on the case of the five felons who lately escaped out of Lancaster gaol.—Whitehall.

23 March. Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 87 a, b.

607. JOHN WOOD, Governor of the Isle of Man, to LORD HALIFAX.

Relative to the office of water-bailiff of the Isle of Man, which in the time of the Lords proprietors (who, out of economy, accumulated offices to make up a competency for a proper person to execute the principal one) always went with that of collector, but with a separate commission. States the course taken with regard to this office when the Isle became vested in the Crown, and the various circumstances that ensued, which ended in Mr. Lutwidge, the Receiver General, being granted a constitution for the office by the Lords of the Treasury, with a salary of eighty pounds. Points out the confusion in the executive part of the law with respect to serving actions and processes on shipboard, &c., created in like manner by the former method of accumulating offices. At the Admiralty Court in the Isle of Man the water-bailiff in his former and civil capacity presided as judge, and determined many causes of consequence, subject to appeal to the Governor and to His Majesty in Council. But now that Court wears the appearance of a Revenue office, derived from the Lords of the Treasury, though the constitution which the Receiver General showed him, Mr. Wood, "implies no such jurisdiction, nor any power of deputation, but "merely for a ministerial office like that of the same denomination "in England." The Receiver General, however, by virtue of this constitution, without enrolling it, or taking any of the oaths required or accustomed, thought proper, before his return to England, not only to depute one to act as judge in the Admiralty Court, (who, without having produced his deputation, or having taken the usual oath, now hears and determines causes,) but also to appoint three others to serve processes within the Admiralty jurisdiction, contrary to his, the Governor's, instructions issued to the proper ministerial officers for that purpose, all which deputations are given to Revenue officers. Far be it from him to question the powers or any act of the Lords of the Treasury, but he humbly apprehends that the office and jurisdiction of the water-bailiff have not been sufficiently explained to them. Cannot avoid representing the confusion and clashing of jurisdictions likely to arise from diverting the course of law with respect

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to the Admiralty Court out of its known and ancient channel. For the jurisdiction being now derived from the Board of Treasury, and these deputations being granted by the Receiver General as water-bailiff to Revenue officers only, teach people that this office "is entirely Revenue," in which he, the Governor, never interferes. Asks for directions, therefore, how to proceed in case of an appeal, disputes, &c.; and, in case of the death or resignation of Mr. Lutwidge, who resides in England, or of his deputies here, how the jurisdiction and aid of this court (which admits of no recess or vacation) can be kept up and obtained for the relief of the subject.—Isle Mann.

A paper stating the "Jurisdiction of the water-bailiff of the "Isle of Man," enclosed.

Received 1 April. 5 *closely written pp.*

24 March. Ireland, v. 439, No. 70 a, b, c.

608. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Transmits a copy of a letter to Sir George Macartney from the Secretary to the Trustees of the Linen Manufacture in Ireland, in which is enclosed a copy of a letter written by order of the Trustees to Mr. Ellis, their agent in London, relative to the application made by the Scotch and Manchester people to the Parliament of Great Britain for an increase of premiums upon the exportation of chequers, &c. The bounty granted last Session of Parliament on the British chequed and striped linens operates greatly to the disadvantage of Ireland; and if the British manufacturers should obtain the further bounties now proposed, the exportation of the Irish low-priced linens to the Plantations would be thereby totally prevented. Recommends, therefore, in the most earnest manner, the request of the Linen Board, and hopes that his Lordship, in a matter of such vast importance to the trade of Ireland, will use his influence not only that no further bounties may be granted on British cheques or striped linens, but that the halfpenny already granted thereon may be taken off, unless the Irish cheques be allowed to be imported duty-free into Britain, and be entitled to receive the same bounty on exportation from thence.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures.

Received 6th April. 5 *pp.*

25 March. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 35.

609. Commodore Proby to the Same.

Acquainting him that Capt. Moutray, of H.M.S. "Emerald," has put into Cadiz, contrary to orders received at Spithead, and to those he, the Commodore, gave him, when he delivered to him his despatches for his Lordship, &c.—"Pembroke," in Gibraltar Bay. 1½ *pp.*

26 March. Ireland, v. 439, No. 66 a, b, c.

610. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Enclosing a paper of information lately laid before him. Though the person who gave it appears not much to be depended on, transmits it for enquiry into this supposed general disaffection of

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the Papists, to which the probability of an invasion from France or Spain might be a natural encouragement. Gives particulars of the man's antecedents.—St. James's. *A draft.*

Following this letter is one from Mr. Grey Cooper at the Treasury to Mr. Sutton, upon this matter, and a paper containing the information referred to, signed "Luke Jones." He deposes to the wide expectation among the Roman Catholics of Ireland as to an expedition of French and Spaniards to land in the west of Ireland in a bay in the co. of Kerry, whereupon they intended to join them with 40,000 men. *5 pp. or parts of pp.*

27 March. **611.** The Same to Col. Bentinck.

Channel Islands Entry Bk., 1761–98, p. 36.

Sends H.M.'s commission of Commander-in-chief in the Island of Jersey in the absence of the Governor. His Majesty expressed his approbation of his, the Colonel's, zeal in taking the appointment, without any emolument, for the purpose of completely establishing the tranquillity of that country, in which he has already made so great a progress.

The commission is also entered.

27 March. **612.** Receipt, signed by the Earl of Rochford, for a quarter's allowance (125*l.*) from the Post office to the clerks of his Office of Secretary of State.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 289.

27 March. **613.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Three despatches (with enclosures) of this date :—

Ireland, v. 439, No. 71 a, b.

(1.) Enclosing a list of the sixteen bills sealed this day in Council, and transmitted by this messenger. One private bill was sealed at the same time, and will be transmitted as usual by the persons concerned therein.—Dublin Castle.

The list enclosed, with a note opposite each entry, whether passed, and with what amendments. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 72 a, b, c.

(2.) Relative to certain of the bills referred to above. The bill "To prevent the distilling of spirits from wheat, &c," took its rise in the House of Commons from the mention in his Excellency's speech of the present scarcity of corn. Has not the least doubt that the great quantity of corn consumed for some years past in distilling a most pernicious spirituous liquor called whiskey, universally drunk by the lower class of people, has not only corrupted their morals, but in a great measure occasioned the scarcity complained of. This Act is therefore proposed as a remedy, and is copied verbatim from an Act of the sixth year of George III. The present Lord Chief Baron Foster was counsel to the Commissioners of the Revenue when the above Act was passed; and it will be seen by the enclosed paper, containing a copy of the case laid before him by the Commissioners for his opinion, and his answers to the several questions put to him, how inadequate that Act was to the good ends for which it was intended. Encloses also a paper from Mr. Beresford, one of the Commissioners of the Revenue, which, at the same time that it proves his application and know-

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ledge in business, and how worthy he is of a seat at that Board, also shows clearly not only that the Act will be useless in its present shape, but that there is the greatest probability that it will occasion a loss of 12,000*l.* to H.M.'s Revenue during the short time it is to remain in force. Recommends this paper for serious perusal. It is a very able performance, and states every part of the Act in the fullest and most comprehensive manner that could be desired. The bill is undoubtedly, with all its imperfections, very popular, and would give general content and satisfaction throughout the kingdom. Would, without any hesitation, if it were to endure for any length of time, advise the rejection of it; but as it is to expire so soon, and as there is a power in the Lord Lieutenant and Council to suspend its operation as they shall think fit, His Majesty is the best judge whether he will not at this juncture forego the consideration of the loss to the revenue in order to gratify his faithful subjects in Ireland in a point which they have exceedingly at heart. At the same time, in saying this, he is not actuated by any particular views of credit which he might gain by the passing of the bill, nor afraid of being rendered unpopular by the rejection of it. In answer to the enquiry how it happens that a bill of this kind, not likely to produce any benefit to the public, and at the same time injurious to the revenue, should have been permitted to pass the House of Commons, can only say it was not with his privity or consent. Had in his speech declared that the greatest economy must be used to make the existing duties answer the expenses of Government till Christmas next, and had no idea that the servants of the Crown, with so great a majority in the House, would suffer those duties to be diminished, or any part of the revenue to be applied to purposes for which it was not originally granted. But not only has this Act escaped their attention, but another for granting a premium on the carriage of corn coastwise has been introduced amongst the temporary statutes to be revised with several others; which premiums must be paid out of the subsisting revenue, there being no provision in the Act for that purpose. The first Act for granting this premium, amounting annually to 3,200*l.*, expired in June last. Has not heard of any inconvenience from the expiration of it. If it is to pass now, the premium must be paid out of the subsisting revenue, which was granted for other purposes, and which with all possible care will be very barely sufficient to pay the establishment to the meeting of Parliament. Thinks this Act might very well be postponed.

The mutilation which H.M.'s Hereditary Revenue in Ireland has undergone for some years past, and the continual grafting of premiums thereon for the payment of bounties of different kinds, are objects of very serious importance, and it is high time a stop should be put to them. Has taken every opportunity of expressing his disapprobation of such proceedings. But it is a principle generally avowed that the Hereditary Revenue should be curtailed as much as possible, in order to compel the Crown to ask supplies from the Parliament here, and thereby reduce His Majesty in some measure to a state of dependence on them for the

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means of supporting the expenses of Government. Has already had some conversation with Mr. Pery, the new Speaker, on this subject, and imagines from what has passed that in the next Session of Parliament due care will be taken at least to provide funds for the payment of bounties. To facilitate this, submits whether it might not be advisable for his Lordship in a formal official letter to signify to him that His Majesty had taken notice of the diminution of his Hereditary Revenue, and of this practice of granting premiums without providing funds for them, and that His Majesty disapproved thereof, &c.

Remarks also on another Act amongst the temporary statutes, viz., that "For continuing and amending the several laws relating "to the workhouse of the city of Dublin." Is of opinion that the duties granted therein should not last for so long a time as 21 years, and should be limited to the 24th June 1772, as by the grant of duties for any considerable length of time an independence of the Crown is created, which should by all means be avoided. Possibly attempts may be made next Session to abridge the usual term of giving the supplies for the public service, and in that case it will be a powerful argument in the mouths of "our" friends to urge that it cannot reasonably be expected that His Majesty will consent to grant duties for private purposes for a term of years if he is to be abridged in the usual time of receiving the supply.

Cannot help saying that if the servants of the Crown had been as attentive to these three Acts as, in his opinion, they ought to have been, they might all have been parried till another Session. Is unwilling to suspect them of any design, but it will be extremely necessary that these gentlemen should be told, before the opening of the next Session, that in all matters relating to H.M.'s Revenue they should take an active and firm part in concert with and aid of the Commissioners of the Revenue, and that no opponent of Government should be suffered (as lately) to frame bills and conduct matters affecting the Revenue without the inspection of those who ought from their station to protect it to the utmost.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. Mr. Beresford, in his communication, shows in detail how ineffectual the working of the Act would be, and, in conclusion, says that it was the Act of 5 Geo. 3, (from which this was copied) that set up the fraudulent stills in Ireland. Previous to that Act there had been in Cavan District not 50 ten-gallon stills, in Dublin not above 150. There were then in Dublin 2,000, in Cavan 1,700. The advantages of fraud appeared so great under the former Act that it set up those stills; and the impunity with which they carried on that trade before, not one single detection, prosecution, or conviction having been made under that Act, would most certainly increase the evil beyond measure, or at least increase the expense of collection by the increase of officers necessary to watch such practices. The revenue arising from the distillery amounted to 24,000*l.* a year, and by this Act Mr. Beresford imagined it would diminish about 12,000*l.* 25 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 73. (3.) *Marked* "Secret."—In answer to the secret and confidential letter of the 21st inst. Is greatly pleased to find that H.M.'s con-

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fidential servants considered the amendment to the address in the same light as he did. Whatever construction might have been put upon the meaning and design of it whilst it was recent, it seems now to be very well understood, and his Excellency is satisfied that recourse will be had to it hereafter as a precedent. Thinks the answer from His Majesty, which evinces in the strongest manner that His Majesty took notice of such assertion, and did not mean to acquiesce in it, is become the more necessary; for which reason he prefers the answer enclosed in the official letter to that in the private letter, herewith returned. [" Cancelled by His Majesty,"—*margin.*] Will take a proper opportunity of pointing out a suitable mark of royal favour for Mr. Beresford.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

All received 8 April by an Irish messenger.

27 March. Scotland, v. 47, No. 5.

614. Col. Hepburn to Lord ———.

Asking that the Crown presentation to the parish of Fordoun, in the co. of Kincardine, vacant by the death of Mr. Forbes, might be given to Mr. Alex. Burnett, minister at foot of Dee, a person recommended by Sir James Nicholson of Glenbervy, and Lord Monbodo, two of the principal heritors of the parish.—London.

26 and 28 March. Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 10 (a to f).

615. Papers relating to the Island of Jersey.

(*a.*) " A few hints touching the Corn Laws of Jersey most humbly submitted." It gives an account of the grievances arising from the manner of fixing the corn rents, the payment of the labourers in corn instead of money, &c.

(*b.*) " Copy of the Report of the Lords of the Committee, for " His Majesty's approbation of a new code of Laws for the Island " of Jersey, for settling the rights of the offices of Procureur and " Advocate in that Island, and for extending His Majesty's pardon " to all such as may have been concerned in any unwarrantable " proceedings with respect to the Riots there from the 28th of " Sept. 1769 to the 31st December 1770."—Dated 26 March 1771. 7¼ *pp.*

(*c, d,* and *e.*) Copies of the separate orders in Council of 28 March, establishing the recommendations contained in the above report.—6 *pp. or parts of pp.*

(*f.*) A paper endorsed " Observations, No. 4. Articles proposed " and humbly submitted as being thought essentially requisite " towards the future prosperity and security of the Island of " Jersey." They refer respectively to the manner of commencing prosecutions; the administering of oaths by the Jurats; the weight of the " official oath " taken by constables, centeniers, and others, in the decision of the guilt or innocence of accused persons; the appointment of curators for the administration of the goods of persons " being simple, weak, extravagant, or out of their senses;" the right of an accused person to employ an advocate " so that " not only the prisoner himself, but even all those who are present " at his trial, may be convinced of the justice of his sentence;" and the appointment of two supernumerary lawyers, " so as not

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" to augment, however, for the future, the number established, but " to be reduced again to its original number of six when vacancies " shall happen, as that number may be sufficient when the places " are occupied by proper persons;—which can surely not be said " to be the case just now, when two out of the six are super- " annuated and on the point of dotage, another of the very lowest " birth and a tradesman by profession, consequently not exactly " educated for the purpose, acting as deputy Procuror, a place of " the greatest power and consequence in this country,—his son, " another lawyer, never as yet having attempted to act, and the " two remaining nephews of the Lt. Bailiff, one of which " dislikes the profession, and therefore seldom acts, wanting " to give up his place, which I imagine he only keeps till the " Lt. Bailiff can fix upon a person to answer his purpose, which " he may recommend to Lord Granville to fill up that place; from " all which it is evident that there only remains at present one " single lawyer properly qualified to discharge the duties of that " station, which is of the greatest importance here, as few of the " Jurats can be supposed to know much of the law themselves." The writer further suggests that "qualified fines," in the case of which one part of the fine went to the Crown, and the other for the benefit of some public building, and to which the idea of infamy (though without the least foundation) had become attached, should for the future be no more dishonouring than the common fines, and that the "amende honorable," consisting in the criminal imploring the pardon of God, of the King, of the court, and of the party injured, and at the same time confessing that the fact of which he was found guilty had been maliciously perpetrated (which punishment stigmatised the individual with infamy, and in a manner disgraced his family) should thenceforward no more be inflicted for trivial misdemeanours, but only as an alleviation of crimes liable to corporal punishment at the discretion of the court. The other articles relate to the fixing of the amounts of fines, the mode of passing new laws, the prevention of delay of justice, and the establishment of some fixed authority to oppose riots by force of arms. 3 *pp. closely written.*

28 March. **616.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to MR. LEMPRIERE.

Channel Islands Entry Bk., 1761–98, p. 37.

As the different new appointments and the orders of Council which Col. Bentinck carries over with him must sufficiently prove the very particular attention that has been paid to the concerns of Jersey, as well as His Majesty's clemency in granting his pardon for what is passed, he will therefore only take notice upon this occasion that His Majesty expects his Royal Court and the other his civil officers to do their utmost towards attaining every good purpose that is intended. Of this his Lordship can entertain no doubt, from the testimonies Col. Bentinck has given of the readiness the civil magistrates and he, Mr. Lempiere, in particular, have always shown to assist him. As a mark of His Majesty's entire approbation of his conduct, Col. Bentinck has now received an honorary commission of Commander-in-chief in Jersey, in the absence of the Governor.

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28 March. **617.** The Same to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 68. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 40.

The Duke of Gloucester approves entirely of his Excelleney's request about detaining the Provost of Dublin till the end of the Sessions; and as in the beginning of May his Royal Highness will be set out on a tour, he wishes the Provost to transmit the diploma, without putting himself to the trouble of a journey on purpose, to which his Royal Highness would be sorry to oblige him, being thoroughly sensible of Mr. Andrews's attention and readiness to pay him that compliment.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

28 March. **618.** A. Edmonstone to Lord ——

Scotland, v. 47, No. 6.

Recommending Mr. John Davidson, minister of Old Kirkpatrick, to succeed to the Crown presentation of the parish of Cardross, in the co. of Dumfries, vacant by the death of Mr. Edmonston.—Argyll Street.

29 March. **619.** Earl of Rochford to Commodore Proby.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 30.

On the subject of the gratuities demanded by the officers of the port of Algiers from Capt. Brathwaite, and refused by him. The Consuls at the different ports of Barbary have been directed to pay these gratuities for the future, and Mr. Consul Fraser to pay those demanded from Capt. Brathwaite, in order to remove all cause of discontent.—*A draft*, No. 3. 1½ *pp.*

30 March. **620.** The Same to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 32. Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 87.

In answer to their letter of March 6 concerning the gratuities to the officers of the port of Algiers. Consul Fraser as well as H.M.'s other Consuls in Barbary have been directed to charge such gratuities for the future in a contingent bill. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

30 March. **621.** The Same to the Same.

Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 88.

Encloses a petition received from Col. Bentinek, Commander-in-chief in Jersey, to whom it was recommended by the magistrates there, who testified the truth of the facts stated. Asks for their Lordships' opinion whether the recommending the petitioner to the King's bounty for a gratuity of 40*l.* may not be a proper encouragement to seafaring persons in that Island to exert themselves in assisting H.M.'s fleet on future occasions.

30 March. **622.** R. Sutton to Mr. Akerman.

Criml. Papers, 1767–72, p. 265.

Informing him that His Majesty has signed a warrant of pardon for Thos. Erskine, on condition of his transporting himself for 7 years.—St. James's.

30 March. **623.** Earl of Rochford to the Lieut.-Genl. and Principal Officers of the Ordnance.

Ordnance, v. 6, No. 18. Ordn. Entry Bk., 1761–75, p. 237.

In answer to letter of 19th inst. His Majesty approves of their ordering such inspection of the arms and accoutrements of militia regiments, or suggesting such directions as may seem proper to them

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for keeping the said arms and accoutrements in better condition for the future.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

30 March. Scotland, v. 47, No. 7.

624. G. CHARLES to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Asking him to put into the hand of the Earl of Halifax, according to promise, the name of the person recommended by Lord Arbuthnot, Mr. Middleton of Seatoun, and other principal heritors of the parish of Fordoun, to succeed to the living of the said parish.

The person recommended was the Rev. Mr. Alexander Leslie. 1 *p. and* 4 *lines.*

[? About Mar. 1771.] Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 11.

625. Information relative to one Francis Dellon, a fraudulent bankrupt, originally a merchant at Turin, finally an insurance broker in London, but residing in Cork, the London business being managed by an agent.

Dellon engaged in a scheme for sending French ships to the coast of Guinea for slaves, and from thence to the French Islands in the West Indies.

French and Spanish houses were in constant correspondence with him for provisions for Brest, Cadiz, &c. He is said to have been in constant correspondence also with one Lewis Teissier [whose name appears in this year in connexion with the shipping of provisions from Ireland for Spain]. *Undated.* 2½ *pp.*

2 April. Scotland, v. 47, No. 8.

626. GEORGE WISHART, Clerk to the Church of Scotland, to LORD ———

Mentioning that the next General Assembly is appointed to meet upon Thursday, the 23rd of May next.—Edinburgh.

4 April. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 33.

627. PHILIP STEPHENS to RICHARD SUTTON, Esq.

Giving an account that two of the convicts from Newgate, on their passage to the Nore to serve on board H.M.'s Fleet, took the vessel's boat and went ashore; that the master of the vessel and two of his men pursued them so close that they were obliged to jump into the mud; and that when on shore they each drew a knife, declaring they would put the first man to death who should lay hold of them, as they were determined not to go on board a King's ship.—Admiralty. 1½ *pp.*

4 April. Scotland, v. 47, No. 9.

628. EARL OF GLASGOW to LORD ————

Reminding him of the coming meeting of the General Assembly, and asking to be named to His Majesty to be continued in the office of H.M.'s High Commissioner to the General Assembly.—Edinburgh.

Received the 9th. 1 *p.*

4 April. Scotland, v. 47, No. 10 a to d.

629. DUKE OF ARGYLL to LORD ————

Enclosing copies of letters containing intelligence of a riot at Dumfries, when the troops were called upon to assist the civil magistrates.—Argyll House.

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The enclosures, being a copy of a letter from the magistrates of Dumfries to Mr. Henry Dundas, H.M.'s Solicitor for Scotland; a letter from Capt. McDonald, commanding the troops at Dumfries, to Major-General Oughton; and a letter from the last to [the Duke of Argyll]. The riot occurred on the shipping of some meal on board one of the vessels in the harbour. The military were called out to the assistance of the magistrates, and, on returning, were desperately attacked with stones and bludgeons, and five of them knocked down, one officer being much hurt. The soldiers then fired from the rear, and killed and wounded seven or eight of the rioters. Application was made for more troops, as the people openly clamoured for vengeance against some of the magistrates, &c., and, in short, appeared "enthusiastically furious." Col. Oughton ordered a reinforcement of 40 men. 6 *pp. or parts of pp.*

5 April. Dom. Geo. III. pcl. 84, No. 7.

630. DAVID WILMOT to LORD ————.

Mr. Camper and he have attended on Tower Hill, and find things at present very quiet. At the time the justices attended at the House of Commons, the populace "throwed" gravel at them, and he received several blows. Entreats the favour of a letter to the Lord Chancellor to insert the following names for Commissioners of the Tower for the Tower Hamlets: Burford Camper, Charles Digby, John Baker, Thomas Tryon Cotton, and John Silvester, Esqs.

On the back is "R. 5 April 1771." *Also,* "What answer would "your lordship have returned?" *And* "Send a copy of this letter "with a note from me to Ld. Chancellor." 1 *p.*

5 April. Dom.EntryBk., v. 24, p. 265.

631. EARL OF HALIFAX to the DUKE OF ARGYLL.

In answer to his letter and enclosures relative to the riot at Dumfries. Asks for the earliest accounts received from Scotland on this head, and desires him to direct Genl. Oughton to be attentive to this matter, and to give constant accounts thereof.—Whitehall.

5 April. War Office, pcl. 25, No. 7 a, b.

632. C. D'OYLY to RICHARD SUTTON, Esq.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from the Governor of Gibraltar for Lord Rochford's information.—War Office.

The extract from Governor Cornwallis, relating to the arrival out of the 56th and 58th Regiments, and despatch home of the 19th and 30th Regiments. 2 *pp.*

8 April. Ireland, v. 439, No. 75 a, b, c.

633. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to LORD [ROCHFORD].

Has just time by this night's packet to inform his Lordship of the fresh disappointment which faction has received by the defeat of a motion at the tholsel of this city, in the Guild of Merchants, to present an address of thanks, with gold boxes, to Crosby, Oliver, and Wilkes. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, who is a very well-intentioned subject, firm magistrate, and greatly the object of party resentment here, went down to the meeting this morning,

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fully determined to oppose, and sent his Excellency word he little doubted its defeat. Sends the result enclosed, as he presumes it will give His Majesty satisfaction to see how many and attentive his loyal subjects are here to discourage the violence of incendiaries, who, provided they can undermine all law and government, care not if they bury themselves and their country in one common ruin. Cannot omit asking his Lordship to represent the chief magistrate of Dublin to His Majesty. Hopes, as he is marked out, and probably will suffer for it by the malice of a disappointed faction which rules their common halls, that he may assure him of His Majesty's gracious protection and notice to him and his family. The spirit of debate seems now to be transferred from the Parliament to some new-born oratorical societies in Dublin. Even in these poor Mr. Ponsonby has lost all his popular questions. Many of the opposition members are returned to England, professing non-attendance after the recess; but to this he will not trust. There remains only Sir William Mayne, as he says, to watch over some military enterprise or augmentation. Hopes, therefore, they will continue for many months in a good tranquillity, unless the Pretender should land (as reported) in the south of Ireland.—Rockfield. *A holograph. Marked* "Private."

The enclosures, consisting of *Saunders's News Letter*, from April 5th to April 8th, No. 4,725, and "Mr. Lee's memorandum of "the proceedings of the guild of merchants in Dublin." The newspaper contains two advertisements, marked, requesting "the true "friends to the dignity, harmony, and peace of the corporation of "the Guild of Merchants, and all the real friends of the true in-"terest of the city of Dublin, that are members of that respectable "body," to attend on April 8, at the Guildhall, in order to obviate "certain intemperate measures" to be there agitated. At this meeting the first question was for censuring Mr. Gorges Howard and Mr. Rebton, for putting in these advertisements,—when the "meddling incendiaries" were beat without a division. The second question was for thanking these gentlemen for putting them in,—which was carried by 109 to 83; and then the main question, for an address of thanks, &c. to the Lord Mayor of London, Oliver and Wilkes, was rejected by 111 to 73. *Received* 15th April. *4 pp., and 2 pp. of print.*

9 April. **634.** Captain George Balfour to the Same.

Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 12.

After using every means in his power to intercept the "Telemachus" in her passage from Ferrol to St. Ubes, has not been able either to see or hear anything of her. Is certain she neither was nor had been at St. Ubes the 24th of March, the day he left the coast of Portugal.—"Venus," Cork Harbour. *2 pp.*

9 April. **635.** Earl of Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 88.

Directing them to discharge certain transports, Commodore Knight having agreed with the Governor of Gibraltar to bring the 19th and 30th Regiments back to England on board H.M.'s ships under his command.

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9 April. **636.** The Same to the Board of Ordnance.

Ordn. Entry Bk., 1761–75, p. 238.

Referring to them, before making out a warrant, an application from Col. Vyner for arms, &c. for the North Battalion of the Lincolnshire Militia.—St. James's.

10 April. **637.** Colonel Hepburn to Lord Halifax.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 11.

Of eleven heritors, five are for Mr. Alexr. Burnett, recommended by him, the Colonel, two are for one Mr. Leslie, and four have made no application to him, Col. Hepburn, at all, so that Mr. Burnett has a clear majority of the heritors for him. As this vacancy did not exist while Lord Rochford was in that department, he, Col. Hepburn, can hardly think his Lordship would give a positive promise about the presentation.—London. 1 *p.*

15 April. **638.** Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Rochford.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 34.

In answer to his letter of 30th of last month, with a petition in behalf of Jean Bailhache and his boat's crew, who were taken by the French and shut up in prison, as they were going in quest of Commodore Howe, on the coast of France, near Cancale. Are of opinion that the recommending the petitioner to the King's bounty for a gratuity of 40*l.* will be a proper encouragement to seafaring persons in that Island to exert themselves in assisting H.M.'s fleet on future occasions. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

16 April. **639.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Same.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 85.

Relative to the succession to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 18th Regiment of Light Dragoons, vacant by the death of Lieut.-Col. Edward Walpole. Was some time since very earnestly requested by Lord North to recommend his relation, Lieut.-Col. John Burgoyne. Is, at the same time, strongly solicited by Major Lyon to recommend him; and also by Lord Drogheda, his colonel; and by Sir Arthur Brooke, member for Fermanagh, and a firm supporter of Government, in favour of his brother, the eldest captain in the 18th, to be major in the room of Lyon. If His Majesty complies with Lord North's application, humbly hopes he will not disapprove of the following successions, viz., Major Charles Tassell, of the 28th Regiment, to be Lieut.-Col. in the 58th, in the room of Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne; the Hon. Stephen Digby, eldest captain in the 24th Foot, to succeed to the majority in the 28th Regiment; his Excellency's son, Lord Ferrers, at this time a cornet without pay in the 9th Dragoons, to succeed to Capt. Digby's company in the 24th; and John Philip Burlton, one of his Excellency's pages, to be cornet in the 9th Dragoons. Points out the services and merits of Major Tassell and Capt. Digby, brother to Lord Digby. Is particularly anxious for the latter's promotion, he being very nearly related to the late Lady Townshend. It has always been usual for the pages in the Lord Lieutenant's family to be provided for. Hears that Major Lyon, of the 18th Dragoons, is in a very declining state of health abroad. If preferment is on this occasion to go out of that regiment, humbly hopes His Majesty will consider Capt. Brooke upon the next vacancy, and allow his

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Excellency to give Sir Arthur hopes, who is, as before mentioned, a very firm and active supporter of Government, has many friends in Parliament, and would be highly obliged by this prospect. His Lordship will recollect that about two months ago His Majesty approved of the request for permission for Dr. Young to negotiate the vacant deanery of Limerick for Dr. Berkeley's preferment in England. Since that time Dr. Berkeley has changed his mind, and all that negotiation is at an end; which his Excellency is not sorry for, as he can dispose of that deanery in such a manner in Ireland as, in his opinion, will be more advantageous to H.M.'s service. Has offered Dr. Young to recommend him for the vacant bishopric of Killaloe, but the state of his health and spirits is such that he cannot be prevailed upon to quit his friends and connexions in England. Asks, therefore, permission again of His Majesty for Dr. Young to negotiate the bishopric for suitable preferment on the other side the water. Understands that Dr. Fowler, one of H.M.'s chaplains and prebendary of Westminster, is ready to come to Ireland for this bishopric, but it cannot be finally settled without His Majesty's approbation. Has it much at heart to make some provision for this most worthy man in the country where he wishes to reside.

P.S.—Hopes his Lordship will forgive his not writing this with his own hand, as he is very much indisposed.—Rockfield. "Private."

Received the 24th. 4 *pp.*

16 April. Scotland, v. 47, No. 12 a, b.

640. Duke of Argyll to the Earl of Halifax.

Enclosing a letter from Lieut.-Genl. Oughton relative to the riot at Dumfries, showing that the tranquillity of that country will, in all appearance, be re-established.—Argyll House.

The enclosure. All remained quiet at Dumfries. Some troops were left, and a detachment of dragoons sent there to remain till the trials should be over. Genl. Oughton mentions Capt. McDonald with approval for his "prudence, temper, and discretion "on this unlucky occasion." 3 *pp.*

17 April. Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 7.

641. Richard Starke to "My Lord."

Apprehends that a memorial to the Lords of the Admiralty respecting the present state of the Vice-Admiralty Court in this colony will be previously submitted to his Lordship. The true reasons for the want of the President's letter or other official notice of this measure to the Administration is, that Mr. President Nelson, at the time he furnished a copy of H.M.'s instructions touching the fees to be taken in the Court of Vice-Admiralty (which is annexed to the memorial), signified his opinion "of the greater "propriety of the said memorial and representation by His "Majesty's advocate than by himself, who could only speak from "the mouth and on the knowledge of that officer."—Virginia, Williamsburg. "R. 4th June." 1½ *pp.*

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17 April. **642.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Despatches of this date :—

Ireland, v. 439, No. 83. (1.) Recommending Major-Genl. Charles, Lord Drogheda to succeed Lieut.-Genl. Archibald Douglas (who is desirous of resigning) upon the staff in Ireland. Has upon other occasions represented the Earl of Drogheda's merit in so strong a light that it is needless for him to add anything further at present than to mention his Lordship's constant residence in Ireland as one strong inducement for this promotion. Makes suggestions as to service without pay till Lord Tyrawley's death.—Dublin Castle. 3½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 84. (2.) Relative to the information of Luke Jones. (*See* No. 610.) Entirely agrees that he is a person not to be depended upon. He called at the Castle. His Excellency talked with him, and had him further examined. He appeared to give very imperfect and nugatory relations, and was particularly deficient as to his own employment and character. Mentions his antecedents. Has, however, at all times a watchful eye to the motions and behaviour of the Papists in Ireland.—Dublin Castle. 1½ *pp.*

Both received, with others relating to successions, &c., the 24th, from Sir Rt. Wilmot.

18 April. **643.** Earl of Halifax to the Earl of Glasgow.

Church Bk., Scotland, 1761–89, pp. 122, 123. Informing him of His Majesty's compliance with his request to be continued in the office of High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for the present year, &c.

A letter of the same date, from the Same to John Robinson, Esq., containing similar information.

18 April. **644.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Two letters, &c. of this date :—

Ireland, v. 439, No. 76 a, b. (1.) Enclosing the opinion of H.M.'s Attorney General on the case of apprentices enlisting in the army, which has been delayed hitherto by the change in the office of Attorney General, and by Mr. Thurlow's close attendance on Parliament.—St. James's. *A draft.*

The letter also in Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 42. The original, of which the enclosure was a copy. Mr. Thurlow was of opinion, not only that apprentices being enlisted might be detained, but also that the master would have no action against the officer for his detention. Knowing, however, the current of opinion to be the other way, and supported by great authority, he dared not pronounce with confidence, but thought it a fit point to be tried or explained by a statute. 4½ *pp.*

Ireland, v. 439, No. 77. (2.) His Excellency's private letter of the 8th being laid before His Majesty, he expressed great satisfaction at the prevalence of loyalty and proper sense of duty in the Guild of Merchants at Dublin. His Excellency is permitted to assure the Lord Mayor of Dublin of His Majesty's gracious protection and notice to him and his family.—St. James's. *A draft. Marked* "Private." 1¼ *pp.*

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18 April. Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p.171.

645. The Same to the Attorney General.

Encloses a petition from the Corporation of Sudbury, praying His Majesty's approbation of Mr. Dansie Carter, whom they have elected their town clerk, and representing that they thought it their indispensable duty to remove Mr. Stockdell Clarke, their former town clerk, he having been convicted of bribery; also the petition of the said Stockdell Clarke, and those of the clergy and others of Sudbury in his behalf. Directs him to give his opinion whether the office of town clerk was forfeited *ipso facto* by the conviction, and, if not, whether it would be expedient for the King to grant his approbation to Mr. Dansie Carter, till there has been a judgment of a court of law on the legality of the said removal.—St. James's.

19 April. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 290.

646. The Same to the Postmaster General.

Enclosing for consideration a copy of a letter from Lieut.-Genl. Mostyn, Governor of Minorca, containing proposals from two different persons to set up two packet-boats to go between Mahon and Marseilles, at the expense hitherto paid for one, viz., 450*l.* per annum.—St. James's.

19 April. Law Reports, 1766–86, No. 3.

647. Town Clerkship of Sudbury.

Report of the Attorney General (Thurlow) in answer to the reference *(see above)* respecting the King's approbation of Mr. Dansie Carter, elected town clerk by the Corporation of Sudbury. Represents that none of the papers transmitted to him give any account of the nature of the office, or of the relation it bears to the Corporation, or of the constitution of the body, or in whom the power of amoval is vested. Is of opinion that His Majesty should not be advised to grant his approbation to one so as to prejudice any serious claim which another may have in law to the same office, if he will use due diligence to prosecute it. 2 *pp.*

20 April. Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 13.

648. Earl of Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty.

With instructions for H.M.'s ships "Pallas" and "Minerva" to proceed immediately to Smyrna for the protection of the trade of H.M.'s subjects in the Levant, and to bring off their persons and effects in case of necessity, observing at the same time the strictest neutrality between the Russians and Turks and the subjects of all neutral powers. *A copy.* 1¼ *pp.*

20 April. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 1.

649. Earl of Hillsborough to Lord Charles G. Montagu.

Desiring his favour and protection for Mr. Bell, the bearer of this letter, a native of Lisburne in Ireland, who, having an intention to settle in South Carolina, has requested to be recommended for a grant of 1,000 or more acres of land in that province. —Whitehall. *An entry.*

[The book from which the above and other letters are taken is lettered, "Private letters received and despatched, No. I."]

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20 April. **650.** B. A. LESCALLIER to LORD ——.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 8 a, b.

Asking him to convey the enclosed petition to the House of Lords.

Ought, in justice to the memory of the late Count de Guerchy, to say that it was with the greatest reluctancy that this truly good and worthy man did comply with the particular instructions he had from the Duc de Choiseul about that plan of operations; but there was no such thing as remonstrating with, much less opposing any scheme of, such a despotic, ambitious, and profligate minister, whose will was a supreme law, whose jealous and envious eyes were covetously fixed on the rich possessions of the English East India Company in the Indostan, and whose profuseness would exhaust the treasures of both Indies. Must further aver that before the Duc de Choiseul's coming to the department of Foreign affairs in 1766, the system of politics of his predecessor was founded upon principles quite different. As to himself, confesses that the reluctancy he had for that scheme could not withstand the irresistible influence which that ambassador [Guerchy] had over him. Embarked in it, without reflection, through the respectful affection and great gratitude he owed to a nobleman, who admitted him into his most intimate confidence, and treated him more as an equal than as an inferior. But, free from any such influence, when his successor, Count du Châtelet, came over, he (Lescallier) did not hesitate a moment to reject such dishonourable terms of servitude as were offered, though, in other respects, so very advantageous as to have tempted him to accept them, had he been less averse to such dark transactions. Having thus refused to pay that passive obedience which was expected, he incurred the displeasure of that haughty, disappointed, and revengeful ambassador, who from that moment set every engine to work to distress and ruin him. He let loose his tools and underlings; while some were attacking his liberty by actions of sham debts, others busied themselves in defiling his character, by prepossessing the British Ministry with scandalous reports, false insinuations, and injurious prejudices. These wild tales reached even the foot of the Throne, and the like prejudices and suspicions were artfully raised in the Royal breast by that very man Fatio, who had been privately admitted into the presence of their Majesties at Richmond in October 1767, to which he (Lascallier) himself partly contributed. Sets to the same account the ill success of his professions of zeal and fidelity for His Majesty's service, when he applied to his Lordship for that purpose. Though calumny has exhausted its store of scandal against him, he defies any man to reproach him justly that he ever did any bad action in his life. Truth will prevail at last. Hopes to be, by his Lordship's protection, soon restored to liberty, and by that means enabled to be of some essential service to the kingdom.—King's Bench Prison.

The petition enclosed, addressed to the House of Lords, from "Balthazard Anthony Lescallier, late secretary of the French "Embassy to the King of Great Britain, and now, through his

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" own choice, become one of His Britannic Majesty's subjects." M. Lescallier states that in the last year of his embassy, the Count de Guerchy, having received particular instructions from the Duc de Choiseul for endeavouring to form in the general courts of the East India Company Proprietors an opposition against the measures of the British Government, entrusted him with the sole management of that plan, and also directed him to find out in the City of London a proper person to put the scheme into execution. He recommended one Philip Francis Fatio, a stockbroker, whom he well knew to be strongly attached to the French interest, and who had been for 15 years an officer in the Swiss regiment of Salis, in the pay of France. Fatio was entrusted with a sum of 100,000*l.* sterling, to be divided out in single votes, whose suffrages he was to direct according to a plan of operations already settled, and such further directions as he should receive. Out of that sum 500*l.* original India stock was, by Count de Guerchy's order, transferred to him, Lescallier, for purposes he was to account for with the said Ambassador; but, unfortunately, the unexpected death of that nobleman left unsettled his, Lescallier's, private account with the Court of France, and a balance of above 1,000*l.* was actually due to him. Can fully prove the above transaction, as the money for that purpose had been previously received by the Count de Guerchy from Sir Joshua Van Neck, another agent of the French Court. On the Count de Châtelet's coming to England, he, Lescallier, having refused to serve that ambassador upon the dishonourable terms offered to him, incurred his displeasure, and instead of his private accounts being settled, Count de Châtelet ordered Fatio to sue him for the recovery of the 500*l.* India stock. [He details the legal proceedings taken in consequence, the result of which was his confinement in the King's Bench Prison,—illegal, as he contends. He also gives an account of a bill filed by him in Chancery against Fatio, in consequence of which an injunction was granted.] Can prove, both under Fatio's own handwriting and by credible witnesses, that "this unjust and cruel prosecution" has been carried on by the order and at the expense of the French Court. As to the matter of account, the only thing between him and Fatio, when it is rightly settled it will be a large balance due to him; and had Fatio no other end to answer, and been as solicitous as the petitioner to settle those accounts, it would have been effected in March 1769, when he offered and earnestly required that the whole might be referred to the arbitration of Mr. Bosanquet and his partner, who is Fatio's own brother. But his destruction is what was aimed at, and nothing else can satisfy the resentment of the French ministry, who accordingly have used Fatio to effect their inhuman designs. As from the chicanery of a powerful oppressor, who will spare no cost to glut his vengeance, and as from the multiplicity of businesses resorting to the Court of Chancery, many years may elapse before that matter of account be finally settled, is he, the petitioner, the while to wait in confinement that happy event,

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separated from his family and friends, deprived of the means which his liberty would afford him of making a proper defence, and be doomed to a lingering destruction? The situation of a felon is preferable; his fate is soon decided.

Prays their Lordships to interpose and exercise the sovereign power vested in them, to relieve him from this unlawful confinement.—King's Bench Prison, April 16, 1771. 11 *pp.*

21 April. **651.** Mr. Harris.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 9.

"The memorial of Mr. Harris, of Salisbury, which he begs "leave to have the honour of submitting to the Earl of Rochford, "one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State."

While duly sensible of the distinguished marks of honour shewn to his son in Spain, submits that he has already been at a large expense, out of his private fortune, in his son's necessary support,—an expense which he has endeavoured to sustain, from the hopes that he might see it terminate, and his son be enabled to support himself. Was in hopes, when his son was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, with full pay from the time of his appointment, that the hour was come when in some great degree these expenses would be alleviated. His son has lately, in obedience to commands, and not for himself or from his own suggestions, incurred a large debt, which the memorialist has the mortification to find his son's increased income is appropriated to discharge; that is, his son's increased income is made liable to pay debts that are in no respects his own. Hence such increase is merely nominal, as such debt ought in justice to have been paid (though not by him), had no such increase been made. If it should be urged that other persons in public characters have expended large sums out of their own private fortunes, Mr. Harris answers that what has been done by persons of high rank and quality for their own or the national dignity does not apply to his son; and if inferior persons have been sufferers in this way, he submits that such hardships can never be made precedents, as nothing can be a precedent which has no foundation in natural justice and equity. Further, none of these instances, were they admitted, can apply to his son, because the extraordinary money he has spent has not been of his own but of another, viz., his father, who here declares he cannot support a burthen which appears to him so unjust, and at the same time so far superior to the private fortune of one who, having asked for no public emolument, has nothing else than that private fortune to live upon and support his family. Hopes that in treating a subject which in every view affects him so nearly, he has not deviated from that warm zeal and dutiful reverence which he owes to His Majesty, nor from that real and sincere respect which he truly professes for Lord Rochford. Prays that his son's additional pay may be allowed him, over and above the allowance of the bills by him transmitted, which he flatters himself will not be charged on any part of his son's salary.—Suffolk Street. 5 *pp.*

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23 April. Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 89.

652. Earl of Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Two letters of this date :—

(1.) Directing them to order Commodore Proby to correspond for the future with their Lordships only, the object of the instructions given him to follow such orders as he should receive through the channel of one of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State having now ceased.

(2.) Directing them to give the necessary orders for the reduction of the men to be employed in H.M.'s service at sea to 25,000, the French and Spanish Ambassadors having, in the name of their respective courts, declared their readiness to disarm to their peace establishment at the same time as His Majesty.

23 April. Ireland, v. 439, No. 87.

653. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

As on the meeting of Parliament after the recess, it is expected no other business will be brought in than that of reading and passing the Bills expected this week from London, his Excellency is in hopes of being able to adjourn or prorogue the Parliament in the course of the second week in May. Believes he will adopt the mode of adjournment in preference to that of prorogation, as it will save a considerable sum of money to the public; but has not yet absolutely determined on the point, not having fully collected the sentiments of H.M.'s servants whom he usually consults on important matters.—Dublin Castle.

Received the 28th, by an Irish messenger. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

23 April. Scotland, v. 47, No. 13.

654. Earl of Glasgow to Lord ———.

Acknowledging his letter acquainting him of H.M.'s pleasure to continue him, the Earl of Glasgow, in the office of High Commissioner to the General Assembly, &c.—Edinburgh.

Received the 29th. 1 *p.*

24 April. Post Office, pcl. 6, 1762–81, No. 8.

655. The Postmasters General (Le Despencer and H. F. Thynne) to Lord Rochford.

Relative to proposals to establish two packet-boats between Mahon and Marseilles on the terms hitherto allowed for one. Give their reasons for rejecting them, &c. Upon the whole, do not think it advisable to make any alteration in the present establishment, being fully persuaded that one boat, well kept to her duty, is sufficient, and that another certainly cannot be added without bringing a large increased expense upon the Revenue, for they cannot conceive the employ advantageous, as the two last captains have left their widows in very low circumstances.—General Post Office.

Copy of a letter from Jas. Wright, secretary to the Governor of Minorca, to Anthy. Todd, Esq., making known similar proposals to those referred to above. 5 *pp.*

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26 April. Circular Bk., 1761–86, p. 86.

656. Circular from the Earl of Rochford, announcing the orders given by His Majesty for reducing his navy to the peace establishment. Addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, H. E. Mr. Murray, Sir Horace Mann; Messrs. Hamilton, Catt, and Richie; Lieut.-Gen. Cornwallis, Lieut.-Gen. Mostyn, Commodore Proby, Sir John Hort, Sir John Dick, Capt. Frazer; and Messrs. Durnford, Fraser, Barker, Sampson, Trail, Munro, Jamineau, Whitehead, Hollford, Bomeester, Pasley, Marsh, Beawes, Udny, Whitham, Taverner, Sargent, Wilkie, Bankes, Miller, Davison, Cheap, Changuion, and Hardy.

26 April. Ireland, v. 439, No. 89 a, b.

657. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Enclosing a letter from the Provost of Trinity Coll., Dublin, relative to the necessity of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester taking the oath of office, and being admitted by some one authorised by the College Board, before he can act as Chancellor, &c. Dr. Leland will be despatched with the diploma.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure.

Received 1 May, from Sir R. Wilmot. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

27 April. Ireland, v. 439, No. 86.

658. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Having already acquainted him, by letter of the 13th, that His Majesty had ordered a commission for Major Lyon, of the 18th Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Col. of that regiment, is now, in answer to his private letter, to acquaint him that His Majesty approves of the succession of Capt. Brooke to the majority, and does not disapprove of the advancement of Lord Ferrers on a proper vacancy. His Majesty also approves of Dr. Young's exchange with Dr. Fowler. The Irish Bills will be before the Privy Council on Monday next. —St. James's. *A copy. Marked* "Private." 1 *p.*

27 April. Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, pp. 172–4.

659. The Same to the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Directing them to take into consideration the case enclosed, and report their opinion thereon.—St. James's.

The "case" entered. It cites at length the 4th article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace. The questions submitted were:

1. "Can His Majesty by the laws of this kingdom confer the "dignity of a baronet of Great Britain on one of H.M.'s new subjects "remaining in Canada under the stipulations of the above mentioned treaty, and professing the religion of the Church of Rome?"

2. "Is there any or what instance in which honours and "dignities have been conferred by the Crown on subjects professing "the Roman Catholic religion since the Test Act or Revolution?"

28 April. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, pp. 263–4.

660. Wm. Fraser to Sir Robert Wilmot, Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain.

Sending particulars of things wanted for furnishing the Secretary of State's office (Northern Department).—St. James's.

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28 April. **661.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 88.

The French and Spanish Ambassadors having declared the readiness of their respective Courts to disarm immediately, and the Spanish Ambassador having added that orders were actually given in Spain for disarming in Spain between the 20th and 30th inst., His Majesty has ordered the reduction of his navy to the peace establishment.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

30 April. **662.** The Same to Commodore Proby.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 36.

Directing him to correspond for the future with the Lords of the Admiralty only, the object of his instructions to follow the orders received from one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State having now ceased. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

30 April. **663.** The Same to the Earl of Glasgow.

Church Bk., (Scotld.), 1761–89, pp. 124–6.

Encloses H.M.'s warrant for preparing his commission of High Commissioner to the ensuing General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, with his instructions, and His Majesty's letter to the Assembly.

H.M.'s letter only is entered, a note stating the warrant and instructions to have been the same as those of the previous year.

2 May. **664.** The Same to the Postmaster General.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 292.

In reply to their letter of the 24th April, relative to the proposals for establishing two packet-boats from Minorca to Marseilles, &c. Signifying His Majesty's approval of the same.—St. James's.

2 May. **665.** The Same to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Drafts of seven despatches of this date, &c.

(1.) *Marked* "Secret."

Ireland, v. 439, No. 90.

Relative to the Irish Bills, of which those approved of in Council with some few amendments his Excellency will receive by the messenger carrying this. The Bill to prevent "the distillery," notwithstanding His Majesty's strong inclination to comply with the desires of his people of Ireland, is not returned, as it appeared from Lord Chief Baron Forster's opinion, and the very judicious reasons given by Mr. Beresford, not only to occasion a great diminution of the revenue, but to be totally ineffectual to prevent the consumption of corn, to lay a hardship on the fair trader, and to be an encouragement to fraud. The power of the Lord Lieutenant and Council to suspend its operation could not, probably, have been exerted without throwing great unpopularity upon them, and besides, the ground for suspension, depending on the detection of offenders, would not be felt till too late for the remedy. The amendments and clauses added to the Bill for regulating the Trials of Controverted Elections, &c., are copied from the Bill passed by the British Legislature this Sessions, to render the Act of the last more complete, and therefore cannot well be disagreeable to the friends of the Bill in Ireland. His Excellency's reasons with regard

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to the granting a premium on the carriage of corn coastwise have determined the stopping of that Bill. Has, according to his desire, conveyed, in a separate official letter, His Majesty's instructions on the inexpediency, not to say impossibility, of suffering the revenue to be diminished at this time. His Majesty was unwilling to give any discouragement to a work of charity and utility, such as the workhouse at Dublin, by shortening the term of the duties desired when they do not affect his revenue. If any motion should be made in the next Session to abridge the usual terms of granting supplies, His Majesty's recent condescension in this instance will add the greater weight to the arguments against such an attempt. His Excellency is to acquaint His Majesty's servants, before the next Session of Parliament, that His Majesty expects that in all matters relating to the revenue they should take an active and firm part, and concert with and aid the Commissioners of the Revenue, and that they should be particularly watchful not to suffer Bills affecting the revenue to be framed and conducted by Opposition without having the opinion of those whose station enables them to form the best judgment of their consequences.—St. James's. $5\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 91.

(2.) Relative to the general plan transmitted by his Excellency for the defence of Ireland. His Majesty is of opinion that the three objects of securing a constant communication between Great Britain and a good port in the south, the forming a centrical post for the defence of the interior of the country, and the providing a place of strength near Dublin for securing the public records, the title deeds and valuable effects of private persons, and the arsenal, against accident and the sudden attack of an enemy, are those which it may be expedient first to carry into execution, the extent of the plan making it necessarily a work to be proceeded in gradually. His Majesty therefore approves of his Excellency's proposals for better fortifying the harbour of Cork, and establishing a post at Ardfinnan, and of the idea of constructing a citadel at Ringsend as a refuge for the capital. These undertakings are sensibly such as must be provided for by the Irish Parliament, and it may not be advisable to embark in them without an estimate being previously voted. However, His Majesty does not expect him to bring it on in the present Session, but if he should have such an assurance of the expense necessary for either of the above purposes being approved as to make him wish to begin upon the work before the next Session, he may do so, and bring it in as an expense incurred. $3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 92.
Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 45.

(3.) In reply to letter of 17th, signifying His Majesty's acceptance of Major General Archibald Douglas's resignation of the staff in Ireland, and approbation of his Excellency's recommendations with regard to the appointment thereon of the Earl of Drogheda, and the last appointed Major General serving without pay till the death of Lord Tyrawley, &c. P.S.—Since the above, Lieutenant General Hodgson has applied for leave to resign, which has been granted. 2 *pp.*

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Ireland, v. 439, No. 93.

(4.) Signifying the King's approbation of the carrying into execution of his Excellency's scheme for the proposed change in the establishment of the infantry in Ireland, by making the regiments to consist of ten companies, including a light company. His Majesty is satisfied with his reasons for not laying the scheme before Parliament, as not of sufficient consequence in point of expense. 1½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 94. Entered in Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 46.

(5.) The Duke of Gloucester has deferred beginning his tour to the middle of July next, so that there will be full time for his Royal Highness to be admitted to his office of Chancellor of the University of Dublin by Mr. Andrews, the Provost, himself. 1 *p.*

Ireland, v. 439, No. 95.

(6.) In connexion with one among the temporary statutes proposed to be revived in Ireland, granting a bounty on corn carried coastwise, without making any provision for such bounty, by which the expense must fall on the hereditary revenue. His Majesty has expressed his disapprobation thereof, and his Excellency is to use his utmost endeavours to discourage all attempts of the kind for the future. 1 *p.*

Ibid., No. 96 a, b. The letter entered in Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 47.

(7.) Enclosing [a copy of] the opinion of the Solicitor General on the case of apprentices enlisting in the army.

The original of the enclosure, signed "Al. Wedderburn." His opinion was that apprentices enlisted, when demanded by their masters, could not legally be detained till the bounty money, &c. should be repaid. 1½ *pp.*

2 May. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 47.

666. R. Sutton to Sir George Macartney.

On speaking to Mr. Cooper, of the Treasury, concerning the drawing of a King's letter for the new establishment of the infantry regiments in Ireland, he expressed a wish, for fear of any mistake, to receive from him, Sir George, a draft of such a letter, which will then be immediately prepared.—St. James's.

3 May. War Office, pel. 25, No. 8.

667. Lieut.-Gen. S. Hodgson to Lord ———.

Returning thanks for His Majesty's permission to him to resign the staff as Major-General on the Irish establishment.—Old Burlington Street. 1 *p.*

4 May. Ireland, v. 439, No. 98.

668. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Relative to the case of apprentices enlisting in the army. As Mr. Thurlow declines to pronounce upon the point with confidence, and his Excellency has had no direction from His Majesty thereon, he proposes, pending the settlement of the point or receiving some instructions thereupon, to pursue whatever shall be the practice in Great Britain, and has directed Sir George Macartney to write to H.M.'s Secretary-at-War for information.—Dublin Castle. 1½ *pp.*

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4 May. **669.** Lord Rochford to Sir Jeffery Amherst.

Mil. Entry Bk., v. 28, p. 260.

Relative to the two requests of Sir John Milne, viz., to come to England to take advice for his health, and to resign his commission of Lieut.-Governor in favour of another on the conditions mentioned. His Majesty has granted the former, but not the latter.—St. James's.

5 May. **670.** Sir Jeffery Amherst to Lord Rochford.

Channel Islands, v. 42, No. 1.

Expressing his obligation to him for having laid the two letters from Sir John Mylne before the King, &c.—Near Whitehall. 1 *p.*

6 May. **671.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Same.

Two letters, &c. of this date :—

Ireland, v. 439, No. 99 a, b, c.

(1.) Enclosing the resolution of the House of Lords and the address of the House of Commons, containing their humble thanks for H.M.'s answers to their respective addresses.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. 3 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 100.

(2.) Relative to Lieut. Turbutt Francis, seconded upon the 44th Regt., absent without leave in America since Sept. 1769.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

Both received the 14th, from Sir R. Wilmot.

6 May. **672.** Earl of Glasgow to Lord ———.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 14.

Acknowledging receipt of letter enclosing H.M.'s warrant for his commission as High Commissioner to the General Assembly, &c.—Edinburgh. 1 *p.*

7 May, **673.** Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Rochford.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 35.

Giving an account of the arrival of the "Endeavour" bark at Batavia, the 10th of October, all well, &c. 1 *p.*

8 May. **674.** Earl of Rochford to Sir Jno. Fielding.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 293.

Giving notice of the probability of some disturbance being attempted this evening upon the Lord Mayor's coming out of the Tower.—St. James's.

8 May. **675.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 439, Nos. 101, 102.

Two letters of this date, acknowledging respectively receipt of letters of 28th and 2nd past. 2 *pp.*

Received the 14th, from Sir R. Wilmot.

9 May. **676.** Sir John Fielding to the Same.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 10.

Three high constables and an extraordinary number of peace officers attended His Majesty yesterday from his palace to the

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Parliament House, and with an exceeding good effect. Gives particulars of the arrangements made to secure the inhabitants from any insult in the night; and the report of the high constable as to a disturbance in Westminster, in which the lamps at Lord North's door and the light over his door in Downing Street were broken.—Bow Street. 3 *pp.*

9 May. Ireland, v. 439, No. 103.

677. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Same.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of 2nd inst., signifying H.M.'s approbation of his recommendation of the Earl of Drogheda. Requests him to lay his warmest acknowledgments before His Majesty. Recommends Major-Gen. James Gisborne to succeed Major-Gen. Hodgson.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

10 May. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 36 a, b.

678. Lords of the Admiralty to the Same.

Enclose a list, transmitted by Capt. Jervis, of H.M.S. "Alarm," of the Spanish ships in Cadiz Bay when he left there on the 21st of April, with their destinations, according to the best intelligence he could procure. He stated that no appearance of disarming had taken place when he sailed.

The list enclosed. 2 *pp.*

10 May. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 293.

679. Lord Rochford to Sir Jno. Fielding.

Cannot help expressing his surprise that so considerable a mob as that which did the mischief at Lord North's should have been suffered to come from the City without being stopped by any magistrate, and that no peace officers should be attending to prevent their disorderly proceedings. Is going out of town for a day or two, and on his return will appoint a time to receive Sir John. —St. James's.

10 May. Ireland, v. 439, No. 104.

680. Sir George Macartney to R. Sutton, Esq.

Has received and laid before the Lord Lieutenant his letter of the 2nd inst., concerning the drawing of a King's letter for the new establishment of the regiments of infantry in Ireland.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

12 May. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 37.

681. Mr. Stephens to Mr. Porten.

The letter from the French sailor on board the "Elizabeth," which was transmitted by the French Ambassador to the Earl of Rochford, was sent by last night's post to Admiral Hughes, at Portsmouth, with directions for the sailor's discharge.—Admiralty. 1¼ *pp.*

14 May. Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 176.

682. Ambassadors' Privileges.

The Attorney General Thurlow's report on the case of Jean Eustache Beaumont, servant of the Venetian Resident, who had been arrested. Upon hearing the parties, a doubt occurred to the Attorney General whether this Beaumont was entitled to the privilege of an ambassador's servant, since he seemed to have

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acted as a trader, and to be liable to the laws against bankruptcy; but, out of respect to Mons. Imberti, the Venetian Resident, he directed that H.M.'s Court of King's Bench should be moved to discharge his servant from the arrest; whereupon that Court decided he was not entitled to the privileges of an ambassador's servant.

15 May. **683.** Earl of Rochford to the Board of Ordnance.

Ordn. Entry Bk., 1761–75, p. 248.

Referring to them an application for arms for the Glamorganshire militia.—St. James's.

About 16 May. **684.** General Conway to Lord Hillsborough.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 13.

Asking for instructions relative to the payment of the troops employed in the proposed works in Newfoundland. It has been customary for the soldiers and marines so employed to be paid at the rate of 12*d.* per day extra, though the men employed in the same manner in North America, particularly at Halifax, were paid at the rate of 6*d.* only, or even under, the 9*d.* New York currency amounting to something less. Capt. Debbieg, the engineer now employed in this service, thinks the men may possibly be contented with 9*d.* a day extra, but not with 6*d.* "R. 16 May."

16 May. **685.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 105. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 48.

In answer to his letter of the 6th inst., relative to Lieut. Francis Turbot (*sic*), seconded on the 44th Regiment. He is to be superseded.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

17 May. **686.** Commodore Proby to the Earl of Rochford.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 37.

Acknowledging the receipt of circular letter of the 26th past.—"Pembroke," in Gibraltar Bay. 1 *p.*

17 May. **687.** Earl of Hillsborough to Lord North.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 6. Entered in Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 15.

When the Government of Grenada and the Grenadines was established, the Governor's appointments were settled in the following manner:—

	£
1. By warrant to receive out of the revenue of 4½ per cent. - - - -	1,200
2. By warrant to receive out of the capitation tax - - - -	1,200
3. By supposed amount of the fees and other contingent profits of Government -	600
	3,000

Since then the King has remitted on certain conditions the payment of the capitation tax, by which the Governor's salary falls short by 1,200*l.* per annum. As it is not meant, if it can be avoided, that more should be paid out of the King's revenue to the Governor

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of the Grenades than is paid to the Governor of the Leeward Islands, Mr. Leyborne will have instructions to accept an additional salary from each island under his government, in lieu of what was paid to his predecessor out of the capitation tax. Wishes, however, to be enabled by Lord North to assure Mr. Leyborne that if such additional salary is withheld from him, or proposed to be granted on conditions he cannot consistently with his duty accept, the deficiency will be made up to him as in the case of Governor Melvill.—Whitehall. *A draft. Marked* "Private." $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

17 May.
Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 174.

688. Earl of Rochford to the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Directing them to report their opinion on the enclosed petition. —St. James's.

"Draft petition for incorporating Downing College."

18 May.
Ireland, v. 439, No. 106.

689. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of [Rochford].

Congratulates his Lordship on the happy conclusion of this Session of Parliament. Though some intemperate measures have been made in the House of Commons, yet they have all been defeated by very great majorities, and were in themselves so very insignificant as not to be worthy a particular account. At the opening of the Session there were upwards of 240 members of the House of Commons present, of whom 136 divided with Government, and during the course of the sitting its majority increased to upwards of 40. At the meeting after the return of the Bills from England, not more than 190 were present, of whom 123 have divided for Government. The Opposition upon one question brought 69 into the field, but since then they have dwindled down to 50, and (from the best opinions) their whole strength cannot be rated at more than 60. Has no reason to apprehend any desertion on the part of the friends of Government; their attendance has indeed been most persevering and unexampled. Will do everything to secure their fidelity and attachment for the service of the next Session. The great push made by the Opposition was upon the motion for expunging the words "*and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament*," added to the Revenue Bill by His Majesty and Council in England, but they were carried in the affirmative by 123 to 68 in the House of Commons. And in the House of Lords there was a division yesterday on the same question of 38 to 13. Presumes they exerted their whole strength on this occasion, for upon several others they have frequently divided not more than 9. His Lordship will be surprised to hear that Lord Bellamont, on whom the dignity of an Earl was conferred so lately as in 1767, and whose military claim his Excellency has twice laid at His Majesty's feet, should put himself at the head of the Opposition; but so it was. Does not find that he gained any great reputation by any superior abilities or knowledge in parliamentary

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business. His force lay in abuse and scandal, which he poured out in a very copious manner upon him (the Lord Lieutenant), Lord Loftus, Lord Annaly, and the Bench of Bishops. The two Bills which took their rise in the House of Commons, viz., the Privilege and the Popery Bills, to the astonishment of everybody, were rejected by that House upon the second reading after their return from England. Thinks himself very happy in having chosen that answer to the address of the House of Commons which was enclosed in his Lordship's official letter of 21 March, as it will for ever remain a precedent to prove that His Majesty very well understood the intention of the House of Commons in their address, and had no idea of giving up the rights of the Crown. Must do so much justice to those who composed the address of thanks from the House of Commons for the King's answer, as to say that they showed great wisdom in avoiding every expression that could possibly tend to revive or glance at the protest and prorogation. That address was, in his opinion, in every respect unexceptionable, affectionate, loyal, and dutiful, and such as in propriety could not have been exceeded in the quietest times. The subject seems to be dying away; and, in his private opinion, the firmness of His Majesty's answer may have been very instrumental in putting an end to any further disquisition about it. Considering the strong ground upon which the late question on the rights of the Crown is left, &c., flatters himself His Majesty will view this as a most prosperous conclusion of this Session of Parliament. The boasts of faction that this solid and well-formed force of Government will not be rewarded and confirmed, seems to be the only thing to attend to. Humbly hopes to be enabled, by means of the necessary arrangements, and the removal of those servants who, after such repeated forbearance, have distressed His Majesty's Government at the most important crisis, to reward those firm friends of Government in Ireland who have supported it with so much affection and confidence. Knows of no reproach that remains upon English Government in all these transactions, but the very indecent and unexampled protest in the House of Lords, which, he must say, there were respectable friends ready enough to have expunged, if the Lord Chancellor, as first servant of the Crown there, had thought proper to take it up; for nothing could be more opprobrious to the honour of English Government, or more fatal to the future good order and dignity of that House.—Dublin Castle. "Private." *Received* the 23rd. 4 *pp.*

18 May. Ireland, v. 439, No. 107 a to e.

690. The SAME to the SAME.

Transmitting copies of the addresses of both Houses of Parliament presented yesterday on the conclusion of the Session, with his answers thereto. Also a copy of his speech to both Houses, with a list of the Bills to which he gave the Royal assent.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures.

Received the 23rd. 13 *pp. or parts of pp.*

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18 May. **691.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 49.

Signifying His Majesty's approbation of the appointment of Major General James Gisborne to be a Major General on the establishment of Ireland *vice* Lieutenant General Hodgson.—St. James's.

18 May. **692.** EDW. STANLEY to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

Treas. and Cust., pcl. 4, No. 1 a, b, c.

Transmitting copies of a letter from the collector and comptroller of Scilly, and its enclosure; viz., a paper signed by the master of a vessel belonging to Yarmouth.—Custom-house.

The enclosures.—They contain some intelligence relative to the naval force at Toulon, &c. "Reed. the 20th May, at 40 minutes "past one o'clock.—J. R." 1 *p. and* 2 *half pp.*

20 May. **693.** COMMODORE PROBY to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 38.

Acknowledging letter of 29 March, on the subject of the gratuities demanded by the officers of the port of Algiers from Capt. Brathwaite.—"Pembroke," in Gibraltar Bay. 1½ *pp.*

21 May. **694.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the SAME.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 109.

Asking for His Majesty's pleasure as to the time from which the change in the establishment of the infantry in Ireland, by making the regiments to consist of 10 companies each, is to take place. Recommends that it may not be before the 1st July next, &c.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

21 May. **695.** MR. FRANCIS to MR. PORTEN.[1]

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 11.

As to Mons. Frances' complaint, finds that Jones, a Marshalsea officer, having a Marshalsea writ against Jeremiah Coronelle, without knowing that Mons. Frances was a foreign minister, or that Coronelle was a servant to any foreign minister, followed Coronelle into the minister's house, and there told him he had a writ against him. Coronelle said he was in the service of the French Minister; which being confirmed by the other servants, the officer says he did not even attempt to take Coronelle into custody, but went quietly away. Mr. Hudson, the attorney, and one Richards, the plaintiff in the action, both declared their ignorance of Coronelle being protected, and that they would by no means attempt to take him into custody. Submits, therefore, whether any legal steps can be taken on the Minister's complaint.—Chancery Lane. 1 *p.*

22 May. **696.** The SAME to the SAME.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 12.

Jones, the Marshalsea officer, has promised to wait upon Mons. François on Monday, and to make a proper submission. He says he went to the Minister's house with that intention two or three days ago, but that the servants would not even let the master know he was there, treated him with ill language, and turned him out of doors.—Chancery Lane. ½ *p.*

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22 May. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1766–71, p. 29.

697. Wm. Fraser to Grey Cooper, Esq.

As to an application for the return of certain papers, &c. received from Baron Gloshlag, minister to the elector of Mentz, relative to a demand of his Electoral Highness for deliveries made to the combined army in Germany.—St. James's.

22 May. Ordnance, v. 6, No. 19.

698. Lieut.-General and Principal Officers of the Ordnance to the Earl of Rochford.

Relative to the furnishing of drums, &c. to the additional companies.—Office of Ordnance. 1 *p.*

24 May. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 39.

699. Commodore Proby to the Same.

Has just received advice from Cadiz that orders are arrived from Madrid for disarming the ships at that port. Acknowledges the receipt of his Lordship's letter of the 30th ult. with directions as to his correspondence.—"Pembroke," in Gibraltar Bay. 1½ *pp.*

24 May. Ordnance, v. 6, No. 20.

700. Lieut.-General and Principal Officers of the Ordnance to the Same.

Asking that a regiment of foot, or two, might be marched to Portsmouth to be employed in carrying on the fortifications of the dock there, Parliament having granted money, and the Lords of the Treasury having put the Ordnance officers in possession of the lands purchased for this purpose.—Office of Ordnance. 1 *p.*

25 May. Criml. Papers, Scotch, 1762–86, p. 86.

701. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Coalstoun.

Has received their report on the cases of James Nutter and Robert Hope, the 20th instant. His Majesty has signed a remission for Robert Hope upon condition of transportation for life, which is enclosed. But the King will postpone giving any orders in regard to James Nutter till they have reported upon the papers relative to him transmitted to them by his Lordship on the 19th instant.

25 May. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 17.

702. Lord North to Lord [Hillsborough].

Quite agrees that the Governor of Grenada, &c. ought to have the additional salary of 1,200*l.* a year over and above the salary of 1,200*l.* a year paid by the King, &c. At the same time, it would be very improper to throw this further charge upon the King till every method shall have been tried to procure the additional salary from the Islands. The capitation tax being remitted, cannot conceive that the assemblies within Mr. Leyborne's government will, if applied to in a proper manner, refuse to grant this provision; but if, after repeated applications, Mr. Leyborne should return home without any such consideration for his services, his Lordship would then think him fairly entitled to have the deficiency of 1,200*l.* a year made good to him at His Majesty's expense.—Downing Street.

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25 May. Dom. Geo. III., pel. 83, No. 18.

703. Bishop of Winchester to Lord ———.

Asking that his domestic chaplain may have a dispensation from attending at Winchester, except his strict residence, as he, the Bishop, is far advanced in years, and would be distressed by being left for so long a time as the whole residence would require.—Chelsea. 1 *p.*

25 May. Ireland, v. 439, No. 108.

704. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

His account of the conclusion of this Session of Parliament has given His Majesty the greatest satisfaction, and seems to promise a lasting superiority in favour of English government; on which he sincerely congratulates his Excellency, who has been the happy instrument of establishing it. His Excellency's choice of His Majesty's answer is fully justified by the event, and it is to be hoped from the address of thanks that the late attempt to encroach on the rights of the Crown is not likely to be revived. Has His Majesty's commands to acquaint him with his gracious disposition to enable his Excellency to reward the firm friends of Government and disappoint the boasts of faction, when he shall have stated the particular arrangements he wishes to make in that respect.—St. James's. *A draft. Marked* "Private." 2 *pp.*

25 May. Scotland, v. 47, No. 15 a, b.

705. Earl of Glasgow to Lord ———.

The General Assembly met according to H.M.'s appointment on the 23rd inst., when they made choice of Mr. Robert Walker, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, for their Moderator. Gives an account of the proceedings, and encloses the Assembly's answer to H.M.'s letter.—Edinburgh.

The enclosure. 3½ *pp.*

25 May. Scotland, v. 47, No. 16 a, b.

706. Robert Walker, Moderator, to Lord ———.

Enclosing a copy of the answer referred to above. — Edinburgh.

The enclosure. 3 *pp.*

27 May. Ireland, v. 439, No. 111.

707. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Relative to the discharge of apprentices enlisted in H.M.'s army. Finds the course pursued in England to be that if there is no fraud on the face of the indentures the man is discharged, and that no demand is made for any expense whatsoever incurred by the regiment on his account. Will give directions for the like practice to be observed in Ireland.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

28 May. Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 19.

708. Earl of Rochford to Charles Lempriere, Esq.

Quotes a passage from his, Mr. Lempriere's, letter to Lieut.-Col. Bentinck on the subject of the petition of Nicholas Fiott, upon consideration of which, together with a letter to the Commander-in-

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chief from Messrs. Carteret and others, His Majesty has granted his pardon under the Great Seal to the petitioner.

Has received his letter of 30th past. Is sorry he should consider an act of clemency in His Majesty, in granting a general pardon to the persons who had rashly engaged in unjustifiable proceedings, as a reflection upon his conduct as a magistrate. Is persuaded that his abilities, joined to that moderation and temper which His Majesty recommends to all those who carry on his Government, will for the future preserve tranquillity and maintain the dignity of magistracy without having occasion for acts of severity. As he appears to mistake the late Orders in Council in saying that the States of the Island of Jersey are deprived of their right and privilege of making political and provisional ordinances, refers him to the Orders themselves, which clearly establish the power of the Assembly of the States to make provisional laws and ordinances, with a proper check, lodged in the hands of the person commanding for His Majesty in the Island, against anything being too hastily passed. The making of laws belongs in its nature to the legislative body, and not to any court of justice, whose duty is only to enforce the execution of them. He must be sensible that, when the produce of the Island does not admit of the exportation of corn without distressing the inhabitants, it becomes the duty of H.M.'s Council to prevent the general good being counteracted for the advantage of any private person. *A draft.* 2¾ *pp.*

29 May. **709.** Richard Washington to Lord [Hillsborough].

Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 23.

Drawing attention to the state of the revenue in Bermuda, where he has resided three years, and also to the manufactures of Great Britain there. These Islands contain 12,000 inhabitants, including 7,000 negroes, whose clothing occasions a very great consumption of checks, coarse linen, &c., not a moiety of which is supplied by the mother country. Add to this the great quantity of sail-cloth and cordage used, &c., of which scarce one third is of British manufacture. Rum and Madeira wine are the only liquors in common use, the former by all the inhabitants, negroes and others, and the latter by most that can afford it, and universally at funerals. Recourse to the collector's accounts of each West India Island will evince how small a proportion their exports bear to the many hundred casks of rum, and many pipes of wine, so many thousand people must inevitably consume. There are from ten to twenty or more vessels annually built here, and sent to the West Indies to be sold; but as by far the greater part is disposed of at St. Eustatia, the returns are chiefly made in foreign sail-cloth, cordage, tea, rum, sugar, and checks; and when it so happens that one in five is sold at the other islands for bills or specie, the greater part is commonly applied to the purchase of those articles, which being easily imported, it rarely happens that any vessel arrives from the West Indies without part of her cargo being taken in at a Danish or Dutch island. Details also the arrangements often made by foreigners for the purchase of vessels.

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To evince the impartial distribution of justice here, adduces this single fact: It is notoriously known that a Revenue officer on a trading voyage murdered a negro sailor at sea, with circumstances of horrid barbarity, such as whipping, stabbing, and chopping to pieces; and though the party committing, as well as the witnesses to the crime, have been a considerable time returned, no notice is taken of it, though a half-starved negro would be hanged for stealing a pound or two of meat, and a stranger in the recovery of a just debt meet with every opposition chicanery can furnish. An honest and able lawyer might relieve the country from great confusion. Causes of importance are seldom finished, almost all possessions being held for life.

Duly authorised and properly supported, could furnish other important hints, but, as circumstances are, it may be dangerous to use his name. However, is never afraid to subscribe it as a well-wisher to his country and an enemy to injustice.— Bermuda.

P. S. — The Lords Haddington, Courtenay, and Romney are intimate with his person and character, as are Messrs. Pownall, Pollock, &c.

31 May.
Scotland, v. 47, Nos. 17, 18; and Church Bk., Scotland, 1761–89, pp. 127–8.

710. The Earl of Rochford to the Earl of Glasgow, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly.

Acknowledging for Lord Halifax, who remains much indisposed, his letter enclosing the answer from the General Assembly, and signifying His Majesty's satisfaction with the same, &c. — St. James's. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

Also draft of a similar letter to Rev. Mr. Walker, the Moderator. 1¼ *pp.*

3 June.
Admiralty, v. 163, No. 38.

711. Mr. Stephens to Mr. Porten.

Directions are sent to the Commanding Officer at Portsmouth forthwith to discharge André la France from the "Barfleur," according to the request of the French Ambassador.—Admiralty. 1 *p.*

4 June.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 8.
Entered in Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 19.

712. Earl of Dunmore to the Earl of Hillsborough.

According to the advice in his Lordship's letter of 12 Feb., will endeavour to compromise with Mr. Colden, but, if unsuccessful, will transmit all the proceedings on that matter in the Court of Chancery, when he doubts not it will be very evident that there is a clear right in the Crown of disposing of that moiety for which his (Lord Hillsborough's) order was given.

Continuing in the same inclination of remaining in this government, will not remove till he receives an answer to his letter of 9 March. There can be no doubt that Mr. Tryon would be pleased with the exchange. As he (Mr. Tryon) is a perfect stranger to both countries, he cannot have a reason for choosing, other than the advantage as to emolument. Is persuaded he will be equally agreeable to the people of that province. Hopes also he will be thought as fit to conduct H.M.'s service. If Mr. Tryon should

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repair to this place in consequence of his appointment before an answer is received to his (Lord Dunmore's) letter of 9 March, and should not wish to wait the issue of the application before taking upon him the administration, he (Lord Dunmore) will nevertheless remain here until he knows it, which he has the greatest hopes may be conformable to his wishes.—New York. *Marked* "Private." "R. 12 July." "Dup. origl not recd." 2 *pp.*

4 June. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 13; and Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, pp. 177–80.

713. Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General (E. Thurlow and Al. Wedderburn) on the question whether His Majesty could confer the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain on one of his new subjects remaining in Canada under the stipulations of the 4th article of the Definitive Treaty of peace, and professing the religion of the Church of Rome, &c. They know of no express law against His Majesty's so doing. Honours and dignities were conferred upon Roman Catholics by King James the Second after the Test Act, but no such grants have been made since the Revolution, which is a more remarkable epoch in the laws for the establishment and security of the Protestant religion. 3 *pp.*

4 June. Scotland, v. 47, No. 19.

714. Earl of Glasgow to Lord ———.

Announcing the dissolution of the General Assembly, and his appointment of their next meeting for 21 May 1772. In all their deliberations they proceeded with decency and good order, and in their decisions paid a just regard to their ecclesiastical constitution and the laws of the country. This day, being the anniversary of His Majesty's birth, is observed here by all ranks of people with universal joy and festivity.—Edinburgh. *Received* the 8th. 1½ *pp.*

5 June. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 18.

715. Earl of Hillsborough to Lord Wm. Campbell.

Recommending to his charitable attention the person who will present this letter, for just and proper steps to be taken on her behalf. She is the widow of Mons. Dechevry, a Frenchman settled at Louisbourg before the last war, who traded to Quebec. On his last voyage thither he was taken by one of H.M.'s ships, and was afterwards of singular use as a pilot on board the fleet that went up the River St. Lawrence in 1758. He was admitted upon the establishment of pilots, but, dying soon after, left his wife and four children in a situation truly deplorable. She has requested to be restored to her husband's possessions in Cape Breton, consisting of a storehouse at Louisbourg near the waterside, and 700 acres of land in Grand Laurenbec, and 300 in the bottom of the bay.—Whitehall.

5 June. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 20.

716. Lord Warwick to Lord ———.

On his arrival here last night he enquired if the poor man's pardon he solicited had been sent down. It seems that it has not; and although it must have been in the office a long time, he apprehends that, for want of paying the fees, there it will lie. In

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this case what must be done? The prisoner has neither friends nor money to satisfy the office, supposing it as imagined here.—Warwick Castle. 1 *p.*

5 June.
Ireland, v. 439, No. 114.

717. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Capt. Pringle, whom he has recommended in his official letter to succeed to the troop of horse vacant in Col. Johnston's regiment, is his Excellency's eldest aide-de-camp. He has been 16 years in the army; he served with great merit in Germany, where he was wounded, and in Portugal, and his family are good servants of the Crown and in great distress. Lieut. William John Skeffington, recommended to succeed to Capt. Pringle's company, is a member of Parliament, and has been a very strenuous supporter of Government. Cornet Toby Caulfield, recommended to be lieutenant in the 9th Dragoons, is also a member of Parliament. His uncle has two seats, is a steady supporter of Government, and will be greatly obliged by this advancement. And John Philip Burlton, recommended to the cornetcy in the 5th Dragoons, is one of his Excellency's pages and son to Mr. Burlton, whose services in Germany have been recommended to His Majesty by the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick and Lord Granby. Having it much at heart to provide for these gentlemen in the manner recommended, requests his Lordship's warmest offices with His Majesty in their favour.—Dublin Castle. "Private." *Received* 11 June. 2 *pp.*

6 June.
Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 50.

718. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Majesty approves of the same practice being observed in Ireland concerning the discharge of apprentices enlisted into the King's army there as is followed in Great Britain.—St. James's.

7 June.
Circular Bk., 1761–86, pp. 87, 88.

719. Circular from the Earl of Rochford announcing the birth of a Prince. Addressed to the same as the Circular of April 26, with the exception of Mr. Catt and addition of Sir Wm. Lynch, Mr. Norton, and Mr. Harris.

In the Ministers' letters were enclosed King's letters to the respective courts at which they resided. The letter to the Lord Lieutenant was dated 6 June. [See also *Irel. Entry Bk.*, 1770–75, p. 51.]

The same day a letter containing the same information was sent to H. E. Lord Harcourt, with letters of notification for the most Christian King, the Duke of Orleans, and the Princes of Condé and Conti.

7 June.
Criml. Papers, Scotch, 1762–86, p. 90.

720. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Justice Clerk.

Encloses the necessary warrant for the pardon of James Nutter, a convict under sentence of death in the tolbooth of Jedburgh, on condition of transportation for life.

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8 June. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 19.

721. Earl of Hillsborough to Judge Levington, at New York.

In answer to his letter of 2 April, enclosing a petition to the King on the subject of his exclusion from the Assembly, and leaving it to his Lordship's discretion to present it or not. The matter is of so delicate a nature that he has postponed taking any step upon it till he hears from the Governor of New York.—Whitehall.

8 June. Ireland, v. 439, No. 122.

722. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Proposing that the next Session of Parliament in Ireland should begin on Tuesday, the 8th of October next.—Dublin Castle. *Received* the 17th from Sir Robt. Wilmot. 1 *p.*

10 June. Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 14.

723. Deputy Surveyor Tho. Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Relative to the office of Surveyor General of the Island of St. John's, in respect of which, on Governor Patteson's recommendation of him, at his request, his Lordship said that proper attention would be paid to a direct application. Apprehends that the opinion of its being an appointment not requisite must have arisen from a supposition that the Island was already divided into the several lots as appears by the lines drawn on the plan of the original survey. This is not the case; they are only imaginary, and meant to guide the surveyor in laying them out. Gives other reasons to show the absolute necessity of the office. Hopes the salary annexed to the office will be taken into consideration, as the perquisites of it will be but trifling, and the necessaries of life are at present extravagantly dear, and must continue so till the Island is cultivated so as to maintain the inhabitants. Has finished the survey of the coast of Nova Scotia opposite this Island, and has taken the several distances therefrom, to complete a general projection of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Is now on his departure to join Capt. Holland on the survey of New England.—Charlotte Town, Island St. John. "R. 13th Sept." 2 *pp.*

11 June. Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 175.

724. Earl of Rochford to the Attorney General.

Enclosing a paper left yesterday at his office, signed by the mayor, aldermen, and several burgesses of Sudbury. Asking to have, as soon as possible, his report, in consequence of his Lordship's letter of 18 April past, to prevent any further application of this kind.—St. James's.

11 June. Scotland, v. 47, No. 20.

725. Duke of Argyll to Lord ———.

Acknowledging the receipt of his letter announcing the Queen's safe delivery of a Prince.—Rosneath. 1 *p.*

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12 June. **726.** Secretary of State.

Warrant Bk., v. 34, p. 104. Memorandum. That the Rt. Hon. Henry Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire received the Seals, and was sworn into the office of one of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State, on Wednesday the 12th day of June 1771.

12 June. **727.** Sir John Fielding to Stanier Porten, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 14. To acquaint Lord Rochford with the situation of the civil power on Wednesday last. Gives a list of the magistrates, &c. at the several stations. Except a little holloaing that attended the procession, everything was perfectly quiet. Nine magistrates dined at St. James's, where they were entertained and treated in the most hospitable and becoming manner. They retired very happy, nor was the Earl of Rochford's health forgot on this occasion. —Bow Street. 2 *pp.*

12 June. **728.** Earl of Suffolk to H.M.'s Postmaster General.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, pp. 268–9. Two letters of this date :—

1. Notifying that he has authorised, according to the Act, John Larpent and Richard Shadwell, Esqs., to endorse, &c. letters on the public business of the office, that they may pass free of postage.

2. Enclosing a list of persons employed in his office, that they may enjoy the privileges allowed by Act of Parliament. St. James's.

The list :—

Thomas Whateley, Esq. } Under Secretaries.
William Fraser, Esq. }

The rest as in the Earl of Halifax's letter of 22 Jan. *See* No. 491.

13 June. **729.** Earl of Rochford to the Mayor of Sudbury.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 295. Sending a copy of the Attorney General's report upon the application for the King's approbation of Mr. Dansie Carter to be the town clerk of Sudbury. After this opinion, cannot advise His Majesty to grant his approbation till the legality of the amoval has been determined at law.—St. James's.

13 June. **730.** R. Sutton to Mr. Stockdell Clarke.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 295. Relative to the subject of the preceding letter. The Attorney General has given his opinion that His Majesty should not be advised to grant his approbation to one so as to prejudice any serious claim which another may have in law to the same office, if he will use due diligence to prosecute it. Lord Rochford therefore expects him, Mr. Clarke, to take the necessary steps, without losing one moment's time, to test the legality of his amoval in a court of law; otherwise His Majesty's approbation can be no longer withholden to the prejudice of the borough.—St. James's.

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13 June. **731.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Ireland, v. 439, Nos. 118 and 121. Enclosing a memorial presented to His Majesty by W. Hill, Esq., late lieut.-colonel in the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, for his opinion on the facts stated, and the merits of the case in general.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

Ircl. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 51. The memorial, copy of which was enclosed in the above, is bound (No. 118) in this volume. Lieut.-Col. Hill prays that the cheques on his pay, by his being returned absent without leave, might be removed. He explains the way in which this happened, and the cause of his absence, &c.—1½ *pp.*

13 June. **732.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 125. Acknowledging the receipt of letter of the 6th inst., announcing the birth of a Prince, &c.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

14 June. **733.** SIR JEFFERY AMHERST, Governor of Jersey, to the SAME.

ChannelIslands, v. 42, No. 2 a, b. Encloses a letter received this day from the Bailiff of H.M.'s Island of Guernsey, containing his reasons for desiring the King's leave to come over to England. Sir John Mylne, the Lieut.-Governor, is lately come over on leave; and if there are any objections to the Bailiff's leaving the Island at this time, which his Lordship may choose to be informed of, Sir John Mylne will state them.—Bristol.

Mr. Will. le Marchant the Bailiff's letter is bound in before the above. It is dated from Guernsey, May 28. 3½ *pp.*

14 June. **734.** EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORDS OF TRADE.

DomEntry Bk., v. 24, p. 270. Enclosing a copy of a letter from Sir Joseph Yorke, and the minute of the orders to be sent by the Director of the Dutch West India Company to the Director General and Council at St. George del Mina, upon the coast of Africa, referred to therein, showing the steps that have been taken to remove the cause of misunderstanding between the subjects of Great Britain and those of the States General on the coast of Africa. Asking also for copies of the conventions quoted in the report of the Board of Trade of 11 April 1770 to be sent to Sir Joseph Yorke, as they are not to be found in the registers of the Dutch West India Company.—St. James's.

Mem. that the conventions were transmitted June 19, and sent to Sir Joseph Yorke June 21.

15 June. **735.** JOHN WOOD, Governor of the Isle of Man, to LORD ———.

Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 88. Acknowledging letter of the 6th, announcing the Queen's safe delivery of a Prince, &c.—Isle Mann.

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18 June. Admiralty. v. 163, No. 39.

736. Mr. Stephens to Mr. Porten.

Directions are sent to Sir Peter Denis, at Chatham, forthwith to discharge Peter Paul, native of France, from H.M.S. "Namur," agreeable to the French Ambassador's request.—Admiralty. 1 *p.*

19 June. Ireland, v. 439, No. 124. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 53.

737. Earl of Suffolk to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Signifying, in the absence of Lord Rochford, His Majesty's approval of the prorogation of Parliament till the 8th of October, when the next Session is to begin.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

20 June. Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 23.

738. Charles Lempriere to the Earl of Rochford.

In answer to letter of 28 May. Although he never wished for acts of severity, is yet convinced that the public peace of the Island cannot be preserved without due obedience to the laws and proper respect restored to magistracy, which is not the case whilst the spirit of faction and disobedience to Government, which is not extinguished, remains unchecked. Is conscious of having always acted with proper moderation in the discharge of the duties of the office of Chief Magistrate, and of having given no cause to the clamours and discontents raised by jealous and self-interested persons, who never could point out any article of misbehaviour against him.

Although the Royal Court of the Island (in whom the power of life and death is joined in criminal cases) had enjoyed from the most ancient times, as in Guernsey and elsewhere, the right of making political orders and provisional ordinances, which are not of a permanent nature, but liable to frequent alterations, and cannot properly be called laws, of which right he is confident no abuse has been made since he has acted as Lieut. Bailly, yet, as the States are composed of persons of property in the Island, he could not have objected to the vesting that right in them had it not been done under the restriction of applying to the King in Council for the confirmation of any order even of the most trivial nature, and had not a new power, extended beyond the limitation of their privileges, been lodged in the military commanders for the using a check against anything being passed too hastily in the Assembly of the States (for the prevention of which an efficacious rule had been established by the Order in Council), which power should only be used in cases which concern His Majesty's prerogative or his special interest, agreeable to the Order in Council of 1619. As to the privilege of which the inhabitants of the Island are deprived, of freely exporting to England corn of their own produce, without the States having been heard or consulted, upon a suggestion that such exportation had been allowed for the advantage of private persons and to the distressing of the inhabitants, begs that their conduct in that respect may be examined, as, if found guilty of the charge, they must be unworthy to be trusted any longer with the powers of government. In 1765 a great quantity of corn was imported from France into the Island, and sold at about 3*s.* 3*d.* per bushel Winchester measure

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by reason of which a great deal of the corn of the produce of the Island remained unsold upon the hands of several of the inhabitants, who were opposed by the then military commander, without the sanction of the States, in their attempts to export some to England. Notwithstanding that the free exportation of corn of the produce of the Island to England is allowed by their charters, confirmed by Acts of Parliament, yet the States have, at times of a threatening scarcity, made orders to prevent the said exportation, which they recalled as the exigency of the times required. There being a bad harvest in 1768, a quantity of corn was imported; but in the month of August, there being a plentiful harvest in the Island, thought sufficient for the support of the inhabitants for 15 or 18 months, and also a good crop on the neighbouring coast of Normandy, and part of the corn imported, as well as of that of the produce of the Island, remaining unsold, the States repealed the prohibition made some time before, and allowed free exportation till further order, the free importation being still continued. And although some women of the town of St. Helier made a sort of riot upon the attempting to export a small quantity, yet no mention or complaint was made in the Acts extorted in the September following in regard to the said exportation. The last two years have produced corn more than sufficient for the subsistence of the inhabitants, although there is a great deal of land uncultivated; but if discouragement is to be given to agriculture, there will be great reason to apprehend a scarcity hereafter. Several farmers have this year declined ploughing the usual quantity of land, by reason of the corn remaining unsold upon their hands, for the preservation of which there are no proper granaries in the Island.

Asks what answer is to be given to the application for the reward promised for the conviction of the late daring rioters, and that the expenses of going to England may be allowed to Messrs. John Hardy and Jos. Pipon.—Island of Jersey. 4 *pp.*

20 June. **739.** EARL OF DUNMORE to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 11 a, b. Lord D.'s letter, with a mem. of the enclosure, entered in Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 21.

Encloses an extract of a letter from N. Carolina to a merchant here, which, it's possible, may be the first account he, Lord Hillsborough, will receive of Col. Tryon's victory over these lawless rascals in that part of the world. They may expect the Colonel soon here. Hopes to receive by the May packet (hourly expected) His Majesty's orders to remain where he is. Offers his best respects to Lady Hillsborough and the young ladies.—New York. "Private."

The enclosure, being an extract from a letter dated Newbern, June 6th, from Mr. Samuel Corwell to Mr. Elias Debrosses, merchant at New York, containing an account of an engagement with the "Regulators" at Sandy Creek, a place about 20 miles to the westward of the Alamanu. On April 24 the Cravers and Carteret troops marched from Newbern, under Governor Tryon. On May 3 they reached Col. Bryan's, in Johnstone county, where the southern detachment punctually joined them, making in the whole about 1,000 men. From thence they

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marched to Hillsborough, about 70 miles to westward of Col. Bryan's, with eight pieces of artillery, &c. There they were joined by the Orange detachment of 200 men, exclusive of officers. There also a number of gentlemen who offered their services were formed into a troop of light horse, and were extremely serviceable during the whole campaign. Gov. Tryon now hearing of General Waddle, with 400 men, having been stopt by 2,000 Regulators near the Yadken River, about seven miles from Salisbury, and obliged to retreat to Salisbury, marched to relieve him; but by the time they had crossed the Hau River they had certain accounts of the "rabble's" being embodied and armed again to the number of near or quite 3,000 men, in order to prevent Gov. Tryon joining Gen. Waddle. Upon this intelligence, orders were given for the whole troops to make a forced march, and secure an encampment on the Alamanu, where there was both advantageous ground and a fine stream of water. This they effected, and got everything in complete order, expecting every moment a visit from these "rascals," as they were then encamped within five miles of each other; but no attack being made, and the intelligence from all quarters being that the number of the insurgents daily increased prodigiously, a council of war was called on Wednesday, the 15th of May, and the Governor then recommended that the whole troops should march next morning, and attack the insurgents. This was unanimously agreed to. On the morning of the 16th they marched, and met the "insolent daring rabble," with drums beating and colours flying as they approached within about 300 yards of them. They gave three huzzas, seemingly full of spirits, and sure of success from their superior numbers, which were quite or near three to one. The number of the troops that day did not exceed 1,100, as there was a strong guard of the Johnstone detachment left at the camp. Before the engagement began Governor Tryon sent to the insurgents requiring them to lay down their arms, and deliver their principals; which they refused, treating the message with contempt. The Governor then sent the sheriff of the county to them ordering them to disperse in one hour. This was to comply with a law of the province, passed the previous sessions of Assembly, "and calculated exactly for these villains." This measure they also treated with their usual insolence, and cried out for "Battle, battle!" By this time the opposing forces were within 30 yards of each other, and some within 10. Never did the writer see men so daring and desperate as the insurgents were; for during the hour given them to disperse (during which the Governor would not fire on them) they would even run up to the mouths of the cannon, and make use of the most aggrieving language to induce the Governor to fire on them; for they actually seemed impatient, and thought the hour too long. Indeed, they were "so bold and hardened in their villainy" as to run up to the first lines before the battle began, and wound some of the men with cutlasses. But they all met with their deserts; some were run through with bayonets, and

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others taken prisoners much wounded. The engagement began a little before 12 o'clock, and soon resulted in a very heavy and dreadful fire on both sides, which continued about 2½ hours, when the "rabble" were so galled with the artillery, and so hard pressed, that they were obliged to give way. They were pursued about a mile through the wood, a great quantity of their provisions, baggage, &c. taken, and also about 30 prisoners and 63 horses. The killed and wounded were on the British side about 70, but of the "rabble" upwards of 300. "Never did men behave with "more spirit and bravery than our troops; it must for ever do "them and their country honour." The writer left the camp about 12 days after the battle, during which time near 1,300 of the "rabble" had come in and surrendered themselves, laid down their arms, and taken the oath of allegiance. These were pardoned in accordance with the Governor's proclamation. The writer dared say that double that number had surrendered before the time of writing. 1 *small and* 5 *large pp.*

20 June. Scotland, v. 47, No. 21.

740. Lord Justice Clerk (Thos. Miller) to the Earl of Suffolk.

Acknowledging receipt of letter announcing the death of the Earl of Halifax, and his, Lord Suffolk's, appointment to the Northern department. Sincerely regrets the death of Lord Halifax. Has no doubt the loss which His Majesty and the public have sustained will be fully supplied by his, Lord Suffolk's, abilities and zeal for the public service.—Edinburgh.

22 June. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 40.

741. Mr. Stephens to Mr. Porten.

Directions will be sent this night to Sir Peter Denis, at Chatham, forthwith to discharge Charles Seguin from H.M.S. "Triumph," if he is a native of France, agreeable to the French Ambassador's request.—Admiralty. 1 *p.*

22 June. Scotland, v. 47, No. 22.

742. Duke of Argyll to the Earl of Suffolk.

In answer to his letter announcing the death of the Earl of Halifax and his Lordship's appointment as Secretary of State for the Northern Department.—Roseneath. 1½ *pp.*

23 June. Dom. Geo. III, v. 10. No. 12. Entered in Dom. Geo. III, v. 11, p. 21.

743. W. Wragge to Lord [Hillsborough ?]

Relative to his Lordship's introduction of him to the acquaintance of Mr. Gordon and Mr. Savage. The good sense and affability he has already met with in these gentlemen cannot fail of producing in him, during his involuntary but necessary residence here, the greatest esteem for their persons and characters. Was unfortunately in the country when Mr. Haven arrived. Persons characterised with a zeal for H.M.'s service, a steadiness in support of his Government, and therefore happy in his Lordship's approbation, will always challenge his (Wragge's) warmest regard.—[S. Carolina.] "R. 1st August." 2 *pp.*

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25 June. Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 89.

744. JOHN WOOD, Governor of the Isle of Man, to LORD ——.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of 14th inst., announcing the death of Lord Halifax.—Isle Mann. 1 *p.*

26 June. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 21.

745. SIR JOHN FIELDING to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Asking that any letter that may come to the General Post Office, addressed to Abraham Triston, late of St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, may be stopped, he having been charged on oath with the crime of sodomy, and being supposed to lie concealed in London.—Bow Street. 1 *p.*

26 June. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 296.

746. Receipt for the allowance for the summer quarter from the Post Office for the clerks in Lord Rochford's office of Secretary of State.

26 June. Ireland, v. 440, No. 1.

747. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of 19th inst., relative to the prorogation of Parliament.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

26 June. Ireland, v. 440, No. 2 a, b.

748. The SAME to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Transmitting an address to the King from the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the City of Dublin, upon the birth of a Prince, &c.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 1 *p. and a sheet of parchment.*

27 June. Ireland, v. 439, No. 128; and Irel. Entry Bk., 1770-75, p. 55.

749. R. SUTTON to SIR GEO. MACARTNEY.

Since the official letter signifying H.M.'s pleasure on the Lord Lieutenant's recommendation of Lord Ligonier to be Colonel of the 62nd Regiment (not doubting the information his Excellency had received of Lieut.-Genl. Strode's death), it appears that the latter is alive and well.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

28 June. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 41.

750. MR. STEPHENS to MR. PORTEN.

Relative to the Charles Seguin for whose discharge the French Ambassador had applied to the Earl of Rochford. The Commanding Officer at Chatham states that there is no such person on board the "Triumph."—Admiralty. 1 *p.*

29 June. Ireland, v. 440, No. 3 a to e.

751. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Encloses the petition of Andrew Thomas Stewart, Esq., now Andrew Thomas Stewart Moore, which refers to a former petition laid before his Excellency in March 1768, wherein he exhibited his claim to the Barony of Castle Stewart, in the county of Tyrone, transmitted by his Excellency, with the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and the several papers produced as evidence

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in support of the petitioner's claim. The Lord Chancellor was consulted, as the prerogative of the Crown appeared to be concerned. Now asks that the matter may be laid before His Majesty.

The petition enclosed (*c*), two copies of the same containing some slight differences (*b* and *c*), and a copy (*d*) of the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General referred to. 6 *pp.*

2 July. Channel Islands Entry Bk., 1761–98, p. 38.

752. Earl of Rochford to Sir Jeffery Amherst.

His Majesty has granted leave to Mr. Le Marchant, Bailiff in Guernsey, to come to England on his private affairs for six months, on his appointing proper deputies.

2 July. Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 13. Entered in Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 22.

753. Earl of Dunmore to the Earl of Hillsborough.

In answer to his private letter of 4 May, is perfectly sensible he could have no other motive for interesting himself in his (Dunmore's) removal to Virginia than what is there expressed, and it is not inconsiderately that he differs in opinion. Grants the advantage in point of emolument; but the climate is such that it will oblige him to live without his family, which will make his residence there, where there is so little society, so tiresome that he cannot be certain he would be able to stay there any time, and therefore it might be more advantageous for him to remain in a place where there is a harmony between him and the people, and which at the same time suits so well with his disposition that he cannot foresee anything to interrupt the design he had in coming to this country at first, but may continue here as long as His Majesty may judge proper. Has, therefore, referred his Lordship's letter to Mr. Tryon, and, if he agrees to the change, will be pleased with being indulged in his desire of remaining in New York.—New York. "Private." "R. 9th August." 1½ *pp.*

2 July. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 15.

754. John Wilkes.

Mem. from Sir John Fielding of the "station of the peace "officers last night." It was to prevent disturbances on the occasion of Mr. Wilkes's returning to his home in Prince's Court. He came through Temple Bar attended by a mob of about 200 persons, seemingly of inferior rank, and amongst them many boys. The mob made a rush up Downing Street, but were stopped by the peace officers and a detachment of military.—Bow Street.

On the back is "Deld. by himself." 4 *pp.*

3 July. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 40.

755. Commodore Proby to the Earl of Rochford.

Acknowledging the receipt of his favour of the 7th past, acquainting him of the Queen's being brought to bed of a Prince, &c.—"Pembroke," in Gibraltar Bay. 1 *p.*

4 July. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 42.

756. Mr. Stephens to Mr. Porten.

Directions are again given to the Senior Officer at Chatham to discharge Charles Seguin, if he is on board the "Resolution," and

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directions also sent to Vice-Admiral Pye, at Portsmouth, to discharge John Boven from the "Prudent," according to the French Ambassador's request.—Admiralty. 1 *p.*

5 July. Channel Islands, v. 42, No. 3.

757. Sir Jeffery Amherst to the Earl of Rochford.

Acknowledging the receipt of his letter stating that His Majesty has granted leave to Mr. Le Marchant to come to England on his private affairs for six months, &c.—Cool Harbour. 1 *p.*

17 April to 8 July. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 16 a to n.

758. Murder in Bethnal Green.

A series of papers connected with the murder of one Daniel Clark, one of the witnesses against the persons who were hanged about fifteen months before for cutting silk in the looms in Spitalfields. The murder was committed (16*a*) between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, on 16 April. "The mob met Clark in the streets, "stript him, tied his hands behind him, took him to a pond, threw "him in, and then threw stones and brickbats at him for some "time; then took him out, tied a cord round his neck, and threw "him into the pond again, and threw stones and brickbats at "him till they beat out his brains." A more precise account of the murder, contributed by an eyewitness, is given in his deposition (16*b*).

Mr. D. Wilmot was the magistrate who was most active in apprehending the murderers, and who carried on a correspondence with Lord Rochford relative to the affair. An anonymous writer from Spitalfields, whose letter was brought (16*c*, *dorse*) to Lord Rochford's office by a porter out of the City, complained that the justices did not act cordially together, and said that Mr. Wilmot, who was a very honest, worthy man, was terrified. Mr. Wilmot (16*d*) defended himself against the statements of this anonymous writer, whom he said he well knew, he being a considerable manufacturer in the silk branch; and, on his part, complained that not one of the master weavers had been near, except Mr. Chevets, to give the least assistance, and that not one of them had made enquiry among their workmen concerning the matter.

A letter signed Chas. Johnston (16*e*), dated Shoreditch, 30 April, states the cause of the riots and disturbances to have been the want of a proper number of magistrates in every manufacturing parish, there being at that time in the three large parishes of Spitalfields, Whitechapel, and Shoreditch not one resident justice of the peace. The writer said he knew the acting magistrates were against any more gentlemen being put into the commission, but was sure Lord Rochford would never suffer the public peace to be sacrificed to the emolument of a few. Being apprised of this letter Mr. Wilmot replied (16*f*) that he had caused the strictest enquiry to be made in Shoreditch, Spitalfields, and the neighbourhood for this Mr. Johnston, but could find no such person. As to the non-residence of magistrates, he said, the late commission abounded with respectable persons, several of whom resided in Spitalfields and other places in the quarter; but to obviate the complaint as far

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as was in his power, he offered to go himself and reside in Spitalfields, and keep a constant public office there.

In consequence of information received (16*g*), Robert Campbell was apprehended on 15 May for Clarke's murder. He was brought before Sir John Fielding, to prevent a mob or any disorder, and also to prevent, if possible, any fresh clamour relative to Mr. Wilmot. Campbell was the man who, in the pond, put Clarke's head under the water.

On June 12 Mr. Wilmot transmitted (16*i*) to the Earl of Rochford the voluntary examination of one James Morgan, who came to discover, as he said, "a scene of iniquity," designed not only wickedly and by false evidence to clear a man very likely guilty of murder, but also to take away Mr. Wilmot's life. Morgan desired permission "to enlist under the banners of these abandoned wretches" in order to discover their designs, and represented (16*j*) that he had been invited to join a society of people at a public-house in Holywell Mount, who were to swear that Campbell was in that house playing at skittles all the day of the murder. Mr. Wilmot gave him the required permission.

On 21 June (16*k*) Henry Stroud, otherwise Stoud, was arrested as a principal actor in the murder, carried privately before Sir John Fielding, and committed. The two men apprehended, Campbell and Stroud (16*l*), were convicted at the Old Bailey on the 6th July. One of the witnesses was attacked as he came out of court, and "instantly hurried away by a set of ruffians, who "would have murdered him," had they not been prevented by Elliot, the high constable, who pursued and rescued him from them. Mr. Wilmot's coach was also attacked returning home, but escaped by the swiftness of the horses. It was also expected that an attack would be made on the civil power and Mr. Wilmot's house the day of the execution, and Mr. Wilmot therefore applied for a colonel's guard. This request (16*m*) was granted. Mr. Wilmot, however, had to report on 8 July (16*n*), the moment the law had had its course, that everything was quiet, and that not the least disturbance had happened on the occasion. The following is a schedule of the papers relating to this affair :—

a.	17 April.	D. Wilmot to Lord [Rochford].
b.	24 „	The Same to the Same.
c.	27 „	Anonymous to the Same.
d.	29 „	D. Wilmot to the Same.
e.	30 „	Chas. Johnston to the Same.
f.	2 May.	[D. Wilmot] to the Same.
g.	16 „	The Same to the Same, and enclosed (*h*) the information of Robert Baldwin.
i.	12 June.	The Same to the Same, and enclosed (*j*) affidavit of James Morgan, of Catherine Wheel Alley, Whitechapel.
k.	22 „	The Same to the Same.
l.	7 July.	The Same to the Same.
m.	7 „	——— to the Secretary-at-War. *A draft.*
n.	8 „	D. Wilmot to the Earl of Rochford. 28 *pp.*

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9 July. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 17.

759. Earl of Hertford to the Lord Mayor of London (Crosby.)

It being unprecedented to admit the livery with the Lord Mayor into St. James's, as well as impracticable to introduce so numerous a body, no person beyond the number allowed by law to present petitions to the Throne will be admitted to-morrow, except the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Common Council, and City Officers.

The Lord Mayor's reply. *Both copies.* 2½ *pp.*

10 July. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 18 a to g.

760. A number of drafts of the King's answer to the address and remonstrance of the Lord Mayor, &c. of the City of London. There is a fair copy of the answer that was made (see Appendix to the Chronicle of the *Annual Register* for 1771, p. 193). The others are rough drafts of other forms of answers with corrections, apparently drawn up for approval. 8 *pp.*

10 July. Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 175.

761. Earl of Rochford to the Attorney General.

Enclosing the resolutions of a meeting of the Corporation of Sudbury, transmitted in a letter from the Mayor, for his opinion as to their request that His Majesty should approve of Mr. Dansie Carter to act in the office of town clerk until his predecessor, Mr. Clark, shall by judgment of law show a better title to that office.—St. James's.

11 July. Ireland, v. 440, No. 4 a, b.

762. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord [Rochford.]

Requests him to lay the enclosed memorial, although sent singly, at His Majesty's feet. The officer might otherwise lose the opportunity of submitting his case. Explains why Col. Burton, of the 12th Dragoons, has not delivered in any memorial. Refers to the recommendations of Lord North's relation, Col. Burgoyne, and Lieut.-Col. Smith, his Excellency's aide-de-camp on service abroad, if the preferments are not to go regimentally.—Rockfield. *Endorsed:* "Private."

The memorial, being from Major Thomas Pigott, 4th Horse, asking permission to purchase Lord Aneram's lieut.-coloneley in the same regiment. *Received* 18th. 2 *pp.*

13 July. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 19.

763. Mr. Francis to Mr. Porten.

Mr. Salmon, the French Ambassador's master of the horse, was discharged out of custody last night. Apprehends that this arrest proceeded from a mistaken notion that, as this man's name was not registered in the sheriff's office, he was not entitled to privilege. —Chancery Lane. ½ *p.*

13 July. Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 181.

764. Attorney General Thurlow's report on the case of Wm. Debois-Germain, a domestic of Mons. Imberti, the Venetian Resident. Debois-Germain was arrested by Vere, a sheriff's officer, notwithstanding his name had been registered among the

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Minister's servants in the office of H.M.'s Secretary of State. Vere and one Davy, the plaintiff's attorney, were summoned before the Attorney General, when they alleged they had discharged the said Debois-Germain, and offered to make their respective submissions to Mons. Imberti. The Attorney General, with the consent of Mons. Toderini, secretary to Mons. Imberti, gave them a day for that purpose, on which they made their submission, and his Excellency expressed himself satisfied.

15 July. **765.** Earl of Sandwich to "My dear Lord."

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 43.

An additional dockyard would certainly be of great service to the Navy, but there is not the least prospect of any such plan being carried into execution, as there is so much to be done to complete the works going on, and intended to be taken in hand, in the present yards, which will require above 300,000*l.*, and take many years to finish. A project of the sort that Mr. Tomlinson has in view is very ill timed, and cannot become an object of present consideration.

P.S.—"You used formerly to have very good venison at St. "Osyth, and that is a food which musicians are very fond of. If, "therefore, you have a buck to spare about the 29th of this "month, it would be very acceptable."—Hinchingbrook. 1½ *pp.*

15 July. **766.** Stanier Porten to Mr. Thomas Reaston, at Hull.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 298.

In answer to his letter, with several enclosures, concerning his claim on the Morocco Ambassador for the passage to Holland on board his ship, the "Neptune." Has desired Mr. Atkinson, of Rotterdam, to furnish the particulars of the account, in order to be transmitted to H.M.'s Consul at Tetuan, with instructions to endeavour to recover the money from the trade at Mogador, who, by the Ambassador's certificate, appear liable to pay it, since there appears no probability of the States General taking it upon themselves.—St. James's.

17 July. **767.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 439, No. 5.

Asking permission for Lieut.-Col. Richard Rochford Mervyn, of the 39th Regiment, now stationed at Gibraltar, who is a member of the Irish House of Commons, to remain in Ireland until after the next Session of Parliament, as it will be very material to engage the attendance of as many as possible of those who have always been zealous in the support of H.M.'s Government.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

18 July. **768.** Earl of Rochford to the Lords of Trade.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 272.

In the absence of Lord Suffolk, transmits an extract from a letter from Sir Jos. Yorke relative to the provisional order made by the Dutch West India Company for the direction of their servants on the coast of Africa.—St. James's.

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19 July. Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 9.

769. Earl of Hillsborough to the Earl of Dunmore.

In answer to his letter of the 11th of June relative to the proceedings in Mr. Colden's affair. Though nothing could have been more agreeable to him than to have had it in his power to act conformably to his, Lord Dunmore's, wishes in this business, he must decline at present to give any opinion upon it. No question is ever put to the judges that will have the consequence of drawing from them any opinion in a case that may afterwards come in judgment before them; so in this case, let the decision be what it will, it not only may, but most probably will, come in judgment upon appeal, in a place where he and all the servants of the Crown sit as judges.—Whitehall. *A draft. Marked* "Private." 1½ *pp.*

17&20 July. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 20.

770. Colonial Courts, &c.

James Marriot to John Pownall, Esq. At a conference yesterday at the Lord Chancellor's upon the subject of the laws of Canada, it was thought proper that there should be laid before the King's law servants the ordonnance of March 1770, concerning the courts of justice and regulating law proceedings. Asks for a copy.—Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, 17 July.

Reply, dated 20 July. Sends a copy of an ordonnance published in Quebec, 1 Feb. 1770, for regulating law proceedings.. Does not find any ordonnance in Mar. 1770.

20 July. Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 24.

771. Lieut.-Governor Corbet to Lord [Rochford].

Asks that the quarantine remaining in force for all vessels with rags to and from Jersey and the neighbouring islands may be taken off, as has been lately done for vessels with rags from Hamburgh, Bremen, &c., the French from Normandy and Brittany usually bringing to the Island at this season a quantity of rags, which are exchanged for other goods, and then sent to different parts of England. At present this branch of trade is totally at a stand by reason of the quarantine.—Jersey. 1 *p.*

20 July. Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 10.

772. Francis Mackay to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Having heard with grief and concern that application had been made by Mr. De Lanaudiere for the office of Surveyor of Woods in the province of Quebec, which he holds by a commission from the King, dated 13 Sept. 1766, he immediately embarked for England, leaving the office under the direction of sufficient deputies, and now finds that his information was too true. Having served His Majesty in the late war in America, refers to the general officers who commanded there for his character; his conduct has also been approved by His Majesty. Therefore, implores his interposition that he may not be deprived of his only means of subsistence.—London. "Private." 1 *p.*

20 July. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 30.

773. W. Bull, Lieut.-Governor of [South Carolina], to the Same.

Introducing the bearer, Mons. Mesnil de St. Pierre, a native of Normandy, who has resided near four years in the colony of French Protestants in Hillsborough township, and whose en-

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thusiastic zeal to introduce the making of wine there now chiefly carries him to England, in order to take measures for that purpose. His Lordship's approbation of his zeal in his principal object of wine-making will animate him with greater spirit, though it will be attended with risk to his person if discovered while in France. The Lieut.-Governor has promised to endeavour to obtain for him from the Assembly the bounty formerly granted to such families of "vignerons" as he shall bring with him, with their lands free from all charges of survey. Mr. De St. Pierre about four years ago had a Royal warrant to take up 40,000 acres of land in Nova Scotia. He embarked with a few proper persons to begin his settlement, but, through stress of weather, &c., not being able to reach his destined port, was obliged to bear away to Charlestown. He then dropped his first plan, and joined his countrymen at Port Hillsborough. His good behaviour amongst them as a justice of the peace and captain of their militia merited, and the Lieut.-Governor has now given him, an ample testimonial thereof under the broad seal of the province.—Charlestown, South Carolina. "R. 26 Oct."

23 July. Ireland, v. 440, No. 6 a, b.

774. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord [Rochford].

The enclosed intelligence appears to be of too much consequence to delay a moment in transmitting it. Asks him to lay at His Majesty's feet his Excellency's humble thanks for his gracious acceptance of his aide-de-camp, Col. Smith. Cannot but consider himself as highly indebted to his Sovereign, however the merits of that officer may have recommended him. Thanks his Lordship also for this and many other marks of his regard.—Rockfield. *A holograph, marked* "Private."

The intelligence enclosed consists of a paragraph of a French letter from Col. Van Phran, commanding at the Cape of Good Hope, containing an account of the large French garrison, &c. at the Mauritius, which the writer believed only waited for some favourable moment to execute some design in Bengal. With it is a copy of the letter from "Sim. Fraser" to the Lord Lieutenant, which enclosed the paragraph, Col. Van Phran being a relation of Mrs. Fraser's. *Received* 29th. 4½ *pp.*

23 July. Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, pp. 182–6.

775. The Attorney General's Report on the case of the French Ambassador's servants.

He gives a detailed account of certain riotous proceedings which occurred between his Excellency's servants and some journeymen bakers and others, at an alehouse called the "Feathers," in Angel Court, Longditch. This account, the Ambassador's servants declining to make information upon oath, was obtained from such other information as he could procure, verified in this manner. Incidentally he represents that though the privileges of public ministers were a part of the law of England, as well as of every other civilised country, yet they were to be allowed and protected according to the forms of justice in each country respectively; and that it was indispensably necessary that all prosecutions in England should proceed upon the faith of oaths.

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From the details given, it appears that the Ambassador's servants had often and persistently made the alehouse a "scene of "riot and disorder." Finally, on the 5th of July, after a fight in the stable yard of the alehouse between them and the constables, aided by the people, the servants were secured in the watch-house and taken next morning and charged before Mr. Keelinge, a justice of the peace, by whom those who appeared to belong to the Ambassador were immediately discharged, though they were kept in the watch-house for some short time after, to preserve them from the fury of the people. The Attorney General submitted the opinion, (1) that to arrest the servant of a public Minister in an affray, and in mere preservation of the peace, was not a breach of his privilege; (2) that when arrested, there would be no occasion for complaint, if the magistrate, upon being informed they were privileged persons, discharged them as soon as might be, consistently with their safety and the preservation of the peace; (3) that the stable yard was scarcely entitled to the privilege certainly due to the house of a public Minister; and (4) that in this case no persons had been charged with the fact of beating or insulting his Excellency's servants.

25 July. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 300.

776. R. Sutton to James Laroche, Esq.

The Court of Portugal having determined not to deliver up the pirates concerned in robbing the ship "Cornwall," of Bristol, but to have them tried by their own courts there, he encloses an extract of a letter from Sir John Hort, showing the nature of the prosecution there. Any witnesses sent over will have a free passage. In another case, when two witnesses were present, Sir John Hort was told that, "by the law of Portugal, two were "insufficient for a capital crime, and it would be convenient to "obtain some principal authentick documents of the guilt and "condemnation of their comrades in England."—St. James's.

27 July. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25. p. 301.

777. Earl of Rochford to the Lord President.

Encloses a proposal, delivered by the Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar, for some new regulations concerning the town and garrison of Gibraltar, and likewise a proclamation issued by the Governor of Minorca relative to the demolition of the arraval of St. Philip's. —St. James's.

27 July. Ireland, v. 440, No. 12.

778. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Rochford.

Relative to the recommendations for advances in the peerage contained in his official letter of this date (*see* Tables). As Lord Molineux is the eldest Viscount, he is entitled to the precedency amongst the Earls. Is not able to say, however, what title he means to take. Lord Viscount Jocelyn is son to the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, a nobleman universally beloved and esteemed, and a steady supporter of H.M.'s Government. Need not mention Lord Viscount Loftus's merit. Will only say that his brother was Earl of Ely, and that his nephew, to whose great

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fortune he succeeded, enjoyed the like dignity by the same title. Lord Viscount Westport has always been a zealous and active friend of Government, and he has two sons in Parliament, who, upon every occasion, have exerted the same spirit. His Lordship is now in London, and is to be heard of every day at the St. James's Coffee House. He went from this in a hurry, and forgot to leave his title, which must, therefore, be sent for. Lord Viscount Bellisle is also very deserving of the mark of favour which he now requests. As the Lord President of the Council once objected to his taking the title of Gore, must desire his Lordship to find out if the same objection still lies against it. Cannot state what title Lord Irnham chooses as Viscount. Lord Molineux and Lord Irnham were mentioned by Lord North for steps in the peerage; understands it was at the instance of the Duke of Grafton. Lord Clermont hath expressed a wish that the title of Baron and Viscount Clermont might be granted in remainder to the heirs male of his brother, James Fortescue. While having a very great regard for Lord Clermont, can yet by no means advise His Majesty not to keep this power in his own hands, as this precedent may be of great importance to H.M.'s service in the country. Lord Branden has two seats, has much influence with other members, has supported Government handsomely, and is a great acquisition to the King's service. There are three or four whom, if His Majesty will allow him, he will propose for peerages, members of Parliament, whose great weight and example in their respective counties contributed greatly to resist the prejudices industriously instilled against H.M.'s Government. Lord Granard, Lord Loftus, and Lord Sudley, recommended to be of the Privy Council in the room of Lord Dungannon, deceased, and of the Earl of Westmeath and William Poole, Esq., recommended to be removed, are all strenuous friends of Government. Lord Granard has two boroughs, and all his members are our firm friends. Lord Sudley's merit is particularly known to him (Lord Rochford). Is, however, still bound to add, that he and his brother supported Government very steadily during the last Session. If Mr. Gore had not rejected what Mr. Tottenham accepts, Lord Sudley's brother would have been examinator of the Customs. Lieut.-Col. Hull, recommended to be appointed Lieut.-Governor of Cork, is a member of Parliament, and likely always to be so. Very probably he will be very shortly possessed of a vast property in that part of the country. Thinks it advisable, therefore, to secure him in time to the interest of Government. Does not trouble his Lordship with an account of all the other arrangements which appear to him to be necessary. Refers him to his private letter of this date to Lord North, where he has stated them very fully and particularly.—Dublin Castle. "Private." *Received* 3 Aug. by Mr. Swan. 5 *pp.*

29 July. Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 14.

779. Captain Geo. Watson to [Mr. Murray, English Ambassador at Constantinople?]

Giving an account of his intention to remain in the harbour of Smyrna (where the plague still continues) with H.M.S. "Pallas,"

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and of his having despatched the "Minerva" to cruise between Milo and Cerigo for the protection of the British trade, &c.—"Pallas," Smyrna. 1½ *pp.*

30 July. Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, p. 278.

780. Stanier Porten to John Robinson, Esq.

Sending, for consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, two memorials delivered by the French Ambassador, relative respectively to a French ship seized, and some wine from another ship, &c.—St. James's.

31 July. Ireland, v. 440, No. 13 a to d.

781. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Relative to the memorial of William Hill, Esq., late a Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, enclosed in his Lordship's letter of the 13th past. Gives an account of the circumstances under which Lieut.-Col. Hill was chequed, and encloses a copy of a memorial from Lieut.-Col. Hill to the Lords Justices, transmitted by them to the Earl of Bristol on 14 February 1767, and a letter from Genl. Dilkes, stating that he had examined the case, and found it true, and that he was of opinion that his Excellency might with propriety apply to His Majesty for Lieut.-Col. Hill's being reimbursed. It will be a mark of Royal indulgence well bestowed on a gentleman who served His Majesty a great number of years.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures, and a memorial from Lieut.-Col. Hill to His Majesty, *endorsed:* "Inclosed in Lord Rochford's letter of 13 June "1771."

Received 6 Aug. from Sir R. Wilmot. 10½ *pp.*

[Early in] August. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, pp. 25–28.

782. Thomas Hutchinson, Governor of [Massachusetts Bay], to J. P[ownall].

Encloses Sir Francis Bernard's newspapers to show what sort of a correspondence is carried on between the House and their agent. The clerk of the House is the reputed writer of the illiberal and seditious pieces in the newspapers, and furnishes these letters to serve the same, though he knows their agent cannot be pleased with it. This doctrine of independence must sooner or later become a serious affair, and the same spirit that denied the authority of Parliament to make laws now denies the authority of the King to give directions to his Governor.

In the paper of the last date will be seen an account of a verdict for 2,000*l.* sterling damages, in an action for assault and battery brought by Mr. Otis against Mr. Robinson, Commissioner of the Customs. Both parties have appealed to the superior court. It is not impossible that a jury there may have as little regard to law and evidence as they seem to have had here. Robinson may appeal to the King in Council, but the Charter provides that the judgment shall be first satisfied, and security given to refund in case the judgment is reversed. Besides, will there be no difficulty in the taking cognizance of an action of this nature? Has not an appeal of the same nature from New York been dismissed?

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There is, however, this difference, that by their Charter all personal actions without distinction, where the value exceeds 300*l.*, are subject to an appeal. Discusses whether it would be advisable for Mr. Robinson, now in England, to return.

Neither the Judges nor the Attorney General are clear in the discharge of Richardson without some further evidence of His Majesty's pardon. It is a hard case upon the poor fellow to lie so long in a horrid gaol. Can do no more for him than he has done.—Boston. "R. 13th Sept."

Memorandum of the enclosures, viz., *Boston Gazettes* of 22 and 29 July and 1 Aug.

1 Aug. Criml. Papers, v. 14, 1770–75, p. 80.

783. Earl of Suffolk to Mr. Recorder.

In regard to the petition of Frances Allen, asks whether he, the Recorder, is of opinion that said Allen is an object of His Majesty's mercy, or whether he only transmitted the petition, having omitted to put it into his Lordship's hand when making his report to the King yesterday.

"Answer, that he only transmitted it, as he had by mistake "omitted to deliver it when he made his report."—*Margin.*

1 Aug. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 301.

784. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

The licences obtained by so many of the Poor Knights of Windsor for dispensing with their residence there, having occasioned several inconveniences, and prevented the proper observance of the regulations of the Order, are to be recalled, and directions given to each of the Poor Knights who have obtained dispensations to state their particular circumstances, &c., for report to be made to His Majesty.—St. James's.

1 Aug. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 56.

785. The Same to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Excellency is permitted by His Majesty to grant leave to Lieut.-Col. Richard Rochford Mervyn, of the 39th Regiment, now stationed at Gibraltar, to remain in Ireland till after the next Session of Parliament, but it is expected that he should immediately afterwards join his regiment at Gibraltar.—St. James's.

2 Aug. Ireland, v. 440, No. 8 a, b, c.

786. The Same to the Same.

In accordance with the letter of the Lords of the Admiralty (copy enclosed) relative to recruiting in Ireland for the Marine forces, his Excellency is to give orders, upon application of the authorised recruiting officers, to beat up only in the provinces of Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, for the reasons mentioned in the letter to his Excellency of the 11th Jan. last. (*See* No. 472.) —St. James's. *A draft.*

The letter from the Lords of the Admiralty, a copy of which was enclosed in the above, and also a copy of a letter from the same to the Lord Lieutenant, dated 11 July, giving the names of the marine officers to be employed in this service, &c. 4 *pp.*

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5 Aug. **787.** Earl of Holdernesse to the Earl of Rochford.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 20 a, b, c, and No. 21.

Encloses a copy of a letter received from the Mayor of Dover as Speaker of the Brotherhood and Guestling or General Assembly of the Cinque Ports. Asks him to apprise His Majesty of its contents. Will attend the levée on Wednesday, and be ready to give any explanation necessary.—Sion Hill. "Private."

The enclosure, dated at Dover, 29 July 1771, and signed "Thos. Bateman Lane." It contains an account of the proceedings of the Assembly, which lasted two days, and was held at Romney on the Tuesday and Wednesday before. It was resolved to present a petition to His Majesty on the subject of the intrusion of the French fishermen, on complaint made by the fishermen of Hastings, Rye, and Folkestone. Great complaints also came before the Brotherhood respecting the destruction of fish under size, as also of the spawn and fry of fish. Proceedings were taken for the better promulgation of the laws on this subject. The members that composed the court were the mayor, two jurats, and two commoners from each port, ancient town, and member corporate. The members from Dover were Mr. Bateman, Messrs. Hammond and Farbrace, jurats, and Messrs. Stringer and Robert Broadley, commoners.

Annexed is a copy of the petition above referred to, and next following these papers is the original of the same. *7 pp. and 1 skin of parchment.*

5 Aug. **788.** Anthy. Todd, Secretary, to J. P[ownall].

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–75, p. 5.

Packet boats for New York and Carolina respectively ready to sail with the mails to be made up on Wednesday next, but no boat on this side for Jamaica and the Leeward Islands.—Genl. Post Office.

5 Aug. **789.** M. Cardonnel to the Earl of Suffolk.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 23 a, b.

Stating that, in accordance with a recommendation of the Commissioners for managing the Annexed Estates in Scotland, he had transmitted their report to Mr. Rowe, their agent, to be delivered to his Lordship, and asking him to lay it before His Majesty.—Annexed Estates Office, Edinburgh.

The report referred to, with schedules annexed. The Commissioners had during the year laid out various sums of money in enclosing and planting suitable portions of the Annexed Estates, forming a nursery garden near Callander in the annexed estate of Perth, surveying and valuing farms, building bridges, paying schoolmasters, promoting the linen and woollen manufactures, educating such of the sons of the tenants "as should discover "the greatest genius for farming and other useful arts," giving aids for encouragement of artificers settled in villages of Crieff and Callander, and for the erection of saltworks in the county of Sutherland, making an annual allowance to a young man educated by the Royal Professor of Botany in Edinburgh, and employed by him in searching for useful medical plants and simples in the

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Highlands; also in making mineral surveys and trials in various places on the Annexed Estates, completing Dr. Walker's tour, &c. &c. The schedules contain particulars of the expenditure, amounting in the whole to 6,096*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a balance of 355*l.* 4*s.* $1\frac{5}{12}$*d.* The names, &c. of the persons assisted in various ways are given. 18 *pp.*

6 Aug. Criml. Papers, v. 14, 1770–75, p. 80.

790. Earl of Suffolk to Mr. Recorder.

Has this moment received the enclosed letters in behalf of Frances Allen, under sentence of death, and ordered for execution to-morrow morning. Asks whether, in case a respite is sent for this unhappy woman, he can report anything in her favour?

"Answer. Can report nothing in her favour." *Margin.*

6 Aug. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 22.

791. W. Kelynge to S. P[orten].

Has taken the examination upon oath of the constables John Child and Joseph Seward, relative to the attack upon the [French] Ambassador's servants. They deny the statement of Little, the Ambassador's English servant, and say they did all in their power as peace officers to protect them from the fury of the mob, who were greatly irritated against them for the damages they had done.—"At your Office, Tuesday, 3 o'clock." 1 *p.*

7 Aug. Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 75; and Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–75, p. 4.

792. The Postmasters General (Le Despencer and H. F. Thynne) to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Asking that orders may be given to the several Governors at Jamaica, Pensacola, and Charlestown to pay the commanders of the packet-boats between these places at the rate of two pounds a day for demurrage, when they find it necessary to detain them. They (the Postmasters General) are confined by the Treasury warrant to pay by the voyage only. The boats are able to perform four voyages every year, and are paid at the rate of 150*l.* a voyage; hence their detention by the Governors is a real hardship upon the commanders.—General Post Office. 2 *pp.*

8 Aug. Ireland, v. 440, No. 14; and (but there dated 9 Aug.) Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 57.

793. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

H.M.'s letters for removing the Earl of Westmeath and Mr. Poole from the Privy Council, and for appointing Viscount Loftus, the Earl of Granard, and Viscount Sudley thereon, will be laid to-day or to-morrow before His Majesty for his Royal signature. Hopes in a very short time to signify H.M.'s commands in regard to the several advances to peerages and the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Hull to be Lieut.-Governor of Cork.—St. James's. *A draft.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

9 Aug. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 57.

794. The Same to the Same.

Signifying the appointment by His Majesty of Lord Ligonier to succeed to the command of the 9th Regiment, now in Ireland.—St. James's.

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10 June to 10 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 23 a, b.

795. Two papers; the first entitled "Minutes of Jaques's pro-"ceedings," the second endorsed "Minn's Report." They are the reports of persons set to watch the daily movements, &c. of one Jaques and a certain Dr. Perreau, who were apparently under suspicion. Jaques was closely watched and followed to the coffee houses, especially the Salopian and Garraway's, and other places. He often took water for Deptford, and on one occasion one of the men who followed him went down by the same boat to Deptford, and discovered he had been brought up to the sea. He was supposed to have been at Portsmouth between 22 and 26 July. He seems to have had some communication with the French Ambassador. The second paper is concerned chiefly with a Mr. (not Dr.) Perreau's movements from 7 to 10 Aug. The result of the first day's observation is thus given: "Wednesday, August "7th, one o'clock. I see a boy in black lean against the iron rails "of Pall Mall Court near half an hour, and then went up Pall "Mall. I did not see anything more particular this day." 8 *pp., and* 8 *pp. of a smaller size.*

10 Aug.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 302.

796. Earl of Rochford to Sir Peter Denis.

The King does not approve of his having credentials to the Barbary States, there being no particular necessity for it at present, and it would be putting Government to the expense of 2,000*l.* in presents. As for credentials to the republic of Genoa, neither Mr. Spry* nor Mr. Proby had them, and it is thought unnecessary to give them at present, as there is no particular negotiation carrying on that requires them.—St. James's.

10 Aug.

Ireland, v. 440, No. 16.

797. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of 1st inst. relative to raising recruits for the marine forces, &c.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

14 & 15 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 24 a, b, c.

798. Thomas Tillsley.

a. Sir John Fielding to Mr. Porten. A matter has arisen in the course of an examination, which he thinks ought to be communicated to Lord Rochford, as it relates to the Royal Family. Would communicate it if informed when and where.—Bow Street, Wednesday, 6 o'clock.

b. "Note brought to the office by Sir John Fielding's clerk, at "ten at night, 14 August 1771." It contains an account of a Thomas Tillsley, a labourer in trust under Mr. Robinson, of the Board of Trade, and engine keeper at the Queen's house, who had for several years cohabited with one Mrs. Brooks, and was through her connected with persons who had been convicted of several crimes. This connection Sir John Fielding considered a very dangerous one, as Tillsley, from his office, had free ingress and egress at the Queen's house. But it did not appear that he had been criminally concerned in any of the practices of Mrs. Brooks' relations.

* This is a mistake; *see* vol. II. p. 155, and No. 447.—Ed.

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c. Sir John Fielding to Mr. Porten. Relative to the time when he could wait on him about Tillsley. Asks him to observe, from the paper his clerk left last night, that Tillsley is not charged on proof of any criminal proceedings with these people, and therefore might be removed from the station where he is to a more distant one without ruining him absolutely. His friend is Mr. Worsley, of the Board of Works.—Bow Street, August 15. 4 *pp.*

15 Aug. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 44.

799. Earl of Sandwich to the Earl of Rochford.

His Majesty has accepted his recommendation of Admiral Sir Chas. Hardy to be Master or Governor of the Hospital at Greenwich, in the room of Admiral Holburne, deceased, and of Vice-Admiral Sir George Brydges to be Rear-Admiral of England, in the room also of the late Admiral Holburne. Asks him to lay before His Majesty the usual warrants.—Admiralty. 1½ *pp.*

15 Aug. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 33.

800. Thos. Hutchinson, Governor of [Massachusetts Bay], to J. P[ownall].

Must not suffer Commodore Gambier to leave without a letter stating the assistance received from him in the administration of government. As he was ordered here for a purpose far from agreeable to the people, thinks it much to his honour that he has been able to acquire so general an esteem without conceding to any of their irregularities.—Boston. "R. 29th Oct."

15 Aug. Ireland, v. 440, No. 18 a, b.

801. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Transmits a memorial from the Earl of Drogheda, Master General of the Ordnance in Ireland, relative to the establishment of a provision for the widows of the officers of the Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery, the only corps in H.M.'s service unprovided with such a fund.—Dublin Castle.

The memorial. *Received* the 20th, from Sir R. Wilmot. 3½ *pp.*

15 Aug. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 58.

802. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Acquainting him of H.M.'s approbation of Dr. Crosbie to be Dean of Limerick. As it appears that a King's letter was signed on the 7th January last, and transmitted, appointing Dr. George Berkeley to that preferment, asks him to return that letter, in order to its being cancelled, before he acquaints him officially of Dr. Crosbie's appointment.—St. James's. *Marked* "Private."

16 Aug. Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 25. Channel Islands Entry Bk., 1761–98, p. 39.

803. [Lord Rochford] to Mr. Lempriere.

In answer to letter of 20 June, which has been laid before the King. On reflection, he must be sensible of the impropriety of his demanding an examination of his conduct when no charge has been exhibited against him, and at the same time in effect calling upon His Majesty and the Privy Council to give an explanation

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of their reasons for prohibiting the exportation of corn from the Island. The reward promised for discovery of the rioters, having been only for such informations as Government should judge fit to be proceeded upon to convict the offenders, falls of course by the general pardon. Asks for particulars of Messrs. Hardy and Pipon's attendances and charges.—St. James's.

16 Aug. **804.** The Same to the Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.

Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 26. Channel Islands Entry Bk., 1761–98, p. 40.

In answer to his letter of 20th of last month relative to the importation of rags. Finds it has been usual in applications for the taking off quarantine to have petitions of the merchants addressed to the King in Council. Asks him to transmit such a petition. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

19 Aug. **805.** French Ambassador's Servants.

Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 187.

Report of the Attorney General Thurlow on the case of Salmon, the French Ambassador's domestic, who had been arrested in the Ambassador's antechamber by Thomas Vere, of Southampton Buildings, Holborn, a sheriff's officer. The Attorney General discovered that Vere had violated the privilege of the French Ambassador; but having been informed that the latter had been satisfied with the submissions made to him by Vere, forbore to prosecute.

20 Aug. **806.** John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to Lord ——.

Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 90.

Refers to a letter which he wrote to the late Earl of Halifax on the 23rd March relative to the jurisdiction and office of water bailiff of the Isle of Man. As there are now litigations in that court which may become cognisable before him as Governor, he will be greatly at a loss how to act upon such an occasion,—whether to preserve the mode of procedure in the civil department, its ancient constitutional channel, or whether to consider that court of judicature to be for the future within the Revenue department, as the judges and officers thereof now act under Revenue powers, by constitutions or appointments not enrolled in the Isle, and without taking the oaths for the due administration of justice, or receiving any other sanction or qualification from the Governor as had ever been accustomed.—Isle of Man.

Received the 28th. 2 *pp.*

18 to 22 Aug. **807.** John Morris.

Dom. Geo. III. pcl. 84, No. 25 a to g.

Papers relative to one John Morris, sentenced to death at Sarum assizes for returning from transportation before his time.

From Fisherton gaol Morris wrote (25 *c*) to "Madam Guns, in "Dorsin Street, widow of Counsellor Gun, Dublin," appealing to her to write to several persons to inform them that he was the man that worked at the Castle in Dublin at flint cutting, and received several premiums from the Dublin Society, and that he had lived in good credit in Dublin, and carried on the branch with success, and had had great encouragement from all the nobility; and also to

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mention that he had served all the regular troops and militia with gun flints at the invasion in the North of Ireland against Thurat at his own expense, and himself headed a company of militia. He affirms that his life had been sworn away by one of Sir John Fielding's men of the name of Noakes, for the sake of the reward allowed by Act of Parliament, as Noakes declared to several persons that he would take Morris's life if he, Morris, did not give him twenty pounds. Having received this letter, Sarah Gun (apparently the daughter) applied (25*b*) to Lady St. Leger, confirming the man's statements as to his residence in Ireland, &c., and by Lady St. Leger (25 *a*) both letters were forwarded, on 18 August, to Lord Rochford, and an appeal made on the man's behalf.

These papers were apparently sent on to Sir John Fielding, who on 19 August replied (25 *d*), giving an account of Morris. He had been with another man, committed on suspicion of having stolen money from a dwelling-house; and their behaviour giving rise to suspicions that they were old offenders, their names and descriptions, and the descriptions of their horses, were transmitted to Sir John Fielding, according to a plan which had been practised for several years by the acting magistrates in the country, and which had been the "effectual means of detecting many notorious villains "that had fled from London to escape justice." One of the men proved to be well known as an old offender, and a short inquiry proved that Morris had returned from transportation. In furtherance of public justice, therefore, John Noakes, a constable of St. Margaret's, Westminster, who was present at the conviction of Morris at the Old Bailey in May 1769, was sent to Salisbury, and by this means Morris was identified and convicted. Morris also stood charged with another felony, and, in short, was considered as a very dangerous and desperate offender. As to the constable, Noakes, Sir John Fielding says he had been appointed one of the constables of St. Margaret's, Westminster, for seven or eight years, and was incapable of falsehood and of making any proposition to defeat public justice.

On the 20th Aug. Edward Younge, a justice of the peace for Wilts, wrote (25*e*) to ask for a fortnight's respite for Morris on the application of Morris's wife; the under sheriff, by what means Mr. Younge knew not, having already respited him for one additional week. On the 22nd Aug. (25*f*), Lady St. Leger wrote to Lord Rochford a second time, upon the receipt of some letters from Ireland from persons much to be depended on, that Morris had been falsely accused, as there were proofs that he was in Dublin and the neighbourhood part of the summer of 1770, also begging for a reprieve; to which Lord Rochford replied the same day (25 *g*), that he could only repeat what he had said to her ladyship the Monday before, viz., that the report of the judge before whom Morris had been tried was quite unfavourable; that, besides his return from transportation, he stood charged with a considerable robbery, and was considered a very old and desperate offender, and that it appeared no advantage could be drawn in his favour by proving that he was in Ireland in the summer of 1770,

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as that time was subsequent to his trial at the Old Bailey in 1769, and only proved that he returned from transportation sooner than 7 June, when he was convicted at Salisbury. 14 *pp.*

22 Aug. Ireland, v. 440, No. 19 a to e.

808. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Having this day transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury a draft of a letter for H.M.'s signature, to establish the companies of light infantry to be added to the several regiments of foot on the Irish establishment, encloses herewith :—

1. A general list of the officers recommended to be appointed to the said companies ;

2. A list of the several officers now seconded upon the several regiments in which they are to be appointed to the additional light companies ;

3. A list of the officers of the late tenth companies reduced in Ireland, now to be appointed to the additional light companies ; and

4. A list of officers recommended in their several regiments, and of officers from the Irish establishment of half pay.

Asks that commissions, to date from 1 Sept. next, may be signed accordingly.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. *Received* the 26th, from Sir R. Wilmot. 12 *pp.*

23 Aug. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 303.

809. Earl of Rochford to the Master and Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

Asking for information as to the amount of the light duties paid by Portuguese ships trading to England, which have been complained of as very burthensome, and whether they are higher than those paid by other foreign nations, or by British ships, His Majesty's commands having been received to furnish Mr. Walpole, H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal, with every information possible with regard to the state of trade between the two kingdoms.—St. James's.

25 Aug. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, pp. 31-33.

810. Thos. Hutchinson, Governor of [Massachusetts Bay], to [Lord Hillsborough].

Mr. Henry Barnes, who lately arrived from England, has requested him, the Governor, to cover a letter from him to his Lordship, and to represent his sufferings and services in the cause of Government. Has not been made acquainted with the contents of the letter. Mr. Barnes has certainly suffered greatly by refusing to comply with the scheme of non-importation, and by his endeavours to support the authority of the magistrate ; but in his solicitations for compensation he shows more impatience than could be wished. Is willing to attribute it to a mind chafed with his troubles, and impressed with a strong sense of his merit, which he supposes to exceed that of many others who have received the favours of Government. He complains of his, the Governor's, neglecting him, in not particularly recommending his case when

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he went to England. Though he did not ask it, he yet concluded it had been done in the course of public correspondence. He, the Governor, transmitted an account of the incendiary letters, and would have been more particular had he been requested. Thought that for his general character, which is very good, he depended on Sir Francis Barnard, who held him in esteem, and to whom he was more particularly known. If there were anything in the province in his, the Governor's, disposal worth accepting, would give it him, but there is not.

Makes his grateful acknowledgments to his Lordship for H.M.'s warrant to the Commissioners of the Customs for the payment of his salary. The fund on which the warrant is charged would rise to a very large sum if the illicit trade with Holland could be prevented.

The consumption of tea in America exceeds what anybody in England imagines. Some suppose five-sixths of the consumption in the last two years has been smuggled, and in Philadelphia and New York it is judged nine-tenths. The traders make such an extravagant profit that it will require more frequent seizures to discourage them than there is any reason to hope for. If the India Company had continued the sale of their teas at 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*, as they sold them two years ago, the Dutch trade would have been over by this time; but now that teas are 3*s.* and upwards in England, the illicit trader can afford to lose one chest in three, whereas not one in a hundred has been seized. The custom-house officers on shore have strong inducements to do their duty, being entitled to a proportion of one-third or more, but they are really afraid of the rage of the people. The sea officers have of late been more active, and Admiral Montague appears disposed to keep out his cruisers. Doubts, however, whether this trade will ever be discouraged in any other way than by reducing the price in England to the exporter very near the price it is at in Holland. For want of this, the revenue has lost, the last and present years, at least 60,000*l.* sterling, from the 3*d.* duty only. Believes the cruisers are capable of doing more. Suggests that a greater proportion is necessary for the particular officer who makes the seizure under a commission from the Customs than what he is now entitled to. Has discovered, when he has sworn some of the Navy officers to qualify them for their commissions from the Customs, a great indifference and disinclination to make themselves obnoxious to the people without any great advantage to themselves. —Boston. "R. 29th Oct."

26 Aug. Ireland, v. 440, No. 20.

811. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Has received his Lordship's private letter of the 15th as to Dr. Crosbie, and desiring that H.M.'s letter appointing Dr. George Berkeley should be returned to be cancelled. Encloses the said letter accordingly.—Dublin Castle. "Private." *Received* 2 Sept. 1 *p.*

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27 Aug. **812.** Town-Clerkship of Sudbury.

Law Reports, 1766–86, No. 4.

Report of the Attorney General (Thurlow), in answer to reference of 10 July, as to the grant of H.M.'s approbation of Mr. Danzie Carter's appointment as town-clerk of Sudbury until Mr. Clarke, his predecessor, shall show a better title to the office. Upon the several papers he formerly received he observed that the amotion was in the manner of it illegal. But whether that assembly, which seems by their charter to be but part of the corporation, was competent either to amove or elect a town-clerk, he was not apprized. However, if it be true, as suggested, that two terms have elapsed without any step having been taken to assert the right of Stockdell Clarke, he, the Attorney General, thinks that great neglect, and sees no reason to advise His Majesty longer to withhold his approbation. 2 *pp.*

28 Aug. **813.** Lord Rochford to Sir John Fielding.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 26.

Encloses a description of a French gentleman and gentlewoman supposed to be in London. There is nothing charged against them, but the French ambassador has desired his Lordship to make enquiries where they may be found. Mr. Garnier, the French Ambassador's secretary, has the picture of the gentlewoman.—St. James's.

There is no enclosure. 1 *p.*

29 Aug. **814.** Sir John Fielding to Lord Rochford.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 27.

Relative to John Dodson. (*See* Reports of the Judges.) Also in respect of Mons. Troyes and his pretended spouse. As they are not charged with any offence, they cannot be an object of magistracy. However, as a gentleman, out of politesse to the French Ambassador, should accident bring them within knowledge, immediate notice of it shall be given.—Bow Street. 3 *pp.*

30 Aug. **815.** Jer. Sneyd to Mr. Kenton Cowse.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 305.

Relative to the whitewashing and painting of some rooms in Lord Rochford's office.—St. James's.

31 Aug. **816.** Wm. Tryon, Governor of New York, to Lord [Hillsborough?]

Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 16.

Detailing the reasons why he was not able to comply with the warm solicitations of the Earl of Dunmore to make an exchange of governments with him. Exclusive of public reasons, he assured his Lordship he was in too crazy a habit of body voluntarily to return to the southward climates without first going over to England to re-establish his health. His family and baggage were also with him, and Mrs. Tryon in a weak state of health. These circumstances did not seem to carry conviction with Lord Dunmore of the impossibility of an exchange of governments. Owns he was sorry to see his Lordship's disappointment. Will be satisfied here if he can carry on the King's and the country's business. As yet can

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make no judgment but from the public addresses, which, however, give him encouragement. Lord Dunmore has made a trip up Hudson's River. Understands that he very shortly sets out by land for his government of Virginia. Is sorry to have been the innocent means of his disappointment, and heartily wishes he may meet with as much happiness in his new government as he experienced in this. Is induced to give this detail on the rather awkward manner in which he entered upon his administration, as it was the prevailing opinion here that the then next packet would bring orders for his removal. — New York. "Private." "R. 9th November." 4 *pp.*

2 Sept. Dom. Geo. III., pel. 83, No. 28.

817. T. Nuthall to Stanier Porten, Esq.

Is on a visit to his friend, Mr. Jones, member for Huntingdon. As to John Dodson, does not know a man of worse character in the neighbourhood of Enfield Chace. Gives an account of his convictions, &c. Is surprised that Sir John Fielding should doubt that he is an old offender, when one of his former convictions was before him, and he, Sir John, admitted him an evidence in the deer-stealing, and issued his warrant against the man's accomplices whom he swore against.—Babraham, Cambridgeshire. 2 *pp.*

2 Sept. Ireland, v. 440, No. 21.

818. Secretary-at-War (Barrington) to Lord [? Rochford].

All commissions in the regiments lent by Ireland to England are notified from the War Office. Has, therefore, notified the officers proposed for the new companies of the 1st Battalion of the Royal, the 2nd, 67th, 69th, and 70th Regiments. Has notified the persons recommended by Lord Townshend, who, he believes, wants for the support of Government that military patronage which always distresses him (Lord Barrington).—Cavendish Square. 1 *p.*

3 Sept. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 34.

819. Andrew Oliver, Lieut.-Governor, to Lord [Hillsborough].

Acknowledging his Lordship's late act of kindness in procuring the King's sign manual to the warrant for the payment of his salary as Lieut.-Governor, which is made to commence from his first appointment to that office.—Boston. "R. 29 Oct."

4 Sept. Ireland, v. 440, No. 25 a, b.

820. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Finding that General Warburton is in so bad a state of health that it is thought he cannot recover, encloses a copy of a memorial (transmitted 21 Jan. last past by his Excellency) from Lieut. Col. Eyre Massy, of the 27th Regiment of Foot, desiring to be promoted in his profession; and requests His Majesty, if General Warburton should die, to appoint Lieut. Col. Eyre Massy, who has been Lieut. Col. of the regiment for several years, to succeed to the command of it. Will only add, in support of his pretensions, that he is related to some of the best families in Ireland, and that many of his relations are in Parliament, and

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have upon every occasion supported Government with the utmost zeal and firmness. Is persuaded this promotion will be attended with great advantages, and give general satisfaction.—Dublin Castle.

The memorial, setting forth his services in detail.

Received the 11th from Sir R. Wilmot. 3½ *pp.*

4 Sept. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–75, p. 5.

821. Anth. Todd to J. P[ownall].

Announcing readiness to sail of the packet-boats for the West Indies and Charlestown respectively, but not of that for New York.—General Post Office.

5 Sept. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 45.

822. Ph. Stephens to R. Sutton, Esq.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given directions for the discharge of Le Beau or Le Ber, a subject of the King of France, upon the repeated application of the French Ambassador.—Admiralty Office. 1 *p.*

6 Sept. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 274.

823. Wm. Fraser to Jas. Clements, Esq.

Sending a packet for Sir Joseph Yorke, H.M.'s Ambassador at the Hague, to be delivered in charge to the captain of the packet-boat in course for the mail of this night, with orders to dispatch a very careful person with it to Sir J. Yorke, immediately on arriving at Helvoetsluys.—St. James's.

6 Sept. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 60.

824. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Announcing the appointment of Sir Eyre Coote to the command of the 27th or Inniskilling Regiment of Foot, now in Ireland.—St. James's.

7 Sept. Ireland, v. 440, No. 22.

825. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Relative to the officers recommended for the companies to be added to the several regiments of foot on the Irish establishment. Encloses a list of the officers approved of by His Majesty, as also a note of observations and marks to distinguish the seconded officers who want no new commissions, and those for whom new commissions have been signed. States how the commissions will be transmitted.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

[This letter, with the list, is also entered in *Ireland Entry Book*, 1770–75, pp. 61–65.]

9 Sept. Ireland, v. 440, No. 27 a to d.

826. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Transmits a petition from the Rev. William Foster, M.A., rector of the parishes of Ardbrackan, Liscartan, and Rateyne, vicar of Martry and curate of Churchtown, in the diocese and county of Meath, praying that the parishes of Liscartan, Rateyne, Martry,

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and Churchtown may be for ever united to the parish and church of Ardbrackan; also the report of the Solicitor General thereon, stating his opinion that it will be advisable for His Majesty to grant his consent; and a draft of a proper letter for H.M.'s signature accordingly.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures.

Received the 16th from Sir R. Wilmot. 9½ *pp.*

10 Sept. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, pp. 34–6.

827. Thos. Hutchinson, Governor of [Massachusetts Bay], to Lord [Hillsborough].

In reply to his Lordship's private letter of 30 May, not received till he had closed his letter of the 25th August. Now submits an estimate of the consumption of Bohea tea in America. The two towns of Boston and Charlestown consume a chest, or about 340 lbs., per day. The towns are not more than one-eighth, perhaps not more than one-tenth part of the province. Suppose they consume only 300 chests in the year, and allow that they are one-eighth, it will make 2,400 chests for the whole province. This is much short, for in the country towns there is much more tea drunk in proportion than at Boston. This province is not one-eighth part of the colonies; and in other Governments, New York especially, they consume tea in much greater proportion. If it be one-eighth, the whole continent consumes 19,200 chests, which at 4*l.* per chest, the 3*d.* duty only, amounts to 76,800*l.* But the computation is short in every part. In New York they import scarce any other than Dutch teas. In Rhode Island and Pennsylvania it is little better. In this province the Dutch traders are increasing. Has frequent information of large quantities when too late; and sometimes such persons are concerned as he thought could not have been capable of countenancing perjury or fraud. Cannot help repeating that unless the East India Company bring the price of tea so near to the price in Holland as to make the profit of importing from thence not equal to the risk, there will scarce be any imported from England. The acting collector at Falmouth, in Casco Bay, acknowledged it to be true that the Acts of Trade were broken every day in his district, but said the officers on shore could not prevent it. He suggested that the only way to prevent it was to increase the number of small schooners, and to keep one or more constantly cruising in the bay, rigged and fitted like fishing schooners. "We" have not virtue enough to become obnoxious to the people merely from a sense of duty. It seems, therefore, best to have one officer only in each vessel with a commission from the Customs, and he to have the command, and to be entitled to all but the King's half of the forfeiture; which would give him a good chance of making a small fortune. There does not seem to be the same reason for sharing any part among the crew or other officers as in cases of prizes taken in war, where all their lives are exposed; for in the present case there is no danger of resistance to an armed vessel, seeing that all the smugglers are themselves unarmed, and depend entirely on concealment.—Boston. "R. 29 October."

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10 Sept. Ireland, v. 440, No. 23. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 66.

828. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Signifying H.M.'s approbation of a fund being established for the payment of yearly pensions to the widows of officers of the Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery, according to the Earl of Drogheda's proposal. *A draft.* 1½ *pp.*

10 Sept. Ireland, v. 440, No. 24. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 67.

829. The Same to the Same.

Relative to the memorial of Lieut. Col. Hill. It is the King's pleasure that the sum of 252*l.* 6*s.* should be reimbursed to him out of the military contingencies in Ireland.—St. James's.

Draft. 1½ *pp.*

13 Sept. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 41 a to d.

830. Sir Peter Denis to the Earl of Rochford.

Encloses copies of two letters from H.M.'s Pro-consul at Cadiz, and another from H.M.'s Consul at Tunis. H.M.S. "Trydent" is now under sail for Minorca, having settled his (Sir Peter's) plan for the security of H.M.'s trading subjects in these parts. On his arrival at Mahon will be better informed touching the affair of the "Mary."—"Trydent," in Gibraltar Bay.

The enclosure. The letters from the Pro-consul at Cadiz (Mr. Willm. Dalrymple) relate to a visit paid to that port by Capt. Goodall, with H.M.'s frigate "Winchelsea," to provide wood, water, and other necessaries. The frigate was admitted, with the entreaty from the Governor that as soon as she got what was required she would depart. The letter from the Consul at Tunis (Mr. James Traill) gives an account of a report received there that a British ship, with a valuable cargo belonging to subjects of the Bashaw, had been seized by the Russians and sent to Minorca; on account of which report the inhabitants of Tunis were beginning to be very noisy and troublesome to the Consul, and even to threaten him, saying their cruizers had as great a right to seize their enemies' effects when found on board British vessels as the Russians had to seize theirs, as they understood that article of the treaties to be reciprocal. 8¼ *pp.*

13 Sept. Ireland, v. 440, No. 28.

831. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to "My dear Lord."

"I am perfectly sensible of your Lordship's goodness expressed "in your letter of ye 2nd this month, and I think myself most "unfortunate in being so circumstanced as to interfere with your "Lordship's wishes for your friends in any degree. The truth is "this: I had many obligations to Capt. Schomberg when I was in "the River St. Lawrence, and before I knew Capt. Shirley, which "engaged my services to him in the first instance; and that gentle-"man being now out of the question by Lord Sandwich's regula-"tion, the friendship which I owe Capt. Shirley, who was so "nearly related to Lady Townshend, claims from me my utmost "endeavours to assist him on perhaps the only occasion I may "ever have in my power. I am persuaded your Lordship will "give me full credit for the weight which this circumstance has "in my mind; for, indeed, to be gratified by one tribute to me than

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" other that can be bestowed, be assured, my dear Lord, that in " any other case I should seize with the utmost pleasure an " occasion of proving the sentiments I profess for the Earl of " Rochford, and withdraw my application. Where it would affect " me as a desertion of the memory of the person I venerate, I am " sure you will forgive me. Could Lord Sandwich's goodness to " you and me form some expedient to gratify both these gentle- " men, he would make me very happy, especially as he would " prevent my first principles from interfering with the person for " whom I have the honour to profess and feel the highest and " sincerest esteem.

" In answer to the difficulties your Lordship mentions upon the " *new peers*, you will be so good as to recollect that I did not " request the creation of any new peers at present. Perhaps, for " several reasons, that were better done at the end of a Parlia- " ment. It was only the additional rank for some who, upon " their first application, were refused more than one step at a " time, and who have since by their services proved their grati- " tude at a great crisis for Government. I had been previously " informed that it was in His Majesty's contemplation to give " rank to some of those who had influence in England, and I " hoped that the important services as well as the resignation of " those in the first instance whom I recommended, would have " merited the like advancement; and, indeed, the House of Lords " here, for reasons I fear I shall be obliged to state to your Lord- " ship more fully, begins to require most serious attention. I " must observe that neither Lord Bellisle, Lord Westport, Lord " Brandon, nor Lord Loftus hold offices here, though some of their " friends do. The title of Earl of Ely was in Lord Loftus's family " before. You know, my Lord, what a decided part he took with " us the last Session, and how far he stands exposed to the resent- " ment of the factions. If we do not support and combine with " us the second interests here, we must submit to be ruled by the " first. Lord Jocelyn is really able as well as uniform in his " support. Lord Clermont asked for this rank when the Duke of " Grafton first recommended him. However, my Lord, my Lords " Bellisle, Westport, Brandon, and Loftus were those whom at the " most critical season I first encouraged to hope for this honour. " His Majesty's servants have been our difficulties and distress, " and if His Majesty does not approve the whole, I must most " earnestly entreat that these four may receive this proof of his " royal approbation of their conduct after such a Sessions as the " last."—Rockfield. *Holograph.*

Received the 20th. 4 *pp.*

13 Sept. **832.** ANTH. TODD to J. P[OWNALL].

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–75, p. 6.

Relative to the sailing of packet boats for the West Indies and Carolina, and the arrival of the packet boat from New York, which is preparing for sea again with the utmost diligence. Asks if there will be occasion to detain her.—General Post Office.

Reply from Mr. Pownall in the negative.

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15 Sept. **833.** Col. John Campbell to the Earl of Rochford.

War Office, pcl. 25, No. 9 a, b.

In the cruel and unjust treatment he has met with, the greatest if not his sole consolation is his Lordship's noble behaviour towards him. Now he finds the Government of Tinmouth not to be equivalent to his pay as Commander-in-chief in Jersey, he has no reason to repine that his Lordship's obliging efforts have for the time been unsuccessful, further than he cannot help feeling very much hurt at being refused what turns out not an equivalent to the other. If all governments are to be given only to those who have regiments, and all regiments only to such as were before in the possession of the rank of colonel, he has no idea how or when he is to be provided for. His Lordship having found the King perfectly well disposed towards him, he, Col. Campbell, when he seeks only redress for the greatest injury an officer ever received, cannot imagine what it is that prevents his feeling the good effects of this, His Majesty's gracious disposition, which he has never done anything to forfeit. The stopping his pay without first providing for him, among many very singular circumstances, has this particular one attending it: that of the immense sums paid out of the extraordinaries of the army, the little one refused to him was the only one paid under the sanction of H.M.'s commission, and was his all. Has extracted from the Journals of the House of Commons sums paid to officers besides what they enjoy from their commissions in the army, and takes the liberty of enclosing them. It is certain that everyone who has heard of his treatment, and to whom he is not intimately known, believes him guilty of something greatly meriting his present unprecedented situation. To be put into one that will show the world the falsity of this, and that will enable him to quit the service with the honour he has always preserved in it, is his earnest request.—Blunham.

The enclosure. 4 *pp.*

16 Sept. **834.** Anth. Todd to Mr. Pownall.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–75, p. 6.

The packet boat for New York will be completely ready to sail on the arrival of the letters from hence of to-morrow night. Sincerely hopes he, Mr. Pownall, will not have occasion to detain her longer. —General Post Office.

17 Sept. **835.** Philip Stephens to R. Sutton, Esq.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 46 a, b.

Encloses a copy of a letter, signed a "Lover of Truth and Justice," setting forth the bad character of one Dudley, who pretends to have been concerned in the late fire at Portsmouth.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure, dated from Bristol. 2½ *pp.*

17 Sept. **836.** Earl of Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 90.

Enclosing an extract of a letter from Sir John Hort, H.M.'s Consul General in Portugal. The proprietors of the ships "Black Prince" and "Cornwall" having been made acquainted with the

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contents of it, and the former having absolutely declined to engage in a prosecution in a foreign country, the King is pleased to direct that the expenses of such prosecution be defrayed by their Lordships, as well as those which the Factory have been already put to. His Majesty looking upon it as unbecoming the national honour that British subjects should remain in a foreign gaol without trial.

18 Sept. Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 76 a, b.

837. ANTHONY TODD, "Sec^y," to JOHN POWNALL, Esq., Whitehall.

"I am exceedingly concerned to find, by an application for the "allowance of the postage of the enclosed cover for a newspaper, "addressed to the Honourable Genl. Montague, Beaumt. Lodge, "Windsor, and franked by Mr. Sawer, that the inspector of franks "had taxed this and several others under the like circumstances, "for not coming hither in the bag from your office, without "acquainting me with it; for although he has acted agreeably to "my Lord Hillsborough's ideas, I might, by apprising you first of "this circumstance, have put a stop to the abuse of giving or "selling covers to booksellers and others, which appears to be the "practice, by such a number of them being thrown into this office, "which do not come up in the Secretary of State's bags."—General Post Office.

The "cover" enclosed. 3 *pp.*

18 Sept. Ireland, v. 440, No. 29.

838. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of the 10th inst. relative to Lieut.-Col. William Hill. Has given directions for a warrant to be prepared accordingly.—Dublin Castle.

Received the 26th from Sir R. Wilmot. 1½ *pp.*

19 Sept. Ireland, v. 440, No. 30 a, b.

839. The SAME to the SAME.

Enclosing the petition of Mark Bagot, Esq., praying the royal licence to enter himself into the military service of the King of Spain. The petition was transmitted to his Excellency by Sir William Bagot, knight of the shire for the co. of Stafford, who has very warmly recommended it, and will himself, if necessary, inform his Lordship of the motive which makes Mr. Bagot extremely urgent to obtain this favour. Has no personal knowledge of Mr. Bagot, but upon inquiry hears a very good character of him.—Dublin Castle.

The petition.

Received the 26th. 3 *pp.*

19 Sept. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 67.

840. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying H.M.'s consent to the request that the parishes of Liscartan, Rateyne, Martrey, Churchtown, and Ardbrackan be for ever united into one parish, under the name of the parish of Ardbrackan.—St. James's.

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20 Sept. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 28.

841. J. Pownall to the Lieutenant Governor of East Florida.

Mons. Tauel, who will deliver this letter, is a gentleman of rank and character in the canton of Berne. He came over to England on his way to East Florida, where he proposes making an establishment, and, having brought letters of recommendation to the Duke of Gloucester from the Prince of Saxe Gotha, was presented to the King. Recommends him for assistance in the commendable objects he has in view.—Whitehall.

20 Sept. Ireland, v. 440, No. 31.

842. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Acknowledging the receipt of letter of the 7th inst., enclosing a list of the officers approved of for the additional light companies of infantry, &c.—Dublin Castle.

Received 26th from Sir R. Wilmot. 2 *pp.*

21 June to 23 Sept. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 26 a to p.

843. Josias Conyngham.

A number of letters, &c. relative to a man named Josias Conyngham or Cuningham, supposed to have been concerned in damaging the orange and other trees in the Princess Dowager's garden at Kew. [From a petition described in the next year, it appears that he had been an ensign in the 56th Regiment.] Sir John Fielding was at Kew (*c*) by six o'clock in the morning on June 25th to examine into the affair, and reported that it was most clear that two persons at least were concerned in the mischief, and that they were gardeners, or skilled in gardening, as they took the easiest and best method of destroying the trees by cutting off the bark for about a foot in the centre of the stem, and thereby preventing the sap from rising. A paper was stuck on the garden door with a pin, and the whole appeared paltry and like private malice. Sir John very strongly suspected that one Shuttleworth, an undergardener, who had been discharged, was one of the authors of the mischief.

The same day some information seems (*d*) to have been received about Conyngham, notice having been given to Sir John Fielding as to where he lived; as a result of which Conyngham (*e*) was taken into custody, and sent to Tothill Fields Bridewell. Here he remained for several months. In July there was a question (*h*) about removing him into the county of Surrey to take his trial for spoiling the orange trees in the Princess Dowager's garden, but it does not appear that he was tried; and his last letter among these papers, dated 22 Sept., shows he was then still in the same prison. On 19th July a Mr. Gregg, writing (*i*) from Skinners' Hall, Dowgate Hill, says that, according to promise, he had communicated with the prisoner's friends in Ireland, desiring "they "would give full power to some friend in London to interfere in "the business, and get the poor man out of the way, if possible." There are several letters from Cuningham to Lord Rochford. In

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one, dated 10 Aug., (*j*) he thought it necessary to inform his Lordship of something relative to the firing of the dockyard at Portsmouth. In another, dated Aug. 30, he asked his Lordship to recollect that he had "mentioned Lord Frederick Campbell, "Stuart McKinsey, and George Grenville to be children of "Papists adopted to create treasonable popish ministerial depen-"dencys," and that through that channel he had received "poisons." In the next, (*l*) dated 20 Sept., calling Sir John Fielding an "abandoned villain," and the "slavish prostitute of "lawless power," he informed Lord Rochford that he set his Lordship, Sir John, and the Princess Dowager at defiance, and that he neither valued them as friends nor feared them as enemies. But the next day, (*m*) Sir John Fielding having assured him that his enlargement from confinement depended on his Lordship, he entreated an answer as to when he was to be set at liberty.

On the 20th Sept. Mr. Gregg (*p*) informed Mr. Francis that a brother of Mr. Cuningham's in Ireland had agreed to take care of him when sent over there, and that a sister of his, then in England, would go over with him.

The papers are the following:—

a. Cover which enclosed the paper stuck up at Kew (the paper itself not forthcoming).
b. 25 June. Cover of a letter from Sir J. Fielding, "read by the "King."
c. „ „ Report of Sir John Fielding.
d. „ „ Cover of a report of the same, with a memorandum written thereon.
e. „ „ Sir John Fielding to "Mr." Porten.
f. 26 „ The Same to the Same.
g. 15 July. List of papers sent to Mr. Francis relative to Cuningham.
h. 17 „ Sir J. Fielding to Mr. Porten.
i. 19 „ Mr. Gregg to the Same.
j. 10 Aug. Josias Cuningham to Lord Rochford.
k. 30 „ The Same to the Same.
l. 20 Sept. The Same to the Same.
m. 21 „ The Same to the Same.
n. 22 „ The Same to the Same.
o. 23 „ Mr. Francis to Stanier Porten, Esq., and (enclosed)
p. 22 „ Francis Gregg to Mr. Francis.

18 *pp. or parts.*

[About 23] Sept.

Ireland, v. 440, No. 38 a, b.

844. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Relative to the quartering of and barracks for H.M.'s Army in Ireland. Refers to his despatch transmitted by Major Vallancey the 10th Oct. last, and the plans, &c. accompanying it, upon which he has received no signification of H.M.'s pleasure. Enters into details. The places in which he would have barracks built in the first instance are Limerick, Cork (in a part of the city to

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quell the mobs which rise to plunder Dublin goods on a supposition that they are English manufacture); Waterford, where troops are necessary even for the protection of the Custom-house; Needen on Kenmare River, where the Catholics connected with France and Spain are very ungovernable; and Rush, near Dublin, where there is a nest of outlawed smugglers with a very audacious Catholic mob armed in their support.

With regard to the object mentioned in his Lordship's despatch of 2 May last, has procured all the information he could, without causing suspicion, which many people at this time would not fail to make a bad use of. Viscount Fitzwilliam's proprietor of Ringsend was sounded, and an estimate procured of the value of his Lordship's property in that place and in Irishtown; but his Lordship's answer was he would on no account have anything to do with Government, and was very sorry he had let the Revenue have so much already. This nobleman is a very singular, obstinate character, and there is little probability of making any tolerable agreement with him upon public principle. The best way would be to wait till it falls into his son's hands, unless the circumstances of the revenue shall be so favourable, or the public exigency so immediate, as to make it advisable to apply to Parliament for authority to purchase at any rate this valuable spot from my Lord Fitzwilliam.

Refers also to the fortifying of Cork harbour, &c. Suggests that some brigades of infantry and cavalry might be annually encamped, in the fine part of the season, under the inspection of a general officer. This method of invigorating the discipline of the army would have a very good effect, especially upon the cavalry, some part of which have not yet learned to dress their own horses; and the infantry, which are to embark for foreign service, will soon hardly know how to pitch a tent.

P.S.—Suggests measures for examination, &c. of the neighbourhood of Ardfinnan; asks for Mr. Roy to be sent over; and encloses a copy of the plan for an enclosed barrack.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure.

Received 2nd Oct. by post. 7 *pp. and* 1 *large sheet.*

24 Sept. Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 27 a, b.

845. Lieut.-Governor Corbet to Lord [Rochford].

Transmits, in accordance with his Lordship's letter of 16 Aug., a petition of the merchants addressed to His Majesty in Council, relating to the importation of rags.—Jersey.

The petition enclosed. "R. 9 Oct." 3 *pp.*

5 Aug. to 25 Sept. Dom. Geo. III., v. 7, 1771.

846. Fire at Portsmouth Dockyard.

A small bound volume, lettered "Dudley's papers," containing letters, &c. relating to a discovery offered to be made by one Joshua Dudley, of the origin and persons concerned in the fire at Portsmouth Dock. [*See* No. 893, under date 5 Nov.] 51 *docs.*; 76 *pp. or parts of pp.*

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26 Sept. **847.** Lord Suffolk to Sir. J. Fielding.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 29.

Returns many thanks for his letter, and will give the most deliberate attention to the several considerations he suggests. Will take care to be provided with all the information procurable relative to the persons and facts mentioned by Dudley in his depositions; but, whatever defects may be found in them, doubts whether they can properly be supplied by any re-examination, subsequent to his detection, and taken with a view to convict him. ½ *p.*

27 Sept. **848.** J. Pownall to Mr. President Habersham.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 29.

This letter will be delivered by Mr. Pryce, Attorney General of Georgia, who embarks in a few days for that colony. It is the wish and request of several persons of great consideration here, who interest themselves in Mr. Pryce's welfare, that when he has settled his affairs in Georgia he may be permitted to return to England. Asks him, therefore, to grant Mr. Pryce the same license of absence that he had before from Governor Wright, appointing Mr. Hume to officiate for him.

27 Sept. **849.** Francis Lascelles, Lieut.-Col. 8th Dragoons, to Lord ———.

Ireland, v. 440, No. 32.

Asking for leave of absence till the 10th of April next.—London. 2 *pp.*

28 Sept. **850.** Sir Peter Denis to the Earl of Rochford.

Admiralty, v. 162, No. 42 a, b, c.

Sends an extract of a letter from H.M.'s Consul at Tunis, the same as he intends sending to the commanding officer of the Russian ships of war, with a copy of the 4th article of the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Tunis, accompanied by a letter, a copy of which is also enclosed.—Mahon.

The extract and letter enclosed. The Consul's letter relates to the seizure of Moorish merchandize and merchants on board two British ships by the Russians; the report of which had been confirmed by the arrival at Tunis of 23 of the merchants, some of whom had been ransomed for money, and others by the intercession of friends. He represents the disagreeable situation he was in on account of this affair. Sir Peter Denis, in his letter to Count Orlow, the Russian Admiral, submits the case to him. 5½ *pp.*

28 Sept. **851.** John Robinson to John Pownall, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 1.

Asking for Lord Hillsborough's opinion as to the payment out of the General Fund of a balance said by George James Bruere, Esq., Governor of the Bermuda Islands, to be due to him upon the account of interest arising from the sale of part of the 12 shares of land allotted for the use of the Governor.—Treasury Chambers. 1 *p.*

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28 Sept. **852.** Earl of Suffolk to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 440, Nos. 33, 34. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 69.

Three letters of this date:—

(1.) Signifying, in the absence of Lord Rochford, His Majesty's compliance with the petition of Mark Bagot, Esq., for a licence to enter into the Spanish military service. 1 *p.*

(2.) Relative to a new commission of Lieut. Henry Grove, of the 48th Regiment.—St. James's. 1 *p.*

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 70.

(3.) Enclosing an extract from a letter from Lieut.-Col. Lascelles, of the 8th Regiment of Dragoons. His Majesty has granted Lieut.-Col. Lascelles leave to remain here till he shall have had time to make an application to his Excellency for his recommendation for the further leave of absence he desires.—St. James's.

29 Sept. **853.** "Le M^is^ D'Aubarede, sous le nom de Bernard," to ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 26 q.

While in the custody of a bailiff last June, Mr. Macleane gave him 200*l.*, and promised him a pension of the same amount, on condition of his going to live in the Isle of Man. He endeavoured to arrange with his creditors for a delay of three years, which took 160*l.* of the 200*l.*, and succeeded with the greater part of them, but one of them caused him to be arrested and carried to the King's Bench Prison. Sets forth the amount necessary to free him, and asks for the same. The absence of Mr. Macleane, and his necessity, compels him to make this appeal in spite of the incognito the Ministry seem to be resolved to keep in this affair. No one is more convinced of the necessity of secrecy than himself, nor more disposed to second the intentions of the Ministry. If he is left to perish with his wife and children he has no other resource left than a public memorial.—King's Bench. *French.* 3½ *pp.*

29 Sept. **854.** Earl of Suffolk to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 440, No. 35. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 71.

Two letters of this date:—

(1.) Signifying His Majesty's consent to the promotions, recommended by his Excellency, of Lord Viscount Molyneux, Lord Viscount Loftus, Lord Viscount Westport, and Lord Viscount Belleisle to be earls of the kingdom of Ireland, and of Lord Branden to be a viscount. Asks for the title of Lord Westport, as also that of Lord Belleisle,—that of Gore, of Castle Gore, being liable to the same objection as was made before by the Lord President of the Council.—St. James's. 1½ *pp.*

Ireland, v. 440, No. 36.

(2.) *Marked* "Private."

Signifying His Majesty's commands as to the necessity of discouraging too general expectations of advancement to the peerage of Ireland. His Excellency must be thoroughly apprised of the various bad consequences to arise from a lavish extension of that honour. His Majesty relies on his Excellency's discretion in general to check it, but on this occasion particularly recommends it to his attention, lest the acquiescence in his earnest recom-

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mendations should be misconstrued into a disposition to receive frequent applications of the same kind;—a caution which His Majesty observed was the more necessary, as such a distribution of honours would have come more regularly at the conclusion of the Session. But at no time does His Majesty intend to confer new creations without very cogent reasons, and in general he means to restrain his servants from making engagements in this respect, which it may be inconvenient and difficult, if not impossible, to fulfil.—St. James's. 3 *pp.*

30 Sept. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–75, p. 7.

855. ANTHONY TODD to J. P[OWNALL].

Announcing readiness to sail of the packet boats for New York and the West Indies respectively, but that there is no boat on this side for Carolina.—General Post Office.

1 Oct. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 307.

856. Leave of absence for 12 months from 1 Sept. for Mr. Thomas Stewart, clerk in Lord Rochford's office, on account of ill-health, with the enjoyment during that time of his salary and emoluments.

"Died on his passage to Jamaica."—*Margin.*

2 Oct. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 21 a, b.

857. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Send a copy of a letter from the Commissioners for collecting the sixpenny duties for Greenwich Hospital, desiring directions with respect to the collection of the said duties from the fishing vessels of Salem and Marblehead in North America. Ask for His Majesty's pleasure thereupon.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

2 Oct. Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 15.

858. J. POWNALL to GREY COOPER, Esq.

Asking him to move the Lords of the Treasury to issue the sum of 100*l.* which it has been thought proper to insist upon in the estimate for general surveys in America, for defraying the expenses of making copies of the maps and plans returned by the surveyor, and preparing them for publication.—*A draft.* 1 *p.*

4 Oct. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 22 a, b; and the letter only in Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–75, p. 7.

859. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Send a copy of the complete strength on 25th June 1771 of the island of Tobago, transmitted by Rear-Admiral Man, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in the Leeward Islands.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

[About 5] Oct. Ireland, v. 440, No. 40 a, b.

860. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Encloses a memorial from the Earl of Antrim, which he has requested may be transmitted, that in case His Majesty should hereafter create any new peers to the dignity of marquess, he might be acquainted with the pretensions of this worthy nobleman,

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whose zeal and attachment to the King's person and government are very truly set forth in his memorial.—Dublin Castle.

The memorial. *Received* the 12th Oct. 2 *pp.*

19 Sept. and 8 Oct. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 27 a, b.

861. Copies of the informations of Joseph Broadbent, of Erringden, weaver, and John Sladin, of Wadsworth, weaver, dated respectively as above, and sworn before a justice of the peace, relative to the murder of Mr. Dighton, supervisor of Excise. They depose that two men, Matthew Normanton and Robert Thomas, were hired by Isaac Hartley, of Elphaborough Hall, in Erringden, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to commit the murder, and were paid 33 guineas a-piece for the same. A description of the manner in which the murder was committed is given. 5¼ *pp.*

8 Oct. Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 17.

862. W. J. De Brahm to John Pownall, Esq.

Relative to his suspension on the 8th of October 1770, for not having a deputy, "when I was never without one, and N.B. at a "time when upon a general survey abroad, and this suspension "being ratified here in June 1771, nay, my whole salary and fees "taken from me, which I allways understood was by His Majesty's "clemency divided between the principal and the lieutenant "during the suspension, and ceases only in case the suspended is "cashird, but if re-instated recovers the whole. In what light "must I behold my uncomon fate under an appellation of a "suspension, proving in effect a discharge, before I am heard, "tryed, and sentenced ?—too great a hardship for me to meet with "in Europe at the gate of my judge, who was not able to bear in "America the refusal of what is my due both in London and "St. Augustine, as apears from the several protests both from my "agent and from my lieutenant, the latter my son-in-law, "knowing I supported him with devesting myself whilst I was "in full possession of my revenues, cannot be ignorant my want "and distress must be the greatest, whilst I am dispossessed of every "substance whatsoever." Can only bewail the lowness of his spirits, and his incapacity to put his hand to anything whatsoever, especially to the plough, which afforded him bread, and which he left out of obedience this eighteen years to serve two of the greatest monarchs in the universe;—towards both of whom, grandfather and son, he has acted with all the honour, diligence, and faithfulness becoming a true servant.—London. 2 *pp.*

9 Oct. Ireland, v. 440, Nos. 41 a, b, and 42.

863. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Enclosing a copy of his speech to both Houses of Parliament, which met yesterday according to the last prorogation. The Houses have resolved upon addresses to the King.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. Also Minutes of the House of Commons of Tuesday, 8 Oct., containing an account of the amendments to the address, and the numbers on the divisions. 5 *pp. of MS. and* 4 *pp. of print.*

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10 Oct. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 47.

864. Earl of Sandwich to "My dear Lord."

Relative to his Lordship's order for Sir Peter Denis, which was not received till he had sailed. States the measures adopted for getting it to him. P.S. "Sir P. Denis may possibly have talked "the language you mentioned, as he knew nothing of the order in "question."—Admiralty. 1 *p.*

10 Oct. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 30.

865. Miss Keck to Lord Rochford.

In favour of a woman whose petition she encloses, and whose case she is assured is an exceeding hard one.—St. James's Palace.

The woman's name is not mentioned, and there is no enclosure. 1½ *pp.*

10 Oct. Ireland, v. 440, No. 47 a to c.

866. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Same.

Transmits the humble addresses of the Houses of Lords and Commons to the King, with which they attended this day, and his Excellency's answers thereto; also copies of the addresses to himself, and his answers.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. *Received* 21st from Sir R. Wilmot. 10 *pp.*

11 Oct. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 309.

867. Earl of Rochford to Col. Boyd.

In consequence of his, the Colonel's, representation of the great use of iron mortars for annoying an enemy on his approaches to Gibraltar, His Majesty has ordered 20 thirteen-inch iron mortars to be provided and sent there.—St. James's.

11 Oct. Ireland, v. 440, No. 44 a, b, c.

868. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Enclosing a representation from Genl. Dilkes as to the state of the arms of H.M.'s army in Ireland. Refers to the method of cleaning the arms, which has undoubtedly worn them out so fast that it has brought a very great expense on Government, and which, if continued, would make it of no purpose to deliver out fresh arms to the regiments. Asks directions also as to the clothing of the light Infantry, and a determination on the annexed alteration in it, which his Excellency lays before His Majesty. Points out the necessity of warm dry socks for the soldiers; and enters into other particulars relating to the clothing, &c. Has not yet heard one word against the Augmentation. The orators are not yet come to town; but whenever it is objected to, his Excellency apprehends it will be no difficult matter, in the House or out of it, to show how beneficial a matter it is, and how thankful they ought to be to His Majesty for it, in the south and west of Ireland particularly. —Dublin Castle.

The enclosures, being a comparison of the cost of the proposed alteration in the clothing with that in use at the time (a pattern of the cloth for the gaiters being attached), and Genl. Dilkes' representation. The arms were kept bright by rubbing them with emery and a kind of coal burnt, and then using a burnisher, or,

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instead, the ramrod, which thereby very soon became unserviceable. The repairs of a company amounted to near 5*l.* annually, and the soldier expended on emery and oil about threepence a week. The rubbing and burnishing wore the barrel so thin that in 5 years the firelock was of no manner of service. The General proposed that the barrels and ramrods should be browned.

Received the 18th Oct. $8\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. and a small square of cloth.*

12 Oct. **869.** The Same.

Three despatches of this date, with enclosures :—

Ireland, v. 440, No. 43 a, b. (1.) To the Earl of Rochford.—Transmitting the petition of John Annesley, of Ballysax, Esq., (who claims the titles of Baron Mountnorris and Viscount Valentia,) praying his Excellency to lay his case before the King.

The enclosure (a copy of the original). *Received* the 17th, at night, from Sir R. Wilmot. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 45. (2.) To the Earl of Suffolk.—Acknowledging receipt of letter of the 29th past, signifying His Majesty's consent to the promotions. Lord Westport chooses the title of Earl of Altamont, in the county of Mayo. Lord Bellisle is now in England, and will desire Lord Clermont to wait upon him (Lord Suffolk) with the title that he chooses to take.—Dublin Castle. *Received* 20th, at night, by Ogg the messenger. 1 *p.*

Ibid., No. 46. (3.) To the Same.—*Marked* "Private." In answer to the private letter of the 29th past, relative to advancement to peerages in Ireland. Will take the utmost care that His Majesty's commands shall be most punctually obeyed. Must, however, hope that His Majesty will allow him to represent that in all the peerages from time to time proposed by him (except in that for Lady Egmont, which he owns to be a personal favour to himself), his attention has been directed to the promotion of those who, from their long and faithful services under this Government, from their steady and zealous support of it, and from their weight and interest, appeared to him to be proper objects of such marks of favour; and this has been uniformly and invariably the rule of his conduct during his residence in Ireland. Asks leave to take up a moment of his Lordship's time, concerning one of the peerages recommended in his official letter of the 29th July last, viz., in respect of Lord Jocelyn. It was with particular concern his Excellency observed that His Majesty had not complied with Lord Jocelyn's request to be an Earl. The recommendation of him was founded not only on the services of his father (who filled the high stations of one of the Lords Justices and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, for a long course of years, with the greatest credit to himself and advantage to His Majesty and the public service), but upon his own private character and personal merit. Lord Jocelyn is Auditor General, an office always esteemed of the first mark and importance; and not only from that station, but really from his abilities and steady attachment to Government, he has not only been admitted into the particular confidence of the Chief Governors, but has been relied upon as one of their ablest and best supporters in the House

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of Lords. His connexions in Ireland are very considerable, and his relations and friends are steadily attached to the service of the Crown. As he may justly think that he has at least an equal claim with the Viscounts Loftus, Westport, and Bellisle, it would be the highest mortification to him if those three Lords, who are his juniors in the peerage both as Barons and Viscounts, should be promoted before him. His Excellency has therefore thought it incumbent upon him to lose no time in laying his Lordship's case more particularly before him (Lord Suffolk), and making it his earnest request that it may again be laid before His Majesty for his consideration.—Dublin Castle. *Received* the 21st by Ogg. 4 *pp.*

14 Oct.
Ordnance, v. 6, No. 21.

870. General H. S. Conway to Lord [Rochford].

Representing, in a private manner, in connexion with a warrant sent to the Board of Ordnance for the supply of some mortars for the garrison of Gibraltar, the inconveniences of orders, &c. coming to the Board without any previous reference to the Board. If, on the mere applications of Governors or Commandants, warrants for works, artillery, or stores, were immediately granted, it might incur great expenses not included in any estimates, above what had been calculated or proposed by the Board to Government, or settled with them.—Little Warwick Street. 3½ *pp.*

15 Oct.
Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 92.

871. R. Sutton to Philip Stephens, Esq.

No new circumstances having arisen since the departure of Capt. Stott for the Falkland Islands, it is not thought necessary that any additional instructions should be sent to that officer.—St. James's.

16 Oct.
War Office, pcl. 25, No. 10.

872. Samuel Lee to the Earl of Rochford.

Sending an abstract of a memorial which he delivered in January last to His Majesty at St. James's, but to which he has has had no answer, on account of the late Lord Halifax's death. Implores him to lay it before His Majesty. As the application is grounded on the King's own undertaking by means of his own Royal sign manual, as well as the authority and vouchers of the late Lord Ligonier as Commander-in-Chief, it not only very materially concerns his right and property, but may also greatly affect any future contractor who with royal approbation enters into any agreement for the benefit of the army.—Arundel Street. 1 *p.*

18 Oct.
Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 1.

873. J. Pownall to Mr. Todd.

Transmits, in the absence of Lord Hillsborough, for the information of the Postmaster General, a copy of a letter from the Lieut. Governor of South Carolina, announcing the death of Peter de Lancey, Esq., Deputy Postmaster General for the Southern district of North America, and his having appointed William Henry Drayton, Esq., to execute the office.—Whitehall.

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22 Oct. Ireland, v. 440, No. 49 a, b, c. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, pp. 74–5.

874. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Transmitting the answers from His Majesty to the addresses of the two Houses of Parliament.—St. James's.

Copies of the answers. *Drafts.* 5 *pp. or parts.*

22 Oct. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 73.

875. The Same to the Same.

Announcing that His Majesty has conferred the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Ireland on Lord Viscount Fortrose by the style and title of Earl of Seaforth.—St. James's.

23 Oct. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 30.

876. J. Pownall to Lieut. Governor Moultrie.

Mr. Archibald Neelson, who will deliver this, is appointed by the principal persons interested in the settlement carrying on under Dr. Turnbull, to assist him. As the welfare thereof has been very much an object of Government's attention, recommends this gentleman to his, the Lieut. Governor's, protection.—Whitehall.

25 Oct. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 277.

877. W. Fraser to Mr. Clements, Agent for the Packets at Harwich.

Enclosing a packet for Sir Jos. Yorke, to be forwarded from Helvoetsluys as before.—St. James's.

25 Oct. Ireland, pcl. 693, No. 1.

878. Earl of Rochford to Genl. Conway.

In answer to his letter of the 14th. Will not fail to attend to the hint contained in it on future occasions. Is obliged to him, Genl. Conway, for putting him on his guard. Also as to Col. Roy, whose assistance the Lord Lieutenant is very desirous to have in taking surveys of the country about Ardfinnan in Ireland, where he wishes to have a strong post formed, and of Cork harbour, where he proposes some new works.—P.S. "As I have "a violent pain in my face, and am otherwise a good deal out of "order, I flatter myself you will excuse my not writing this with "my own hand."—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ *pp.*

25 Oct. Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 188.

879. The Same to the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Sending letters, &c. showing the informations of Joshua Dudley concerning the late fire at Portsmouth to have been a daring imposture, for their opinion whether any and what punishment can be inflicted on him by the laws of the country, and as to the proper steps to be taken to bring him to justice.—St. James's.

28 Oct. Law Refer. and Reports, 1757–86, No. 12 a, b.

880. Joshua Dudley.

Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General (E. Thurlow and Al. Wedderburn) in answer to the preceding reference, a draft of which is with this report. They were of opinion that Dudley's offence amounted to the crime of perjury at common law, and might be punished accordingly, and moreover that it came under the stat. of the 2nd of King Geo. II. 4 *pp.*

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29 Oct. **881.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford,

Ireland, v. 440, No. 52.

Has received the letter of 22nd inst. enclosing H.M.'s answers to the addresses.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

30 Oct. **882.** Joseph Popham to the Earl of Rochford.

Channel Islands, v. 55, No. 1.

A letter of thanks to express his and his wife's obligations to his Lordship on Mrs. Popham being placed on the pension list with 200*l.* a year to commence from 22 Feb. 1770, the day he was removed from his consulship in Africa. Expresses the hope of being again employed, through his Lordship's intercession, in His Majesty's service.—Guernsey.

31 Oct. **883.** Earl of Sandwich to "My dear Lord."

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 48.

Has received an express from the Admiralty with some letters from Sir George Rodney giving an account of a disagreeable affair that has happened within the limits of his command, which, if not properly attended to, may make uneasiness between us and the Court of Spain; which he, Lord Sandwich, owns he considers at this time as the most delicate ground, and the part from which an interruption of the public tranquillity is most to be apprehended. Supposes that as this event has happened in the West Indies, these papers must, according to the form of office, be transmitted to Lord Hillsborough, and not to him [Lord Rochford], though, as the business in consequence of them must be transacted with the Spanish Ambassador or the Court of Madrid, it seems fully as properly to belong to his [Lord Rochford's] department. However, no time will be lost by the despatches being sent to Lord Hillsborough, as he will receive them the same moment as this letter comes to his [Lord Rochford's] hands, and by sending to him the immediate communication of them can be had.

Promises to attend in town at a moment's warning if required.—Hinchingbrook. 2½ *pp.*

1 Nov. **884.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lord ————.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 23 a to h. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–75, pp. 8–22.

Sending a copy of a letter from Sir George Rodney, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, dated 4 Sept. last, giving an account of an insult offered by two Spanish guarda costas to H.M.'s schooner, the "Sir Edward Hawke," commanded by Lieut. Gibbs, and of the steps that have been taken thereupon. Also copy of a letter from Sir George to the Earl of Sandwich on the same subject, laid before them by his Lordship, and copies of several papers accompanying them.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. Lieut. Gibbs, commanding the "Sir Edward Hawke" schoooner, was prevailed on by threats to accompany two Spanish guarda costas into the harbour of Carthagena, without making any resistance, "notwithstanding his orders were to keep "a good look-out that H.M's vessel might not be run into any "kind of danger, or H.M.'s colours suffer from any disgrace from "the insults of guarda costas by surprise or otherwise." For this

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he was tried by court-martial, and dismissed H.M.'s service. The enclosures include letters of remonstrance to the Governor of Carthagena; first from Capt. Hay, of H.M.'s frigate "Carysfort," and then from Admiral Rodney. Admiral Rodney mentions a violent earthquake, lasting near a minute, which happened at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 3rd of Sept., a little before eight o'clock in the morning. It did considerable damage,—among other things, to the dockyard; but no lives were lost, a few Negroes excepted, though it was more violent than any that had happened within the century.

1 Nov. **885.** J. Pownall to Mr. Sutton.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 37. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 1.

Transmitting, in Lord Hillsborough's absence, for Lord Rochford's information, a copy of the preceding letter.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

1 Nov. **886.** The Same to the Master of Lloyd's Coffee House.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 2.

In order to prevent any unnecessary alarm among the merchants and others of the City of London trading to and interested in Jamaica from any imperfect or false reports about the earthquake which happened in that island on the 3rd of Sept., acquaints him that it does not appear by any advices received that any considerable damage has been done, or that any lives have been lost, except a few Negroes killed by the fall of chimneys at Kingston and Port Royal.—Whitehall.

1 Nov. **887.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 440, No. 53 a, b, c.

Transmits the resolution of the House of Lords and the address of the House of Commons, containing their humble thanks for H.M.'s most gracious answers to their addresses.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures.

Received 8th, at night, from Sir R. Wilmot. 3 *pp.*

1 Nov. **888.** Lord Rochford to Mr. Pownall.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–75, p. 8.

Has been this moment informed by Lord Sandwich that some disagreeable affair has happened within the limits of Sir George Rodney's command, and that the letters and papers are sent to Lord Hillsborough's office. Asks that they may be communicated as soon as possible, that he may know whether it will be necessary to write to the King's Ambassador at Madrid on the subject.—St. James's.

2 Nov. **889.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 440, No. 51. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 77.

Having laid before the King his Excellency's private letter of the 12th Oct. as to the promotion of Lord Jocelyn, the King complies with this his earnest request. His Majesty could, however, have wished that Lord Jocelyn's claim to that advancement in comparison with the Lords Loftus, Westport, and Bellisle had

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struck his Excellency as forcibly as it does now, when he drew the line by recommending the promotion of those three Lords and Lord Brandon as more immediately necessary.—St. James's. *A draft*, 1½ *pp.*

2 Nov. Ordnance, v. 6, No. 22.

890. H. S. CONWAY to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Relative to the employment of Col. Roy in making surveys in Ireland. He is at present Surveyor of the Coasts, &c. in Great Britain, with a salary of 20*s.* a day. An accurate survey and military chart of the parts of Great Britain most liable to invasion, &c., would be a work of great utility. Knows nobody so well qualified for such an undertaking as Col. Roy. But what further emolument it may be proper to give to him, if immediately employed in Ireland, he (General Conway) imagines would be most properly fixed by the Lord Lieutenant.—Little Warwick Street. "Private." 2 *pp.*

5 Nov. Admira'ty, pcl. 164, No. 15.

891. "EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. PERREAU to COLONEL KENDALL," at Count de Châtelet's at Paris.

" 'Tis said that Sir George Rodney advises the Ministers of " further disputes that are likely to happen, in which he deter- " mines to be hostile against the Spaniards, and has sent three " men of war to intercept a rich Spanish ship from La Vera Cruz " to Cadiz. My Cabinet friend is out of town, and I cannot get " particulars from that authority I used to do; but this I'll ensure, " a courier was sent away to Madrid on Friday evening very late " and very secretly, requiring that the two captains of the frigate " should be broke, with other satisfaction. It is, however, a great " secret, and people do not seem so much alarmed in the City as " I might expect, because the vessel is restored; but the Ministers " know that it will produce some disagreeable event at the return " of our courier, or as soon as the Spanish Minister has his instruc- " tions. You see how important it is to get a certain account of " the answer that will come from Spain. I verily think it will " be a very serious affair. For God's sake turn heaven and earth " to come at the Spanish answer in time to let me know before " it comes to Prince Maserano, and we shall do great things; and " don't spare the expense of a courier with very secret orders. " My friend will be in town before Friday, and I shall be able to " give you a more authentic account."—London. 3 *pp.*

5 Nov. Crimi. Papers, 1767–72 p. 322.

892. EARL OF ROCHFORD to SIR THOMAS CLAVERING, Bart.

In answer to his letter of 26 Oct., with the petition of Matthew Collinson. Encloses H.M.'s pardon for him on condition of his enlisting in the 37th Regiment of Foot.

9 Aug. to 5 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 28 a to nn.

893. FIRE AT PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

A number of letters and other papers arising out of a discovery pretended to be made by two men, Joshua Dudley and Jonathan Britain, as to the authors of the fire which occurred in Portsmouth dockyard on the 27th July 1770. They had no connexion one with the other, and were not in any way acquainted. (*See* 28 n. & p.)

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[A small volume of bound papers, relating entirely to Dudley's supposed revelations, and to proceedings connected with him, completes the information given by these papers. This volume is shortly noticed under date 25 Sept. (*see* No. 846), and the matter contained in it incorporated in the following narrative.]

An anonymous letter, in which the writer offered to make some important discoveries relative to the fire, having been sent to the Lord Mayor of London, and by him transmitted to the Earl of Suffolk, an advertisement was inserted in the *Gazette*, promising the King's pardon to the writer on condition of the parties concerned being apprehended and brought to justice. This advertisement was first inserted in the *Gazette* of 30 July, and repeated in those of the 3rd and 6th Aug. On the 5th Aug. the Lord Mayor received a letter from one J. Dudley, enclosing a communication for Lord Sandwich, in which the writer affirmed he "knew something of the matter," and promised to inform his Lordship of all he did know on condition of its being kept as the "greatest secret." This Dudley is described in one of the papers (28 j) as "late of Bristol, but now of Wood Street, Gentleman." In fact, he was an Irishman, who from May 1770 to 23 April 1771 had been in the service (28 q) of Mr. Jacob Player, a Quaker merchant, in Bristol, in the capacity of a clerk and rider or commercial traveller. From this employment he was dismissed on the latter date, "his conduct in business at last becoming suspicious," and some months afterwards was arrested for debt in London by his late master, and lodged in the King's Head tavern in Wood Street; from which place, about a week after his arrest, he addressed his application as above through the Lord Mayor, first to Lord Sandwich, and then, when this seems to have failed to receive attention, to Lord Rochford. The next day (Aug. 9), Mr. Porten and Mr. Fraser, Lord Rochford and Lord Suffolk's under secretaries, were directed to visit Dudley in Wood Street, and examine him, &c. Daily interviews seem to have taken place; at which, however, not much information was obtained from him, he alleging that his papers were in Liverpool, and discovering a great anxiety to be visited by and make his revelations to Lord Rochford in person. At one interview they succeeded in getting him to promise to write a full account to Lord Rochford. On his stating that his papers were in Liverpool in the care of his wife, he agreed, after some negotiation, that a messenger should be despatched for them, and that they should be brought from thence direct to Lord Rochford's office, but only on condition that they were not to be opened except in his presence; and accordingly on 16 Aug. Staley, a messenger, was sent there, properly authorised to bring back with him to London Dudley's wife and his trunk and papers. On his arrival Staley found that Mrs. Dudley had already left for London, and that the trunk, &c., were detained by the innkeeper for money owing to him by Dudley. Eventually, however, the messenger obtained possession of them, and brought them with him to the office. Staley's account of his journey is in the bound volume, as also some letters to Dudley, purporting to have come from some of the men

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whose names he had mentioned in connexion with the fire. The signature has been cut away in one or two of these letters. He had early shown some anxiety not to disclose the names of some of the persons concerned.

The Lord Mayor was desired to examine Dudley upon oath, the latter being in custody in the city of London; and accordingly on the 26th Aug. he is found (28 e) at the Mansion House, in the Lord Mayor's room, in the custody of the keeper of the King's Head Tavern, Mr. Porten being present to hear his examination. Sir John Fielding had suggested (*see* No. 38 in the bound volume) that Mr. Lovell Stanhope, the Law Clerk, should also be in attendance, for the reasons, among others, that he would take care that the evidence would be more precise and accurate than it was natural to expect from "the slovenly examinations of magistrates " of corporations," and also that such attendance would "continue " the matter on as a State affair, only making Lord Mayor the " necessary instrument in your enquiry from the situation of the " prisoner," and would "fully answer the only objection that seemed " to remain on Lord Suffolk's mind, namely, that submitting the " remainder of this enquiry to Lord Mayor would look like giving " it up as a matter of State." Says Sir John, "I only wish the world " knew the discernment, assiduity, spirit, expedition, caution, and " propriety which your Lordship and your able colleague have " exerted on this occasion, and you might rest satisfied as to any " censure that can arise from any quarter whatever." Dudley, after all, declined to make his declaration at that time, but eventually promised to be examined in the afternoon.

He was then removed; and an account is given of what occurred afterwards between the Lord Mayor and Mr. Porten. The Lord Mayor seemed to make very light of Dudley's informations. This was also Mr. Porten's opinion. At the close of the interview, in connexion with the repeated desire of Dudley to see Lord Rochford, the Lord Mayor asked whether his Lordship, supposing Dudley would make the discovery only to him, would come to the Mansion House. Mr. Porten answered that he believed his Lordship would find some expedient to see Dudley, should there be sufficient grounds; "and then the Lord Mayor accompanied "Mr. Porten to the door, and behaved with every kind of civility."

Dudley was examined on oath before the Lord Mayor (28 i) on 30 Aug., and the examination transmitted to Lord Rochford on the 2nd of Sept. According to the story now told by him (28 j), the dockyard was fired by two Irish popish priests and four French gentlemen. One Timothy Hickey, an Irishman, and captain in the French service, is also represented as having taken a prominent part in the enterprise as far as plans for carrying it out were concerned, but Dudley himself seems to have received his reward simply (as a marginal note to his examination (28 j) puts it) for "being let into the secret, and doing nothing." The questions, which are added by an unknown hand in the margin of a copy (28 j) of his examination, with a view to his cross-examination, draw attention to some very weak points in his narrative. These

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and other queries appear to have been subsequently administered to him; for in a further examination (28 n) taken before the Lord Mayor on the 5th of September, he makes answer to some of them.

On Sept. 4th, one "R. T.," writing from Bristol (28 l) to Lord North, and addressing him as "Dear my Lord," advised him not to depend on any information about the fire at Portsmouth which "that villain" Dudley might pretend to give, for that there was not another so vile person in the kingdom, nor was there any species of villainy which he had not been guilty of. It was also intimated by the same correspondent that were he asked about "an affair at the Devizes for which Sir John Fielding's men "spoke to him," he must have the "impudence of the devil if he "dare come again into the presence of the person that should make "the enquiry." This letter was received on the 9th of September.

It was thought necessary to make some enquiry in Bristol relative to Dudley, and consequently on the 4th Sept. Sir Abraham Isaac Elton, a magistrate [of that city], was entrusted with the task of endeavouring to procure, in as secret a manner and with as much dispatch as possible, satisfactory answers to certain queries about him, which would at once show whether it was possible that his story could be true or not. Sir Abraham (28 q) received Lord Rochford's letter on the 5th, and answered on the 6th Sept., telling what he had learnt about Dudley, and particularly that the man, as could be proved by entries made by him in his master, Mr. Player's, books, was in Bristol from the 10th to 30th July 1770 [the fire having occurred on the 27th], and that he was sent on a journey to Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Hampshire on the 31st July, and was at Portsmouth the 12th or 13th August. This letter at once "put an end to his credit" (28 y). After his dismissal from Mr. Player's service (28 q) he had gone to Gosport, and had there paid his addresses to the landlord's daughter at the "Indian Arms;" and, in order to represent himself as a man of family and fortune, had forged a letter as from his father in Ireland, wherein (28 r) the father is represented as desiring him, "if he "would make a father happy," to pay his addresses to a Miss Freud, a young lady described to be of excellent parts and good family, whose fortune of 7,000*l.* would "make amends for any imper-"fection in her person." This letter was intercepted by Mr. Player (28 q), and a man immediately sent to Gosport after him to recover a horse he had fraudulently hired in Player's name. Mr. Player also reproached him by letter with his ill behaviour and villainous design upon the landlord's daughter when he already had a wife and three children. He replied (28 s) that he had no intention of engaging himself in matrimony a second time, and that the forged letter was written with a view to break off his connexion with the young lady, and not to further it. After this (28 q) Mr. Player heard nothing more of him till a short time before his application to the Secretary of State, when he had him arrested in London.

Before, however, all this information about Dudley had been received, he had been sent (28 x) to Portsmouth in the charge of

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two of the King's messengers, Messrs. Dick and Mann (28 z), on his assurance (28 x) that he was likely to apprehend the persons against whom he had informed. They arrived there (28 u) on the 6th Sept., and waited on Commissioner Hughes; but Mann, writing from Portsmouth on the 8th Sept., says that it did not appear they were likely to meet there with any of the people Dudley had described, and suggested that it would not be amiss for Dudley to see Britain, then confined in Reading, on their return from Plymouth. Mr. Commissioner Hughes took up the enquiry at Portsmouth, but without making any discovery (28 v). Dudley stuck to his story as given in his deposition before the Lord Mayor, and, under the strictest examination of the Commissioner in the presence of the messengers, varied nothing from it. He described the method of firing the dockyard to have been by means of a "combustible composition in the form of an egg, which, being lighted "by a match, would, when fired, burn everything near it." While writing his letter of 8 Sept., the Commissioner received by express a copy of Dudley's second deposition before the Lord Mayor, which he says tallied exactly with what Dudley had declared to him. He gave this copy over to Messrs. Dick and Mann, who were about setting out for Southampton with their charge on their way westward, and asked for another copy for himself.

Dudley's informations were also transmitted (28 w) to Mr. Fredk. Rogers, Commissioner at Plymouth.

After Sir A. Isaac Elton's letter had been received, the messengers were at once directed (28 z) to return with Dudley to London, and told they could not keep too strict a watch over him. Before, however, this summons to return reached them, (28 ee) they had left Portsmouth for Plymouth. From that place, where no discovery of course could be made, (28 h h) they set out at noon on Sept. 13.

Subsequent informations (28 j j) furnished by Mr. Player and others gave undeniable evidence as to Dudley's having been in Bristol on the day of the fire.

There is a break in the papers relating to Dudley, between the 14th Sept. and the 10th October, when, however, they discover him (28 k k) writing to Lord Rochford from Pall Mall, where he is confined in a small room, and thinks his lot very hard, and that his behaviour has not in any respect merited such usage. He goes on to say that he has nothing to charge any person belonging to the Ministry with on account of neglect in this affair. He has acknowledged it in public, and will while he has breath, and hopes yet in time to bring some of the offenders to justice. His Lordship may believe Mr. Player's account in saying he, Dudley, was not at Portsmouth when the fire happened. He has his reason for saying so; but it is false, and what he, Dudley, did assert is truth. Begs leave to return his Lordship thanks for his polite and kind behaviour to Mrs. Dudley, who, notwithstanding her present situation, merits the regard his Lordship and Lord Suffolk have shown her. Supposes it will be his lot to go on the 6th Nov. into the King's Bench, where he expects nothing but ———— . Does not in the least expect any more favours from his Lordship,

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but, if ever he has the luck to survive his confinement, will make it appear his assertion is true.

Two days after (on Oct. 12) a "Chas." Dudley writes from Berwick Street, Soho, (28 II) to Mr. Bladon, No. 28, Paternoster Row, saying that he should be sorry to have his name appear any more in the public papers relative to the affair at Portsmouth, were it not to clear the innocent from the gross accusations of an envious faction. Thinks it incumbent on him to contradict the reports that the Earl of Bute, Lord Mansfield, or the French Ambassador were in any respect concerned in the plot. The Ambassador's return in a few days will convince the people of his innocence, and the banker's affidavit in regard of his paying Lord Mansfield 5,000*l.* will outbalance the assertions of a criminal, the author of which falsehoods is too mean a subject for his pen. There are persons, it is true, who ought to be impeached, and by the blessing of God they shall. Calls on Junius, that sublime author, and asks him if he remembers being at Vauxhall, the 3rd or 4th of June last, in disguise, where he met two French gentlemen, who did actually fire the dockyard at Portsmouth. Did he not at the same time discourse with them on another scheme of firing Plymouth Dock in July or August? Did he not recommend the disturbance in Ireland to be supported by the French supplying the Whiteboys with money, &c? Should not charge the gentleman thus in public, did he not know his name a secret, and by that he is quite secure, as he never did nor will discover him. There are several more, as to whom he will in time produce sufficient evidence to show what they are, who have led the common people into false notions in regard to their liberty. Reports that the Secretaries of State have visited him are false; they have not even sent him a message since his return from Portsmouth. His writing in this style is not the effect of fear or hope of or from the Ministry. Declares his sentiments as they really are. A division of the citizens of London and the Court is certainly the desire of our enemy. Does not the greatest part of the public papers tend to alienate the subjects' love from the Sovereign, especially the letters of Junius? Is a regard for the welfare of the State the occasion? No; it is envy that men of more virtue and merit fill the important places of Government, while they are neglected as useless but troublesome members to society.

Dudley's last letter is one dated 25 Oct. from Pall Mall, stating that he was to go into the King's Bench on Nov. 6, and applying to Lord Rochford to assist in placing his wife in a family as companion to a lady or otherwise. The last of the papers is a letter from Sir A. Isaac Elton at Bristol, dated 5 Nov., relative to the bearer, a Mr. Land, who had come up from Bristol in order that his information might be taken before the Lord Mayor in regard to Dudley's having been in Bristol on the 27th July 1770.

[Dudley was eventually transported for his perjury in this affair.]

JONATHAN BRITAIN.

The papers relating to Britain are fewer. According to his account, contained in a letter (28 h) addressed to "Sir Joseph

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Mawbey, or the Bill of Rights, London," he first wrote a letter to the Lord Mayor on the 5th July 1771, offering to reveal the whole affair of the Portsmouth fire on condition of being pardoned for his part in the transaction; which letter was carried to the Earl of Suffolk. His pardon was thereupon ordered to be published in the *Gazette*. On the Tuesday following he was committed to Reading gaol for tendering a draught (unknowingly to him forged). He then immediately wrote to Lord Suffolk, disclosing his identity, whereupon the two Under Secretaries, Messrs. Whately and Sutton, were sent down, and examined him for about seven hours. He says he gave them all the information they could possibly wish for, only would not give up his papers. They assured him he should hear from them in a week's time, and be removed to London. He had written four or five letters since, but had received no answer. He had told them everything particular, the place of rendezvous, the persons concerned, the method of doing it, the escape, the French Ambassador giving money to the persons concerned, the enlisting of men for the French service, the names of some and the regiments they were taken from, where they were delivered in France, &c.

In this letter to Sir Joseph Mawbey, he gives a copy of his last letter to Lord Suffolk, in which he charges the delay in his affair upon his Lordship's willingness to oblige the Ministry's good friends, the French. He also hints that Lord Halifax had received a present of 5,000*l.* drawn upon Genoa. He said his object in writing was to get the Society of the Bill of Rights to take up the affair. But Sir Joseph Mawbey thought it right to transmit this letter to Lord Rochford, on the 30th Aug., from Vauxhall, as no private person or society could with propriety interfere with such information after the steps that had already been taken in it. By this time, however, Britain had lost all credit at the Secretary of State's office, Sir Joseph being assured (28 g) that much more attention had been paid to Britain's discovery than it had turned out to deserve.

The next paper connected with Britain is a letter (28 p) from him to the Lord Mayor, in which he expresses his sorrow for having written to any other person than his Lordship, and says he should not have sent to Sir Joseph Mawbey, had he not been advised to it. He points out that he had applied for a pardon before he was confined in Reading gaol, so that it was evident his design was not to get out of prison, and says he would be very glad to be confronted with Dudley. "Enquire of him if he knows the plott "that was laid for His Majesty's life the 7th of June last." This letter the Lord Mayor transmitted on the 6th Sept. (28 o) to Lord [Rochford], and again on the 11th Sept. (28 b b) transmitted another letter from Britain, dated 6 Sept., which contained some additional matter besides the account given by him before the Mayor of Reading. In this letter (28 c c) Britain tells how he and one Rogers enlisted persons in different parts of the country for the French service, and who they were. He refers to a letter to the Lord Mayor, signed "Revengeful Man," which he had seen

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at the Edinborough Coffee-house near the Royal Exchange. This letter was sent to his Lordship, and when a paragraph appeared in the papers that the letter had been sent to Lord Rochford to be by him shown to a great personage, "this was great joy to us," and then was contrived a most "hellish plot" to assassinate the King. Britain details the steps taken for carrying it out, and how it only failed by the priming of the pistols having fallen out when they attempted to fire.

On the 12th Sept. the Lord Mayor transmitted (28 f f) yet another letter from Britain, dated 10 Sept., in which, (28 g g) having learnt that Dudley had been sent down to Portsmouth, he reminds his Lordship that he, Britain, was the person who applied for the pardon. He says it seemed to him that Dudley must have been influenced by some person or persons, or else be a weak man to engage himself in an affair he knew nothing of; for he, Britain, declared he knew him not either by name or by his description. He found he was destined to be a victim to the rage of the Ministry, though he had them still in defiance, and was determined to keep them so. "Bring me to trial, and the public may be assured that Tower Hill will be found a more necessary place than Bedlam." To this he puts the note, "They have propagated that I am insane."

The following is a schedule of the papers:—

a. Aug. 17. Account of interviews with Dudley on 9 and 12 Aug.
b, c. Do. on 12 and 17 Aug.
d. Questions to be asked relative to Dudley.
e. Aug. 26. Account of Mr. Porten's visit to the Lord Mayor to be present at Dudley's examination.
f. „ 30. Letter from Sir Joseph Mawbey to Lord Rochford.
g. Draft of reply to preceding.
h. Aug. 25. Letter from Britain to Sir Joseph Mawbey.
i. Sept. 2. Letter from the Lord Mayor (Brass Crosby).
j. Aug. 30. Copy of Dudley's examination upon oath before the Lord Mayor, with marginal queries.
k. „ „ Another copy of the same.
l. Sept. 4. Letter from R. T. to Lord North.
m. „ „ Draft of a letter from Lord Rochford to Sir Abraham Elton.
n. „ 5. Copy of the further examination of Joshua Dudley.
o. „ 6. Letter from the Lord Mayor, and enclosed,—
p. „ 4. Letter from Britain to the Lord Mayor.
q. „ 6. Letter from Sir A. Isaac Elton to Lord [Rochford].
r. Apr. 1. Forged letter purporting to be from Dudley's father.
s. May 3. Letter from Dudley to Mr. Jacob Player.

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t. Sept. 7. Draft of letter from Lord Rochford to the Lord Mayor.
u. „ 8. Letter from Edw. Mann at Portsmouth.
v. „ „ Do. from Mr. Commissioner Hughes at Portsmouth to Lord Rochford.
w. „ 10. Do. from Mr. Commissioner Rogers at Plymouth to Stanier Porten, Esq.
x. „ „ Draft of letter from Lord Rochford to Sir A. Isaac Elton.
y. „ „ Do. to Commissioners Hughes and Rogers.
z. „ „ Draft from S. P. to Mr. Dick and Mr. Mann.
a a. „ „ Letter from Sir A. I. Elton to the Lord Chancellor.
b b. „ 11. Do. from the Lord Mayor to Lord Rochford, and enclosed,—
c c. „ 6. Do. from Britain to the Lord Mayor, and
d d. „ 5. from William James at Bristol to the Same.
e e. „ 12. Do. from Commissioner Hughes to Lord Rochford.
f f. „ „ Do. from the Lord Mayor, and enclosed,—
g g. „ 10. Do. from Britain to the Lord Mayor.
h h. „ 13. Do. from Commissioner Rogers.
i i. „ 14. Do. from Sir A. I. Elton, and enclosed,—
j j. „ „ The information of Jacob Player and others.
k k. Oct. 10. Letter from Dudley to Lord Rochford.
l l. „ 12. Copy of letter from "Chas. Dudley" to Mr. Bladon, No. 28, Paternoster Row, "To the printer."
m m. „ 25. Letter from Dudley to Lord Rochford.
n n. Nov. 5. Do. from Sir A. Isaac Elton.

87 *pp. or parts of pp.*

5 Nov. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 280.

894. Lord Suffolk to Mr. Nettleton, Governor of the Russia Company.

Enclosing a copy of an Order in Council, of yesterday's date, containing the instructions to be sent to H.M.'s Ambassador and Consul at Petersburg, with regard to the precautions to be taken in consequence of the plague having appeared in Moscow.—St. James's.

5 Nov. Scotland, v. 47, No. 24.

895. Sir Jas. Steuart to Lord ———.

Acknowledging his Lordship's good offices in obtaining his pardon from His Majesty under the Great Seal. Begs him to lay before the King, in the most respectful manner, the effusions of a most grateful mind, &c. His Lordship having been the happy instrument of drawing him out of the gulph of distress into which he has been plunged for so many years, he begs not to be left

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standing naked on the bank, but to be allowed to consider himself for the future under his Lordship's powerful patronage and protection.—Coltness. 2 *pp.*

6 Nov. War Office, pcl. 25, No. 11.

896. Samuel Lee to Lord ———.

Again requesting that the abstract of his memorial may be laid before the King. As it fully appears from every circumstance that the bargain made between the King, the late Lord Ligonier, and himself was 300*l.* a year for life, and as it has now been proved in a Court of Record that the agreement was for that sum, he, Mr. Lee, is certainly entitled thereto from His Majesty on every principle of public faith.—Arundel St. 1 *p.*

7 Nov. Treas. & Cust., v. 3, 1763–75, No. 26.

897. ——— to Mr. Robinson.

Asking him, by Lord Suffolk's directions, to take the Lords of the Treasury's commands for dispersing, without delay, by means of the several officers of Revenue, printed descriptions of a desperate gang of housebreakers who were guilty of the murther at Mrs. Hutchins's, descriptions of whom have been given by an accomplice.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

7 Nov. Treas. & Cust., v. 3, 1763–75. No. 25 a, b.

898. J. Robinson to ———.

Encloses the answer to his letter to the Excise Office. Is sorry for this delay on their part, but hopes the others will be despatched. Has desired Mr. Burton to send a person to "your" office to-morrow morning to receive his *orders*.

The enclosure is bound in before the above letter. It is from Mr. Burton, and relates to the impossibility of the Excise Office sending out some advertisements by that night's post. 2¼ *pp.*

7 Nov. Treas. & Cust., v. 3, 1763–75, No. 27.

899. ——— to Mr. Robinson.

Is directed by Lord Suffolk to acquaint him that the subject has been mentioned to His Majesty, who understands and expects that the advertisements be dispersed to-night, which is the general post night for the whole kingdom. Asks him, therefore, immediately to take the pleasure of the Lords of the Treasury for enforcing this command to the Board of Excise.—St. James's. *A draft.* ¾ *p.*

8 Nov. Admiralty, v. 162, No. 43.

900. Earl of Rochford to Sir Peter Denis.

In answer to his letters of 13 and 28 Sept. His Majesty approves of the very proper manner in which he has made his application to Count Orlow on the subject of the Tunesine effects and passengers taken out of two British ships, the release and restitution of them being an act of friendship and regard very well becoming the Court of Russia, although there is no stipulation in the treaty between Great Britain and that Power by which it can be claimed of right. The 4th article of the treaty with Tunis is not understood here to oblige Great Britain to an

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indemnity where an English ship is taken by a superior irresistible force, but only where there has been treachery or connivance in the master. His Majesty, however, out of favour towards the Bey, and compassion to the sufferers, will make good the loss this time, but will not be responsible for the future, except in the cases which fall within the true meaning of the treaty. *A draft,* "No. 1." $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

8 Nov. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 282.

901. Wm. Fraser to Mr. Clements, Agent at Harwich.

Enclosing a packet for Sir Joseph Yorke, to be forwarded from Helvoetsluys.—St. James's.

9 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 77 a, b.

902. Anth. Todd, Secretary, to John Pownall, Esq., Whitehall.

Is directed to return thanks for his letter of the 18th past, with the copy of one from Lieutenant Governor Bull to the Earl of Hillsborough, concerning the appointment of a successor to the late Deputy Postmaster General of the Southern department of North America. Sends a copy of a letter to the Lieutenant Governor [in reply].—General Post Office.

The enclosure. On the death of Mr. De Lancey, late Deputy Postmaster General for the Southern district of North America, Mr. Bull appointed his nephew, Mr. Drayton, to succeed him until the Postmasters General should signify their pleasure. Mr. Todd writes that at the same time that he was to acquaint him that the Postmasters General had appointed George Roupell, Esq., on the recommendation of Governor Boone, they had no doubt of Mr. Drayton's being a gentleman in all respects qualified for the employment; but as any person acting without the Postmaster General's authority was irregular, it became necessary that Mr. Drayton should instantly give up whatever might be in his possession belonging to the office, either to Mr. Roupell or to Mr. Stevens, the Secretary, who had been all the while lawfully authorised to act. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

9 Nov. Post Office, pcl. 6, 1762–81, No. 10.

903. W. Blair to Stanier Porten, Esq.

Sending four original quarantine orders for the Governors of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and the Isle of Man, to be forwarded under the Earl of Rochford's cover.—Whitehall, Council Office.

An endorsement states the request to have been complied with. 1 *p.*

9 Nov. War Office, pcl. 25, No. 12.

904. Lord Cornwallis to Lord ———.

Once more ventures to remind him of that gallant but unfortunate officer, Major Parry. He has been informed that there is at present no opening for field officers in the East India Company's service. Begs his Lordship again to honour Major Parry with his assistance. Will stake his reputation as a soldier that the Major will do credit to his Lordship's recommendation, and, if he should succeed, will be a great acquisition to the East India Company's service. Apologises for the trouble of this second application, &c.—Culford. 2 *pp.*

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12 Nov. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 49.

905. PHP. STEPHENS to RICHD. SUTTON, Esq.

Asking when His Majesty will receive the report of Dr. Marriott, the King's Advocate, (who, in the absence of Sir Thos. Salusbury, presided as Judge in the High Court of Admiralty on the 7th inst.,) relative to John Shoals, a Swede, who was sentenced to death for piracy.—Admiralty. 1½ *pp.*

12 Nov. Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 16.

906. A paper, signed "H. Allen," addressed to the King, headed "An appeal to the King of Kings," and commencing "Dread "Sovereign," whom he "advises" to dissolve the Parliament, since, "in all their public debates, both rulers and chief priest determine "their opinion by a majority who are corrupt." He alludes to "my last public appeal to Thee, directed to the care of Anthony "Todd, Esq., in order that my opinion of the necessity of a speedy "and general reformation (to begin in Thy Church) might be "known to the rulers and chief priests of this kingdom." Bristol. 3 *pp.*

14 Nov. Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 92.

907. STANIER PORTEN to PHILIP STEPHENS, Esq.

In answer to his letter to Mr. Sutton of the 12th. His Majesty has appointed Wednesday next for receiving Dr. Marriott's report, and the Cabinet Council will accordingly be summoned to attend His Majesty on that day.

14 Nov. Ireland, v. 440, No. 54.

908. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Relative to his proposal to erect five barracks at different places in Ireland, &c. His Majesty approves of the situations chosen, and of the general idea of the plan, but has a doubt whether the round towers at the corner will answer as well as bastions. Recommends him, therefore, thoroughly to consider that point with the ablest engineers before the work is undertaken. Col. Roy is now in London, and will receive H.M.'s orders to wait on his Excellency, either at present, or in the spring if that season be thought more desirable, in order to assist in taking surveys and forming estimates of the works at Ardfinnan and Cork harbour.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2½ *pp.*

15 Nov. Ireland, v. 440. No. 55 a to e. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, pp. 78–79.

909. The SAME to the SAME.

As to the clothing of the light infantry of Ireland. The uniformity of the army being considered by His Majesty as a most essential point in the present plan of rotation, the clothing and appointments of the light infantry companies in Ireland are to be according to the sealed pattern settled here in consequence of the report of a Board of General Officers; a copy of which report, with the orders issued from the War Office, is enclosed. The sealed patterns have been sent in a box viâ Chester. General Dilkes's proposal of browning the arms lies under the same objec-

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tion of want of uniformity, unless it were to be generally adopted in England as well, which His Majesty reserves for further consideration. Encloses also the certificates of the patterns of clothing.—St. James's. *A draft.*

Copies of the enclosures, with an explanatory letter from the Judge Advocate (Charles Gould) relative to the report of the General Officers. 7½ *pp.*

16 Nov. **910.** Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 24 a to d.

Send a copy of another letter from Sir George Rodney, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, dated 15 Sept., relative to the insult offered by two Spanish guarda costas to H.M.'s schooner the "Sir Edward Hawke."

Copy of Vice-Admiral Rodney's letter referred to; also of letters from the Governor of Carthagena to Capt. Hay, and of the Spanish Commanding-Officer-by-sea's narration of what passed relative to H.M.'s schooner the "Hawke" being carried into Carthagena. 13 *pp. or parts of pp.*

16 Nov. **911.** J. Pownall to John Robinson, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 2.
Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 5.

Three drafts:—

(1.) In answer to his letter of 28 Sept., relative to Governor Bruere's claim. Lord Hillsborough presumes Mr. Bruere means by the *General Fund* the revenue arising to the Crown from the sales and leases of the several shares of public lands in those islands, 12 of which were allotted to the Governor in lieu of 60*l.* per ann. If this be the case, and these arrears have arisen from any deficiency of the 60*l.* per ann., his Lordship sees no reason why they should not be made good out of any general balance of the said fund remaining in the Receiver's hands. 1 *p.*

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 3.
Dom. Entry Bk., &c., p. 5.

(2.) Enclosing a copy of the report made by the Attorney and Solicitor General upon the questions stated to them upon the case of the naval officer of Rhode Island. ¾ *p.*

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 4.
Dom. Entry Bk., &c., p. 4.

(3.) Relative to the memorial of Alice Heron, widow and executrix of Benjamin Heron, late Deputy Secretary of the province of North Carolina, praying for some allowance in compensation for her late husband's care and labour in making out an abstract of the grants of land in that Colony. Lord Hillsborough is of opinion that something over and above the reimbursement of the expenses incurred should be allowed.—Whitehall. 1 *p.*

16 Nov. **912.** Earl of Hillsborough to the Earl of Rochford.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 38.
Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 3.

Transmitting a letter from Mr. Tryon, Governor of New York, and other papers, relative to the complaint of Daniel Frisby, mariner, of the seizure of his vessel by a Spanish guarda costa off Hispaniola.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

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16 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 78. Dom. EntryBk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 3.

913. The Same to the Postmaster General.

Sends a copy of his circular letter to the Governors of Jamaica, West Florida, and South Carolina, relative to the charge of demurrage on detention of the packet-boats running between these colonies. As those Governors have not the command of any funds to meet demurrage, his Lordship will not fail, when any necessity occurs, to communicate the report thereof from any of the said Governors to them (the "Postmaster General"), in order that proper application for payment may be made to the Lords of the Treasury.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

16 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 79. Dom.Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 4.

914. J. Pownall to Anthony Todd, Esq.

Enclosing a copy of Lord Hillsborough's letter to the Governor of Grenada, in consequence of the Postmaster General's letter of 29 July, relative to the misconduct of Mr. Middleton in withholding a sum of money due to the Revenue of the Post Office.—Whitehall. *A draft.* ½ *p.*

17 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 18.

915. Major Robert Rogers to the Earl of [Hillsborough].

Setting forth his services in North America. After detailing his career in command of a corps of Rangers and of one of the independent companies, &c., he says:—"Since that I was nominated "to a command in the interior country, of great trust, which "invested me with the management of the affairs of all the "central Indians, in which I have a right to say, because it is "universally acknowledged, that I acquitted myself with a fidelity "and address beyond all former example. And though crimes of "such prodigious magnitude as a breach of that trust and of my "allegiance were formerly exhibited in charges against me, upon "the scandalous deposition of a wretch twice recorded for perjury, "and who, though he ought never to be believed, boasted the "promise of ample reward for the service, yet did my full acquittal "demonstrate my innocence, and the checks since given to the "wonted profusion in the Indian department evince that His "Majesty's Ministers cannot be ignorant in whose jealousy that "absurd, wicked, and profligate prosecution originated. And "though I submitted, without repining, to unexampled severities, "though standing in a civil capacity, I waived my right to the "Habeas Corpus writ, and my liberty on bail, to suffer a rigorous "previous confinement, though I forewent my right to a jury, and "was content to take my acquittal from a court of which each "member individually depended for his promotion on the man "who stood forward in the unwarrantable prosecution, yet was I, "without cause assigned, dismissed from employ, and do now "stand consigned to inactivity and almost absolute want, with an "enormous responsibility to my expenditures on credit in the "Indian and Ranging services."

Humbly requests H.M.'s warrant for a provision from year to year of 15*s.* a day, without deduction, as Major in H.M.'s service, as a reward for past, and retainer for future, services.—Spring Gardens at Charing Cross. 7 *pp.*

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17 Nov. **916.** Wm. Fraser to Sir J. Fielding.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 285.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at Truro in Cornwall, giving an account of the apprehension and committal of two suspicious persons, Jews, in consequence of the printed bills which were forwarded to them on the 7th inst.—St. James's.

6 & 8 May and 7–18 Nov. **917.** Rolls of Parliament and Journals of the Houses of Parliament.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 29 a to e.

(*a.*) Copy of the "Report of the Sub-committee appointed to "inspect over the printing of the Rolls of Parliament and Journals "of the House [of Lords]." Dated 6 and 8 May.

To this is attached, for what reason does not appear, an account of the resolutions moved in the House, beginning with the amendment to the address on 9 Jan. 1770, and ending with the motion for an address to His Majesty on 1 May 1771,—all relative to the election of Mr. Wilkes for Middlesex and the House of Commons.

(*b, c.*) Drafts to the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, dated respectively 7 and 8 Nov., announcing His Majesty's intention of presenting the Universities with the printed Journals of the two Houses of Parliament.

(*d.*) Reply, acknowledging the same, from James Brown, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, dated Pembroke Hall, 11 Nov.

(*e.*) Do. from N. Wetherell, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, dated University College, 18 Nov. 17 *pp. or parts.*

19 Nov. **918.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lord ———.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 25 a, b, c. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 22–7.

Sending a copy of another letter from Sir George Rodney, dated 19 Sept. last, relative to the insults offered by the Spaniards to H.M.'s schooner the "Sir Edward Hawke;" also a copy of another letter from the same, of the same date, giving intelligence of the French and Spanish forces in the West Indies, and also of the number and state of the ships at Ferrol, and of the land forces within that province.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. The excuse made for the extraordinary behaviour of the two officers commanding the guarda costas was founded on a pretended intelligence they had received that the schooner was loaded with bale goods and other merchandize to trade upon their coast; but after the strictest scrutiny Sir George could aver that the schooner had not any merchandize of any sort on board. Sir George pointed out that this was only an excuse to colour their conduct, and that if a stop were not put to their searching all ships coming within 12 leagues of their coast, the trade of H.M.'s subjects would suffer extremely, more especially as all vessels bound from Jamaica to Curaçoa must touch nearly upon the Spanish main; and traders between the Island and the Bay of Honduras, when the Norths set in, must, on their way back from the Bay, make a stretch as far as Carthagena in order to fetch the Island of Jamaica. 6¼ *pp.*

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20 Nov. **919.** CHARLES LEMPRIERE to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

ChannelIslands, v. 15, No. 32.

In answer to letter of 16th of Aug. last, gives particulars of the attendance and charges of Messrs. John Le Hardy and Joseph Pipon, jurats of the Royal Court of Jersey. Suggests an allowance of 60*l.* to each of them.—Island of Jersey. 2 *pp.*

20 Nov. **920.** EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the SAME.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 40.

Dom. EntryBk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 6.

Transmits copies of two letters from the Lords of the Admiralty, dated the 16th and 19th inst. respectively, covering copies and extracts of letters from Vice-Admiral Sir Geo. Rodney, and of papers referred to therein, containing further information respecting the "Sir Edward Hawke" schooner, in addition to that already transmitted by Mr. Pownall. The papers in Spanish being originals, requests their return.—Whitehall. *A draft,* 1¼ *pp.*

20 Nov. **921.** LORD ROCHFORD to LORD HILLSBOROUGH.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 39.

Returns the packet as desired. Will be extremely glad to receive copies of the papers in it as soon as possible, as he is to see the Spanish Ambassador to-morrow.—St. James's. "R. d°. at ½ past 11 a.m." ½ *p.*

20 Nov. **922.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Ireland, v. 440, No. 56 a, b, c.

Relative to an extraordinary motion made on the 16th inst. in the House of Commons, concerning the sufficiency of seven Commissioners to do the Revenue business. Upon a division on an amendment, calculated by our friends to defeat the motion, by introducing into it a fact that was not true, Government lost the question by a majority of 46. As the matter rested there that night, and as nothing further passed in the House thereupon on Monday last, it seemed to be the general opinion that the Opposition would remain contented with the victory they had gained; but a motion was made yesterday that the Speaker and the House should attend him (the Lord Lieutenant) with the resolution, and lay the same before him as the sense of that House. The motion was debated for several hours; but upon a division, Government lost that question also by an adverse majority of 22. And this day the Speaker attended with the resolution, which is herewith enclosed, with a copy of his Excellency's answer. Is preparing a very particular account of this transaction, which he hopes to transmit to-morrow night.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. The resolution is to the effect that evidence had been laid before the House to show that seven Commissioners of the Revenue were sufficient.

Received the 26th. 4 *pp.*

20 Nov. **923.** EDWARD STANLEY to WILLIAM FRASER, Esq.

Treas. & Cust., v. 3, 1763–75, No. 28 a, b.

Transmitting a copy of a letter to the Commissioners of the Customs from the Collector and Comptroller of Falmouth, signifying that a man supposed to be one of the housebreakers and

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murderers described in the advertisements had been apprehended in that town.—Custom House.

The enclosure. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

21 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 41; and (but dated 22 Nov.) Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 9.

924. EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Sends an extract of a letter from the Governor of Newfoundland, and copies of three papers therein referred to, relative to a transaction with the French Governor of St. Pierre and Miquelon, concerning some French chaloupes seized for fishing without the limits prescribed by treaty.—Whitehall. *A draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

3 Jan. to 22 Nov.

Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 17 a to h.

925. JOHN PONS Y ANDREU.

PAPERS in connexion with the case of "John Pons and Andreu," Syndic for Minorca. In his petitions to His Majesty in Council he represents (17 c) that he had acted for six years as the representative of the magistrates of Minorca in prosecuting their petitions and complaints before His Majesty in Council, and that in January 1768 he was likewise appointed by the Ecclesiastics their agent for the like purpose. On the 10th of July 1770 the magistrates sent him a revocation of his powers, leaving him answerable for large sums of money incurred in and for their service, and being likewise in arrear to him in several great sums. The Ecclesiastics also revoked his powers of agency on 9 June 1770. He petitioned His Majesty in Council that his civil and ecclesiastical constituents might be compelled to render him full satisfaction. The following are the papers here collected:—

(*a.*) A letter from him to the Earl of Rochford, enclosing a printed copy of his petition to His Majesty in Council, and addressing himself to his Lordship's humanity.—Dated 3 Jan. 1771.

(*b.*) A copy of an Order in Council of April 7, 1770, relative to the disputes between the Civil and Ecclesiastical States of Minorca and Lieut.-Governor Johnston, certified in Spanish as made in Mahon the 10th June 1770.

(*c.*) Another copy of the same Order in Council, marked A, and appearing to be one of a series.

(*d.*) "Extract of a letter wrote by Mr. William Pons to his "father, Dr. Juan Pons y Andreu, dated at Mahon, 12 July 1770, "and recd. the 31st of sd. month," warning him not to leave London without a powerful protection from His Majesty and his Ministers.—Marked B.

(*e.*) "A state of the case of John Pons and Andreu, Syndic for "Minorca, extracted from his two petitions to His Majesty in "Council for relief against the Civil and Ecclesiastical Estates of "that Island, with an instruction for grounding a motion for an "order."—Marked C.

(*f.*) Petition of John Pons y Andreu to the Earl of Rochford, from which it appears that he held the office of secretary to the University (universidad) of Mahon from 1752 to 1754, when he was suspended from his office by Governor Blakeney, and that he

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then came to London to endeavour to obtain relief.—Spanish. Undated.

(*g.*) A letter from the same to Mr. Richard Sutton.—Spanish. Dated 22 Nov. 1771.

(*h.*) Copy of a letter from the Same to the Earl of Rochford, of the same date, asking for permission to submit his accounts to Mr. Sutton for examination.—English. 18 *pp. or parts of pp.*

25 Nov. **926.** Lord Albemarle to Lord Rochford.

ChannelIslands, v. 15, No. 28 a, b.

Encloses a letter lately received from Major Corbet, Lieut.-Gov. of Jersey. Hopes his Lordship will forward the Jersey matters still depending before Council, as the Islanders will suffer greatly by the delay, particularly with regard to the money rents, which the chief magistrates decline meddling in at present.

The enclosure, which is bound in first. Major Corbet prays his Lordship to make request as above to the Secretary of State. 2 *pp.*

26 Nov. **927.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Same.

Two despatches of this date :—

Ireland, v. 440, No. 57.

(1.) The usual resolution was moved this day by the Attorney General in the Committee of Supply : That a supply should be granted to His Majesty for the support of the civil and military establishments, *and* other necessary expenses of Government, from 25 Dec. 1771 to 25 Dec. 1773. Opposition proposed an amendment, to insert, after the word "and," *legal and*. After several hours' debate the original resolution was carried by 23 majority. Then an amendment was proposed by Mr. Brownlowe to shorten the term to six months, which was rejected by 23 majority. Another amendment by Mr. James Fortescue, to make the term for fifteen months, was rejected by the same majority. After this a resolution was proposed by the Opposition : That this Committee will not provide for a pension of 1,000*l.* per annum for Jeremiah Dyson, Esq., and his three sons, from 25 Dec. 1771 to 25 Dec. 1773 ;—which, after several hours' debate, was carried against Government by 1 majority. Government hope, however, to get the better of this, as some of its friends, on whom his Excellency had the greatest reliance, left it on this occasion, and others were locked out who would have been with it. It is hoped to finish to-day the Committee of Supply.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 58.

(2.) *A holograph. Endorsed :* "Private."

His Lordship will be surprised not to have heard further concerning the resolution of the House of Commons on the 16th inst. The truth is, that the answer he returned to the House of Commons when the resolution was laid before him, having been prepared by Mr. Prime Serjeant, the Attorney and Solicitor General, and Sir George Macartney, and afterwards approved of by the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Malone, his Excellency desired they

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would immediately prepare a draft of such an answer, as, in their opinion, His Majesty should order him to return to that resolution. Has been in expectation of receiving it every day; but, from the vast hurry of business in the House of Commons in which they have been lately engaged, they have not been able as yet to come to any final resolution in the matter. They informed him they expected to get through the Committee of Supply this night; and, if so, his Lordship may expect to hear very fully either by to-morrow or Thursday's mail.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

Both received 2 Dec.

27 Nov. **928.** JERSEY.

Channel Islands, v. 15, Nos. 29, 30, 31.

Lord Roehford to Lord Albemarle.—The point of the money rents was, amongst others, referred by the Council some months ago to the Attorney and Solicitor General, who have not yet made their report upon it. Has written to the Attorney General to press him to make it as soon as possible.

Following the above, and of the same date, are a copy of the letter to the Attorney General referred to, and a reply from him, explaining why he had not made a report; that is, that before he had seen the Jersey papers, the King's Advocate and Col. Bentinck came to him, and stated some propositions, and that when he wanted some further information to decide upon them, the King's Advocate, having first learnt there would be no objection to his reporting alone the opinion he had formed, took the papers away, and made some report upon them.

The Attorney General mentions "a circumstance of strange "inconvenience to the King's business," viz., that the most important papers that ever came before them were sent by the Council, and yet in that office alone the usage prevailed of sending a single copy for the use of them all three. By that means it had happened that he never saw the Jersey papers at all, and that he had not got the Canada papers at the hour he wrote. 4 *pp. or parts of pp.*

27 Nov. **929.** WM. FRASER to SIR J. FIELDING.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 288.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at Falmouth to the Board, giving an account of the apprehension and committal of a suspicious person, in consequence of the printed bills which were forwarded to them on the 7th inst.—St. James's.

28 Nov. **930.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to SIR A. ISAAC ELTON, Bart.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 316.

As the Middlesex sessions come on upon Dec. 4, asks him to give notice to Land to come up to town on the 3rd, accompanied by Peyton, and any other person whose evidence may be material towards finding a bill of indictment against Dudley. Flatters himself there can be no doubt of his conviction, which will be a satisfaction to the public, and put a stop to many idle apprehensions and malicious insinuations.—St. James's.

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28 Nov. Ireland, v. 440, No. 59 a, b.

931. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

The Committee of Supply sat on Tuesday last, from 2 o'clock in the afternoon till 2 in the morning, and the Opposition gave every obstruction in their power, yet on the whole Government has not been unsuccessful. The money grants have been restrained to 50,000*l.*, which is 10,000*l.* less than in the last Session; and the enclosed list of the sums granted will show that by far the greatest part has been given to objects of real national utility, and a very small portion for the jobs of the country. In his speech upon the opening of this Session, he took notice to the House of Commons of the deductions from the revenue for payment of different grants for premiums, bounties, and different works; of the arrear incurred on that account; and of the impossibility that the revenue as it then stood could answer such services, and also the support of Government; and therefore recommended that subject to their most serious consideration. His view in so doing was to have obtained a provision for those particulars in a separate Bill for separate duties, and at first he had reason to think it might have taken effect. Found on trial, however, that it could not be compassed at once. In truth, the gentlemen of the country have been so long in possession of the precedent of making grants of money in the Money Bill, that nothing less would satisfy them. Was therefore obliged to give way. Has, however, during his administration, reduced them very considerably on the whole; they are less now by 70,000*l.* than they were on his appointment; which, in his opinion, is a point of great consequence to H.M.'s service. Believes that by proper management and perseverance this scheme may by degrees be brought to perfection.

Yesterday the resolutions of the Committee of Supply were reported to the House, when Mr. Flood made a motion that the King's letters for reimbursing the tax of 4*s.* on the pension of the Duke of Brunswick, &c. The Opposition argued the point upon the ground of illegality, as being a virtual dispensation of the Act of Parliament; which, on the side of Government, was denied, it being insisted that it was a fresh grant payable out of the revenue at large, and not out of the revenue appropriated for the payment of the loan, and the interest thereof, to which the 4*s.* tax is particularly applied. The debates were long and warm, but upon the division it was carried against Mr. Flood's motion by 118 to 106. The next point was Mr. Dyson's pension, in which Government were again defeated, the House agreeing to the resolution mentioned in his Excellency's letter of the 26th. The Opposition divided, on their side 105 to 93, great numbers of the friends of Government having left the House. Opposition exerted all its force upon this occasion, and though they could not prevail on "our" friends to vote with them, they had undoubtedly influence enough to prevail on many of them not to vote at all. For himself, was always of opinion that Government would be embarrassed by this affair, and long ago apprised Lord North of his appre-

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hensions, and gave his particular reasons for them. Had hoped, by their carrying the question by 1 only in the Committee, that upon the report to the House the ground might have been recovered, but was extremely mortified to find that, notwithstanding his utmost efforts, many of those who were under very high obligations to Government voted against it, and others went out of the House. When the hurry of business is a little over, will advise with H.M.'s principal servants in the law what can be done for Mr. Dyson's relief. Is sorry he cannot yet write relative to the affair of the Commissioners of the Revenue, owing to the long and close attendance of the servants of the Crown to the business of Parliament, but they hope to get through the Committee of Ways and Means to-morrow or next day at farthest; and, when that is over, there will be a meeting to determine finally the answer to the resolution of the 16th inst.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure, viz., list of "Sums voted in the Committee of "Supply on the 26th of November 1771." *Received* 6 Dec. 6½ *pp.*

29 Nov.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 26 a to h. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 27–8.

932. Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Hillsborough.

On the subject of the bad care taken of the lighthouse at Halifax. Have received another letter from Commodore Gambier on the same subject, enclosing the minutes of a council assembled to enquire into the cause of the neglect, and also a copy of a letter to him from Lord William Campbell on the same subject. Mr. Gambier having suggested that although the present state of the trade of Halifax doth not afford a prospect of such an increase of revenue as would answer the expense of a proper light, the same might very obviously be nearer effected by adopting a different mode from the present, their Lordships directed him to propose to them the mode he conceived proper. Send copies of his letter of the 20th inst., in which this is accordingly done, and of his former letter of the 9th of last month, and the papers enclosed therein. Their Lordships offer their opinion that it is essentially necessary that the lighthouse should be put on a different establishment from what it is at present.

The papers mentioned in the above. From these it appears that the lighthouse in Halifax harbour was built on the same plan as, and was exactly similar to, the lighthouse in Boston, where the keeping up of a very good light cost 300*l.* a year (26 *b*). Commodore Gambier proposed that the lighthouse in Halifax harbour should be taken by the Government into their own hands, and be placed under the care of the Naval Storekeeper there (26 *h*). The lighthouse duties there from Nov. 1769 to Nov. 1770 amounted to 205*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (26 *h*). 14 *pp. or parts of pp.*

2 Dec.
Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, pp. 189–91.

933. Earl of Rochford to the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Enclosing the petition of John Annesley, of Ballysax, Esq., claiming the honours of Viscount Valentia and Baron Mount Norris in Ireland. The case appears to be unprecedented, as

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the person against whom he claims the above titles has been called up to the House of Lords of Ireland by H.M.'s writ of summons, and now sits therein, and is moreover attended with the very peculiar circumstance of the House of Peers in England having given judgment against the same person claiming the Earldom of Anglesea in the same right. Directs them to report their opinion whether the same can be properly brought under the examination of the House of Peers in Ireland, or in what manner redress can be given in case the petitioner should prove his allegations.—St. James's.

The petition entered.

4 Dec. **934.** Earl of Hillsborough to the Earl of Rochford.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 42. Dom. EntryBk., "Dom. despatched," 1771-6, p. 9.

Ebenezer Richardson, an inhabitant of Boston, in New England, who had been convicted of the murder of a boy in that town, having, upon the recommendation of the Judges and the Governor, received His Majesty's pardon, a copy of H.M.'s warrant to the Recorder of London, for inserting Richardson's name in the first pardon that should come out for the convicts in Newgate, was sent to the Governor in order that the prisoner might be released; but the Judges having hesitated to release him without an authentic copy of the pardon itself, and it having been found that such pardon has not regularly passed, and that in fact none has been issued for many years, the King has consented that a general Newgate pardon do pass the Great Seal. Acquaints his Lordship therewith for the necessary steps to be taken.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

4 Dec. **935.** British Ships in Spanish Ports.

Ireland, pcl. 426, No. 46.

Extract from a letter from Cork, giving an account "of what the Captain of the 'Carysfort' said to the writer." It relates to the refusal to English men-of-war of the right of entering Spanish ports. 1 *p.*

5 Dec. **936.** J. Pownall to Grey Cooper, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 5. Dom. EntryBk., "Dom. despatched," 1771-6, p. 10.

Sends, in order to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury, the memorial of Mr. Milligen, surgeon to H.M.'s garrisons in South Carolina, praying an additional salary out of the quit-rent, and also a letter from Lieut.-Governor Col. Bull accompanying the same. —Whitehall. *A copy.* ¾ *p.*

5 Dec. **937.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Three despatches of this date:—

Ireland, v. 440, No. 63.

(1.) Mentioning two Bills sealed the same time as the two Money Bills, viz.:—

An Act for licensing hawkers and pedlars, and for the encouragement of English Protestant schools; and, An Act for granting and continuing to His Majesty the several duties, &c., for the use of the Corporation for promoting and carrying on an Inland Navigation in Ireland.—Dublin Castle. 1½ *pp.*

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Ireland, v. 440, No. 64.

(2.) Explanatory of the Money Bills mentioned in the above. The Loan Bill excepted Prince Ferdinand, the Duke and Duchess of Athol, Sir Edward Hawke, and George Charles, Esq., from payment of the 4*s.* tax, if exempted by H.M.'s sign manual. It also enacted that this tax should not extend to colonels not having regiments, nor to any officer under the degree of colonel, &c.—Dublin Castle. 4 *pp.*

The two preceding despatches received the 10th from Sir R. Wilmot.

Ibid., No. 65.

(3.) *Marked*, "Most secret and confidential."

Relative to the Act for granting rates, duties, &c. for Inland Navigation, mentioned above. This Bill took its rise in the House of Commons. May state in the utmost confidence that it is chiefly a job of Sir Lucius O'Brien and the Speaker's. It grants certain duties for 21 years, and there are several new clauses in it giving extraordinary powers to the Commissioners of that Board. The original Navigation Act, as it is called, passed in 1729, was granted for 21 years, and renewed in 1751 for 21 years, the present Act not expiring till next March. Reiterates his opinion, first given in his private letter of 28 March last past, that in a country like Ireland, and at this particular juncture, when there seems to be a general design to distress and disgrace English Government, it is excessively impolitic, not to say injurious to His Majesty's affairs, that any duties should be granted for any purpose whatsoever for a longer term than the supplies are granted to His Majesty, viz., two years. Mentions again the motions made in the course of the Session by Mr. Brownlowe and Mr. James Fortescue, brother to Lord Clermont, for shortening the term of supply to His Majesty. If the disorderly spirit now raging cannot be controlled, and those who from station and gratitude should support Government, cannot be brought to make those returns which, in any country but Ireland, would be looked upon as a first principle of duty, his Excellency knows not what may happen in another Session of Parliament with regard to the Money Bill. Thinks it absolutely necessary, therefore, that all duties for national purposes should for the future be granted only for the term of two years, that they may go hand in hand with the supply.

To the other Bill for licensing hawkers, &c., transmitted by this messenger, his Excellency sees no objection, as the duties thereby granted are to run only from 24 Mar. 1772 to 24 Mar. 1774 inclusive. Is of opinion, however, that both these Bills should be kept back till after Christmas, and the Supply and Loans Bills only returned for the present. It is very fortunate that the Revenue Bill does not expire till the end of the next Session of Parliament; and as it is a rule with Opposition always to keep that Bill hanging over Government, it will be proper that this Navigation Bill, in the success of which Government is not at all interested, should keep even pace with it, and the term accordingly be altered from 21 to 2 years.—Dublin Castle. 3 *pp.*

This despatch received the 10th, at night, by an Irish messenger.

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6 Dec. **938.** PHP. STEPHENS to RICHD. SUTTON, Esq.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 50.

H.M.S. "Levant," which is to carry Mr. Walpole to Lisbon, will be ready to sail in the course of next week.—Admiralty Office. 1 *p.*

6 Dec. **939.** M. CORBET, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, to LORD ———.

Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 33.

Represents that the Trading Interest of the Island to England think themselves aggrieved by the interpretation put in the Island upon the third article of the Order of Council of 13 Feb. 1767, by which the purser of any ship bound from the Islands to any port of Great Britain or Ireland is to give a bond to His Majesty, to be taken by the Governor or Deputy, forfeitable on his not producing within six months a certificate from the proper Customs officer of some port in Great Britain or Ireland that the cargo was duly landed. The inhabitants say that the produce of the Island which is allowed to be exported, is to be imported into England customs free, as well as stockings manufactured in the Island, and that they are only subject to give bond for particular goods that are not of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Island; and further, that if an English market should not answer for such goods (the produce or manufacture of the Island), then that they are at liberty to go elsewhere;—from which by the said article they are debarred, and must at any rate unload their cargo. Asks for his Lordship's sentiments on this head. Asks also to be put in certainty with regard to other articles, which are grounded upon old established custom, as handed down through Col. Burgess, Commander-in-chief in the Island, and which may exist in consequence of settled regulations, though he knows of none such. There are certain fees, viz., "1*s.* 3*d.* for every let pass to French vessels, "1*s.* for every Island and British, Dutch, &c. above 20 tons, and "6*d.* for such as are under; 1*s.* for every bond required as above, "since the establishment of Custom-house officers, and 3*d.* per "chaldron for every licence under 20 for coals to be imported free "of extra duty into the Island, and 5*s.* for every such licence though "exceeding that quantity." All these, however, are barely sufficient to satisfy the person "necessarily employ'd to transact "that business," and are less than those demanded in the neighbouring Island of Guernsey. The income of his commission is by no means equal to the unavoidable expenses, being now "short "of a company of invalids," which, till Col. Dean's time (who was otherwise considered), had been time out of mind attached to the Lieutenant Government, and he is obliged to add to it above 200*l.* per annum from his private income; but, nevertheless, he would by no means wish to continue any practice that might not be approved of.—Jersey.

[This letter is written in so very confused a style that it is sometimes difficult to make out the writer's meaning. The above, however, appears to be the drift of the letter.—ED.] 3 *pp.*

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6 Dec. **940**a. Sir Robt. Wilmot to Stanier Porten, Esq.

Ireland, v. 440, No. 62 a, b. Encloses a copy of a letter from Sir George Macartney, stating that Lord Bellisle now chooses the title of "Earl of Ross, in the county of Fermanagh."—St. James's.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

7 Dec. **940**b. T. Francis to the Same.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 32. The grand jury have just now found the bill of indictment against Dudley a true bill.—"Old Baily, Saturday, 4 o'clock."

"R. 7 Dec., in the evening." 1 *p.*

10 Dec. **941.** S. Porten to Mr. Wayte.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 80. The papers contained in the Lord Lieutenant's letter of 29 Dec. 1769, accompanying the petition of Andrew Thomas Stewart, Esq., in support of his claim for the title of Baron of Castle Stewart, in the county of Tyrone, having been mislaid, begs for an exact list of them, and copies, if possible, as it may save the time that may be lost in searching for them.—St. James's.

11 Dec. **942.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Two despatches, &c., of this date:—

Ireland, v. 440, No. 66 a, b, c. (1.) Sits down to give the best account he can collect of the progress of the affair in the House of Commons concerning the Commissioners of the Revenue. It was not till yesterday that H.M.'s confidential servants were able to give their final determination upon the answer to be returned to the resolution. Some few days before the resolution passed, Sir Wm. Mayne acquainted the House of Commons that common fame had informed him that an extraordinary measure had been adopted of dividing the Revenue Board into two departments; and that new Commissioners were appointed, the very name of one of whom would make the inhabitants of a free country tremble,—alluding to Sir Francis Bernard. The leaders of Opposition, not being at that time fully prepared, stopped Sir William, and our friends moved the adjournment of the House,—which was carried. On the Saturday following, viz., the 16th, Mr. Flood moved the resolution concerning the sufficiency of seven Commissioners. The friends of Government, observing the tendency of the motion, proposed the amendment, "That evidence had been laid before the House to show, &c.;"—to which the Opposition agreed. It was then urged on the part of Government, that no evidence whatever had been produced to prove it, and therefore that the whole ought to be rejected. Mr. Flood thereupon desired that a resolution of 22 April 1758 might be read, and insisted that it contained sufficient ground to support his motion. The following is a history of this resolution:—

During the Parliament winter of 1757 and 1758 a Committee of the House of Commons of Ireland was appointed to enquire into the state and management of the revenue for 20 years then preceding. The Duke of Bedford (who at that time resided in

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Ireland) promoted the enquiry with a view to lay open to the public the particular conduct of Mr. Ponsonby, who was at that time at the head of the Revenue Board, and had given his Grace great obstruction in conducting the business of Government that Session. Mr. Ponsonby's influence in the House, however, was so great that his Grace was defeated in his design, and on the 22nd April 1758 the House of Commons resolved, *nem. con.*, "That the "Commissioners of the Revenue have acted in the management "thereof with honour and integrity, and for the service of His "Majesty and the public." The number of the Commissioners, it will be seen, was no part of this enquiry in 1758, and therefore Mr. Flood's motion was fallacious in that respect; nevertheless, it soon appeared that the Opposition came determined, in all events, as much as in them lay, to put a stop to the establishment of the new Boards of Excise and Customs; for, with that glaring falsehood in the front of the resolution, it was carried by a majority of 46. The debates on that occasion were very warm and long. In the course of them Sir Wm. Mayne produced a letter, which he said was from London, and read to the House a paragraph from it, of which the purport was, "That the Boards were divided; "that Sir Francis Bernard was one of the number; that he was to "bring over with him his Boston secretary, and rule with a rod of "iron; and that we might be assured that it was the determined "resolution of the English ministry to prorogue the Irish Parlia- "ment as soon as the Money Bills were passed." The ignorance and absurdity of this gentleman were properly exposed and ridiculed; but his letter, notwithstanding, made some impression; and thus matters stood till Tuesday the 19th, when Mr. Brownlow moved that the resolution of the 16th might be laid before the Lord Lieutenant as the sense of the House. This was strongly objected to by the friends of Government; and Sir Geo. Macartney, by his Excellency's order, informed the House that he had authority to say that the King's letters for appointing the new Commissioners were come over. It was imagined that this information would have stopped any further proceedings of this kind. Mr. Commissioner Bourke (who is at present at the head of the Revenue Board, and has been a Commissioner near 25 years,) authorised Mr. Prime Serjeant to declare from him that he was fully of opinion that the establishment of separate Boards of Excise and Customs would be of great advantage. Sir Henry Cavendish, who had been many years a Collector, and for eight years a Commissioner of the Revenue, declared in his place that the business was so much increased in his time (viz. 16 years ago) that he thought the number of Commissioners was not then sufficient, and he confirmed Mr. Commissioner Bourke as to the utility of two Boards. The Opposition, however, were deaf to these authorities, and chose to rely on the assertions of Mr. Ponsonby and Sir Edward Newingham (a Collector of the Revenue), who declared, that, in their opinion, this alteration would be prejudicial to the Revenue; and the resolution was carried by a majority of 22. It was brought up the next day, and his Excel-

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lency returned the answer already transmitted, which was settled by Mr. Prime Serjeant, the Attorney and Solicitor General, and Sir Geo. Macartney, and approved of by the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Malone. Since the 20th, the gentlemen first mentioned have had several meetings to consider what notice ought to be taken of this resolution by His Majesty, but it was not till yesterday that they delivered the enclosed paper. They are of opinion that His Majesty may carry the measure into execution of his own authority, and they appeared to be doubtful whether he should take any notice at all of the resolution. But if he does, they apprehend it should be in the form which they have prepared, as it would bring the matter again before Parliament upon new ground, and open the fairest opportunity for the concurrence of all those who wish to support the authority of the Crown. His Excellency concurs with their opinion, that in the present state and ferment of parties no certain judgment can be formed, until after the Christmas recess, of the disposition of gentlemen; wherefore they would be glad for his Excellency not to receive any directions upon the point until after the 25th of this month. The Chancellor concurs in the propriety of the draft, if any answer is to be returned at all. For himself, his Excellency is fully satisfied of the rectitude and necessity of the measure, and humbly advises His Majesty by no means to give it up. The gentlemen recommended to be appointed Commissioners are all men of business, men of character, faithful and firm friends to His Majesty and his Government. Is confident this establishment will produce the greatest benefit to the public. The Prime Serjeant and the Attorney and Solicitor General are of opinion that the revenue may be collected under the two Boards without any inconvenience, and without the aid of an Act of Parliament; but in such case they recommend that the two Boards should sit under the same roof in adjoining rooms, to assist, consult, and co-operate together. The Prime Serjeant, who has bestowed uncommon pains in considering all the objections made against the measure, has stated his opinion very fully on every particular in the enclosed paper, transmitted herewith at his request.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. The Prime Serjeant enters into particulars of the statutable duties and powers of the Commissioners of Excise and Commissioners of Customs, &c. He was of opinion that the part of the instructions of collectors acting in a double capacity relating to the Excise should be signed by the Commissioners of Excise, and the part relating to the port duties by the Commissioners of the Customs. 17½ *pp. and* 2 *lines.*

Ireland, v. 440, No. 67.

(2.) *Marked* "Separate and secret."

After the success of the last Session of Parliament, the great majority with which he opened the present, and the strong and repeated assurances received from gentlemen whom his Excellency has served in many instances, and who promised to support him to the utmost, it will be thought extraordinary that he should find a majority against him in a question concerning the new

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Revenue Board, on the face of it so defensible. It has long been his opinion that there are few, if any, gentlemen in Ireland who wish to see H.M.'s hereditary revenue increased. The ablest officers in that service make no doubt that by the establishment of those Boards it might be raised to 150,000*l.* a year. Lord North has long had the papers showing the foundation of such an increase. It is generally allowed that the revenue might be collected to much greater advantage; and as such an emancipation of it from party interests, and a new mode of collection, similar to the practice in Great Britain, might possibly produce enough for the expenses of Government without the aid of Parliament, it is no wonder that the old and sage politicians of the country should be averse to any measure that would lower its importance, and so materially strengthen the hands of Government. It is also perceived that thereby an end would be put to those annual bargains which Government is at present under the sad necessity of making with ungrateful servants or prostitute opponents.

Is informed that on the 16th, the day on which Mr. Flood made the original motion, Sir George Macartney and Mr. Solicitor General exerted themselves very ably against it, but that Mr. Prime Serjeant and Mr. Attorney General were most remarkably languid; that Mr. Malone spoke and divided against Government; and that no less that 31 gentlemen, counted as fast friends, of whom Col. Pomroy was one, went over to the Opposition; from all which his Excellency cannot help thinking there was a good deal of concert and preparation against Government. The three lately-made privy councillors, Sir Arthur Brooke, Mr. James Fortescue (brother to Lord Clermont), and Mr. Cary (Lord Tyrone's brother-in-law), divided against Government. Mr. Gorge, also considered as one of Lord Tyrone's followers, did the same; and Col. Cuninghame and Lieut.-Col. Burton not only divided but spoke against Government, and used all their abilities to animate others to follow their example. On the 19th, the day on which Mr. Brownlow made his motion, the Attorney General and the Prime Serjeant, particularly the latter, spoke admirably against the motion, and Mr. Malone divided with Government. It is very unfortunate that those two gentlemen, who spoke so well that day, should not have exerted the same abilities against Mr. Flood's original motion, when it might have been of more use. Sir George Macartney acquitted himself also on this day with the same abilities and credit that he had done on the 16th; but the three privy councillors before mentioned persevered in their opposition, and Col. Cuninghame and Lieut.-Col. Burton were more vehement than upon the first question. Did not expect such a return from Col. Cuninghame, having recommended him for the first regiment that became vacant after his Excellency's appointment to the Government of Ireland; nor has he, on the exchange with Col. Luttrell, and on other occasions, any reason to complain of want of attention. His part was very decided, and had a great effect on Sir Arthur Brooke, Mr. Fortescue, Col. Pomroy, and Mr. Westenrow, who married a sister of Col. Cuninghame's wife, and who,

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as Lord Clermont assured his Excellency when he asked for his peerage, would be as steady and firm to Government as any person that could be named; yet, since that time, this very Mr. Westenrow has asked a place, and, because he could not immediately obtain it, divided against Government. It will be found, on turning to the Duke of Bedford's correspondence during his residence in Ireland, that Col. Cuninghame has acted up to his Grace's idea of him at that period. Col. Burton may perhaps think he has much more reason to complain of his Excellency, as, in the variety of his, Col. Burton's, pursuits, it has not been in his Excellency's power to gratify him with a seat at the new Revenue Board in particular, to which he had turned his eye, though not yet out of the army.

It is with pain that he is obliged to recur to the private views of men for this strange defection, when so many have been so largely and so recently obliged. Had for some time observed Lord Tyrone's disapprobation strongly marked to the division of the Revenue Board. Mr. Beresford, who had talked with Lord North upon the subject in London, did not arrive in Ireland with his friend Mr. Underwood, who is in Parliament, and to whom his Excellency lately gave a good employment, until after the addresses were passed; and on the 16th, excepting himself and Mr. Theophilus Jones, Collector of Dublin, all Lord Tyrone's intimate friends and connexions voted against Government, or stayed away. The division of the Revenue Board, and the subjecting the appointment of its officers to the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant for the time being, according to the plan now proposed, clearly destroys that political influence which was so long exercised by Mr. Ponsonby without control, and which in reality superseded H.M.'s service in Ireland; and it would seem as if those who loudly exclaimed against it under Mr. Ponsonby cannot bear the disappointment of sharing only a proportion of that gentleman's power. It may not suit their views that recourse should be had to Government for favours which used to be at the absolute disposal of the First Commissioner of the Board. But it is, notwithstanding, a regulation so essentially necessary to H.M.'s service that his Excellency humbly advises His Majesty never to depart from it, nor to suffer a combination of little interests to succeed to such importance as enabled Mr. Ponsonby for many years to distress and hold Government in subjection. At Lord Tyrone's request, his Excellency recommended his brother, Mr. Beresford, to be the first of the two Commissioners appointed on Mr. Ponsonby's dismission, and in so doing passed over Sir William Osborne, much his superior in Parliamentary abilities. His Lordship has asked a marquessate. In the interim his connexions are to be gratified upon every opportunity. Mr. Fitzgibbon, who is an eminent lawyer, and in Parliament, asks a bishopric for Lord Tyrone's brother, who married his daughter; and although this gentleman is not qualified by the Canon Law to take a bishopric on account of his youth, Mr. Fitzgibbon, who moved the address to his Excellency at the conclusion of the last Session, now makes that a reason for opposing Government with great rancour and

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vehemence. His Majesty expressed his inclination to reward Mr. Beresford's conduct with respect to the Chair; but as a pension to any part of his family is by no means acceptable, Lord Tyrone, on his Excellency acquainting him with His Majesty's determination some few days before the event of the 16th, and desiring to know his further wishes, laid before him a list of six great employments in Ireland, requesting that some of his brother's children might succeed to the one first vacant among them, assuring him, the Lord Lieutenant, at the same time, that all reports of his indisposition towards Government were utterly false.

The division of the Revenue Board has been under the contemplation of this Government for a long course of years, and has been long expected by members of Parliament, who complained very much that there was so little to bestow. How much at a loss for reasons to justify their opposition those of the friends of Government who left must have been, will be judged when the appointments of Sir Francis Bernard, Mr. Allan, and Mr. Montgomery were made the pretence. Is satisfied that, whatever the pretence, the real though latent motives were, in some, the dread and dislike of an increase in the hereditary revenue, which it was apprehended these new Boards would produce; in particular families, a jealousy that their importance would be lessened thereby; and in others, resentment merely because they could not obtain seats at the new Board themselves. Must confess that upon the whole this attack upon this measure has opened such a scene of ingratitude in the conduct of many persons, that there are few indeed in whom he can place much confidence, especially where the honour and strength of English Government are interested. On looking back, is rather surprised that he has met with no greater mortifications.—Dublin Castle. 8½ *pp.*

Both despatches received the 14th, by an Irish messenger.

12 Dec. **943.** The SAME to the SAME.

Ireland, v. 440, No. 68.

The advantage gained by Opposition in the affair of the Commissioners of the Revenue encouraged them to try their strength upon the new Board of Accounts; for which purpose a motion was made in the House of Commons on the 5th inst., "That it was the "opinion of the House that an increase of expense in auditing the "accounts of the nation would be unseasonable." They were in hopes to have met with as little difficulty in bringing the House to agree at once to this question as in the resolution of the 16th Nov., and they came with all their strength to determine the matter by an immediate decision; but Mr. Conolly and Mr. Fortescue, who had declared their dislike to the establishment of new Boards, expressing their disapprobation of a hasty question, and urging that it was not decent to condemn the intended measure without hearing upon what foundation it was to be established, our friends took advantage of that favourable opening, and argued the reasonableness of such an examination so forcibly that at length Mr. Conolly was induced to move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the 11th, to take the motion into consideration. The leaders of Opposition saw very

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plainly that if time was to be given for evidence to be produced, it might be very fatal to them, and used all their abilities to prevail on Mr. Conolly to withdraw his motion; but as he persevered, and was very powerfully seconded by our friends, the House, after a very long and warm debate, divided, and it was carried for the Committee by 122 to 114. Between that day and the 11th several motions were made on the part of Government for different patents, papers, and accounts, all tending to show the necessity of the measure, and yesterday the Committee met accordingly. They sat till 2 o'clock this morning. Believes that Opposition had brought into the field all the members they were able to collect from every part of the kingdom; but upon a division in the Committee we carried it by 124 to 119, that an increase of expense in preparing and auditing the accounts of the nation would *not* be unseasonable; which resolution having been immediately reported to the House, and the question put that the House do agree with the Committee, it was carried in the affirmative without a division.

Thus ended this affair, to the very great disappointment and mortification of the Opposition, who had taken uncommon pains, and exerted every influence, to procure a majority. Has been informed that Mr. Ponsonby made no scruple of saying he would lay five hundred pounds to three that he would carry the question, and that he would never quit the office of door-keeper in the House till he had driven Lord Townshend out of the country. Is told that Mr. Prime Serjeant and Sir George Macartney acquitted themselves with great honor and activity on this occasion; that Lieut.-Col. Burton spoke extremely well in support of the question; that Col. Cuninghame and Mr. Carey, Lord Tyrone's brother-in-law, and Mr. Westenrowe, voted with Government; but that Sir Arthur Brooke and Mr. James Fortescue voted against, as did Mr. Malone and his nephew; that Col. Pomeroy left the House before the division; and that Sir Edward Newenham was as violent against Government as ever.

By the advice of Mr. Prime Serjeant, Mr. Attorney General, and Sir George Macartney, his Excellency this day signed the necessary instruments for establishing the new Board of Accounts. Expects the letters patent will be passed under the Great Seal to-morrow, which puts a final conclusion to that matter. It is given out that great numbers of the gentlemen in Opposition propose going into the country to-morrow, and that they will not return during the Session. It may be true, but he, the Lord Lieutenant, will not be amused by such reports. Is satisfied that Opposition will show him no favour, and that they will renew their attacks upon him whenever they have the smallest prospect of success. — Dublin Castle.

Received the 19th. 5 *pp.*

13 Dec. **944.** Mr. Stephens to Mr. Pownall.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 27. Intelligence has been received of the arrival of the "Carysfort" at Cork, the 3rd of this month, in seven weeks from Jamaica.— Admiralty Office. 1 *p.*

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14 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, No. 42.

945. Earl of Suffolk to the Postmaster General.

For the future no Jews are to be permitted to come to England on board H.M.'s packet-boats, except such as are able to pay the usual freight, or else such as have a pass from one of H.M.'s Ambassadors or Ministers residing abroad. This regulation has been thought necessary to prevent the too frequent importation of vagrant and vagabond Jews, who cannot be considered as either beneficial or useful to society. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

14 Dec. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 79.

946. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Relative to the Bills transmitted, received by the messenger last Tuesday evening. Returns by the same messenger the two Money Bills with some inconsiderable alterations. The other two Bills are under consideration.—St. James's.

16 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 33.

947. John Berens to the Earl of Rochford.

On a subject of very serious consideration to a great number of the inhabitants of the parish of Edmonton. Samuel Carter, a criminal lately convicted and reprieved, had settled in this neighbourhood, found associates, and made it the scene of his robberies. It was natural to those more immediately exposed to his attacks to be observant of his fate. Tried and convicted on two indictments, it caused surprise to see him become an object of the Royal mercy, but much more so when common report made him out to be a felon returned before his time. Gives a list of the man's crimes, learnt at Sir John Fielding's office. As it is possible the circumstances of this man have not reached the Royal ear, thinks it his duty to his King and his country in general, but more particularly to his neighbours, and family, and himself, to endeavour to convey the knowledge thereof to H.M.'s Council, that means may be devised to prevent this man being again let loose among them; for, of his two associates, one absconded on his being apprehended, but is now returned; and both, from the professions which they affected to follow, are well acquainted with the inlets to every dwellinghouse and outhouse in the neighbourhood. Alludes to a robbery committed at his own house in town.—Southgate. 2 *pp.*

16 Dec. Ireland, v. 440, No. 71 a, b, c.

948. Thos. Waite to Stanier Porter (*sic*), Esq., at the Secretary's Office, St. James's, London.

Relative to the claim of Andrew Thomas Stewart, Esq., to the title of Baron of Castle Stewart, in the county of Tyrone. As desired, encloses a copy of Mr. Stewart's petition, taken from the entry in the books of the Second Secretary's Office. Finds upon enquiry that Mr. Stewart being very pressing to have the papers sent over without delay, the petition only was entered at full length, and a list taken of the others. Copy of the list also enclosed.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. 7 *pp.*

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To 18 Dec. **949.** Town-Clerkship of the Borough of Sudbury.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 30 a to i.

Papers relative to this office, arising out of the following circumstances :—

Stockdell Clarke, appointed town clerk of the borough of Sudbury in 1749, having been convicted of bribery in connexion with the election of a member of Parliament for the borough, was, on the 5th March 1771, nearly three years after the election, removed from his office by the Corporation on account of his conviction, and Mr. Dansie Carter, an attorney and an alderman of the borough, appointed in his place. The petitions in Mr. Clarke's favour state that the attempt to displace him arose out of political dissensions. He himself says (*c*) that Thomas Fonnereau, Esq., the late member for the borough, having been disappointed at the previous election, had ever since been gratifying his resentment against his opponents,—first by a petition to Parliament against the members returned, and after failing therein, then by employing his power and influence in distressing the freemen of the borough who had voted against him ; and that although he (Mr. Clarke) had given him one of his votes, yet, because he was not wholly in his interest, Mr. Fonnereau had, by his ascendency over the members of the Corporation, prevailed on the major part of them to vote for his, Mr. Clarke's, dismission, and the appointment of Mr. Dansie Carter in his stead.

Mr. Clarke refused (*i*) to recognise the legality of his dismissal, and to give up the books of the Corporation, on the pleas that he held the office for life, and that his successor's appointment had not received the King's approbation. The Corporation applied to the King for his approbation. The matter was referred to the Attorney General, who was of opinion (*h*) that His Majesty should not be advised to grant his approbation to one so as to prejudice any serious claim which another might have in law to the same office if he should use due diligence to prosecute it. Upon receiving a copy of this report the Corporation submitted, on 5th July, for the reasons in their representation given, whether Mr. Dansie Carter might not be approved by His Majesty to act in the office of Town Clerk until his predecessor should, by a judgment of law, show a better title to that office. (*See other abstracts*, Nos. 645, 647, 730, 761, 812.)

Previously, on the 17th June, Mr. J. Blake and Mr. Wm. Hanmer had written (*f*) to Lord Rochford, (directions having been signified to Mr. Clarke that he should speedily support the legality of the possession of his office in a Court of Law,) submitting that it would be improper as well as hard upon him to be obliged to commence any suit, he being legally seised of his office, and having up to that hour attended every Common Hall with the Mayor and Corporate body, so that not the least inconvenience had arisen or could possibly arise to the Corporation. In a postscript they say that the Mayor and Corporation had filed a bill in the Court of Chancery against Mr. Clarke for not delivering up the books of the Corporation, which would bring the matter of the town-clerkship to a trial at law, so that it was put in a fair way of legal determination.

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On the 18th Dec. Mr. John Madocks, writing from Lincoln's Inn, (*i*) sent what he conceived to be the true state of the controversy in the Court of Chancery. The question appeared to him to turn upon the legality of the order of removal, which the Court must determine before the official papers could be taken away. If the order was void, and Clarke lawfully possessed of the office, then the appointment of Carter (if approved) was of no consequence.

The papers are the following :—

a. Petition to the King of the "inhabitants within the borough of Sudbury," in favour of Mr. Clarke (with numerous signatures).

b. Petition to the King of the "clergy, capital burgesses, and other principal inhabitants" of Sudbury, also in favour of Mr. Clarke (with numerous signatures).

c. Petition of Stockdell Clarke to the King.

d. 7 June.—Resolution of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of Sudbury, representing the inconvenience of the delay in His Majesty's approbation of the election of Dansie Carter.

e. Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of Sudbury to the King.

f. 17 June.—Letter from J. Blake and Wm. Hanmer to Lord [Rochford], dated at Langham.

g. 5 July.—Letter from Wm. Humphrey, Mayor of Sudbury; and enclosed—

h. „ „ Minutes of the meeting of the Corporation.

i. 18 Dec.—Letter from John Madocks to ———

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Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 28 a to g.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 29–37.

950. Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Send copies of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir George Rodney, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, dated 7 Oct. last, and enclosures, viz., a letter he had sent to the Governor of Carthagena, and the answer received thereto; and the remonstrance he had sent to the commandant of his Catholic Majesty's ships at that port, touching the behaviour of the guarda costas under his orders.

The enclosures. They relate to the insult offered to the "Sir Edward Hawke" schooner. The remonstrance (28 e) is directed against the practice of the Spanish guarda costas of searching British vessels found within 12 leagues of the coast, ships from Jamaica bound to Curaçoa and the British Windward Islands being in their track frequently obliged to stretch near the continent (*g*).

17 *pp. or parts of pp.*

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Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 11.

951. W. Knox to John Robinson, Esq.

Transmitting, for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, copies of a letter from Thos. Shirley, Esq., Governor of the Bahamas, dated 30 May last, and of the enclosed joint address

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from the Council and Assembly of those Islands, representing the insufficiency of the salaries of the civil officers, and the inability of that Government to make any further provision for them, and praying for some allowance from His Majesty. Sends also an estimate of their present salaries and emoluments.—Whitehall.

19 Dec. Ireland, v. 440, No. 73 a, b, c.

952. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Relative to the new Board of Accounts. Yesterday, in the House of Lords, Viscount Mountmorris moved a resolution to address His Majesty, "That it is the opinion of this House that the "appointment which His Majesty hath been advised to make of "five members of Parliament to examine and pass certain of the "accounts of this kingdom, with the power specified in His "Majesty's letter dated 31 Oct. 1771, the present circumstances "of this country being considered, is unnecessary and inexpedient; "and praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to "direct his Attorney General to cause the legality of said "appointment to be tried according to true course of law." The Lord Chancellor and Lord Annaly spoke very fully, both as to the legality and expediency of the matter; and the former declared that his other duties made it impossible for him to examine properly the accounts directed to be passed by the new Board. Lord Drogheda declared in his place that the accounts of the Board of Ordnance over which he presided had not been passed for many years; that the Duke of Leinster, when at the head of that Board, endeavoured to get these accounts passed; and that the then Commissioners, viz., the Lord Chancellor and Barons of the Exchequer, absolutely refused to receive and examine them. Lord Bellamont and Lord Mountmorris were those who most strenuously supported the motion, but after a debate of three hours the House divided (including proxies), contents 18, non-contents 36. Encloses a list of the Lords who were present and voted; also of the proxies, and in whose hands they were entrusted. The Lords Roden, Farnham, Altamont, and Eyre were at too great a distance from town to attend on this occasion. After he gives the assent to the two Money Bills, the Parliament will be adjourned till towards the end of January. It is now given out that at the meeting after the recess, the House of Commons will be as full of members as at any time during the Session, and that not one of the Opposition will be absent. Is satisfied that their intention is to distress and teaze him as much as in their power, but as he considers the supplies to be now safe, all that they may aim personally at him will give him very little concern.

P.S.—Encloses a list of such members as, while considered friends of Government, voted for the resolution of the 16th Nov. relative to the Commissioners of the Revenue.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. The following is a copy of the last-mentioned:—

Lord Dunluce.—His father asks a marquisate, and his Lordship solicits a place for his tutor.

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Hugh Skeffington—obtained (through me) a pension of 200*l.* for his brother's widow.

Wm. Skeffington—obtained a cornetcy and a company in two years.

George Montgomery.—I gave a friend of his, on his request, an employment of 80*l.* a year.

Robert Birch—solicits a resignation of ten livings from the Crown.

Edwd. Broderick.—

John Creighton—has an employment of 250*l.* a year. I recommended and obtained a peerage for his father, who promised every support, but is always, as well as his other son, against Government.

Robt. Scott.—I made him a Commissioner of the Linen Board, and he has since asked for a place.

Sir Arthur Brooke.—I procured him the Privy Council, and likewise very lately a majority of Dragoons, without purchase, for his brother.

Richd. Gorges—is connected with Lord Tyrone. He asks for a place.

Edwd. Carey—brother-in-law to Lord Tyrone. I procured him the Privy Council; and several things have been done to oblige him.

James Fortescue, Lord Clermont's brother.—I procured him the Privy Council. He wants a peerage in remainder.

Col. Cunninghame.—I recommended him for the first regiment that fell during my administration.

Mr. Westenrowe—was brought in by Lord Clermont, and promised always to support Government. He asks a place.

Col. Pomeroy—obtained leave of absence from America to attend Parliament. He has a regiment.

Henry Pritty—asked and obtained a promise of Church preferment a few days before this question.

Thos. Coghlan.—I made him a Commissioner of the Linen Board, and he asks for a place.

Hugh Massey—solicits a peerage for himself, and an advance in the Revenue for his son.

Charles Smith.—I made his brother a judge.

Thos. Conolly.—A Deanery was given to this gentleman's friend; a seat at the Revenue Board to his brother-in-law, Mr. Staples; and several other things, both in the Army and Revenue.

Col. Wm. Burton—wants to purchase the office of Quartermaster General, and to sell his Lieutenant Colonel's position at an advanced price, &c.

Rich. Jones—is connected with Col. Burton through Lord Connynghame.

Anty. Malone—has been obliged in everything which he asked.

Mr. Malone—nephew to Antony Malone.

Sir Marcus Crofton—wants to be made a Privy Councillor, and wants a cornetcy for his son.

John French.—His brother was made a Dean; he has had an ensigncy for a nephew, and a pension for another.

Tobias Caufield.—I recommended and obtained a lieutenancy of Dragoons for him, without purchase, about half a year ago.

Guy Moore Coote.—I got an addition to his pension.

John Croker.—I promised him, and have since recommended, an ensigncy for his son.

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Sir Richd. Steele.—I recommended and procured him a baronetcy, made him a Commissioner of the Linen Board. He promised always to support Government. He now asks for a pension.

Clotworthy Rawley—asks for a place.

The other enclosure is a list merely.

Received 25th by a messenger. 8 *pp.*

19 Dec. Ireland, v. 440, Nos. 76, 77.

953. The SAME to the SAME.

Two letters:—

(1.) Acknowledging receipt of letter of the 14th, with the account of the restitution of Port Egmont, &c.

(2.) Acknowledging letter of same date with the two Money Bills.—Dublin Castle.

Both received the 27th. 2 *pp.*

20 Dec. Crimd. Papers, 1767–72, p. 332.

954. STANIER PORTEN to MR. BERENS.

In answer to his letter of the 16th inst., relative to the convict Samuel Carter. The Recorder of London in his last report laid before the King and Council the case of the said convict, whose execution was only then respited. Lord Rochford will lay his, Mr. Berens', letter before His Majesty.

20 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 29.

955. MR. STEPHENS to MR. POWNALL.

Sends in original, to save time, the papers mentioned in the Board's letter to the Earl of Hillsborough of this date. Begs him to return them when done with, that copies may be made if necessary.—Admiralty Office. 1 *p.*

20 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 30 a–z. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–75, pp. 38–9.

956. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Send copies of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir George Rodney, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, dated in October last, and of its enclosures, viz., several despatches from Lieut. Botham, who commands the "Earl of Egmont" schooner at the Bay of Honduras, relative to the behaviour of the logwood cutters at that place.

The enclosures. The enclosures from Lieut. Botham consist of copies of addresses from inhabitants of the Bay of Honduras to Hon. George Mackenzie, Esq., Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s squadron on the Jamaica station, a letter from Lieut. Botham to the same, and various letters from the logwood cutters to Lieut. Botham, his replies, applications to the Spanish Commandant at Baccalar for the restitution of runaway slaves, depositions relative to these slaves, replies from the Commandant, an application from the Spanish Governor of Merida for the return of certain Indians who (30 c) had left his province during the time of a famine occasioned by vast swarms of locusts, which destroyed all the grain, and by which 40,000 Indians were starved to death, &c. It appears (30 c) that one of the oppressive acts which the logwood cutters complained of was the being restricted by

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the Spanish Governor in the extent of their works, which were confined to the Honda River, New River, and Balise River, where the logwood from its constant consumption was become exceedingly scarce. However, those who had attempted to remove to other parts of the bay had been molested by the Spaniards from Baccalar, and, with the loss of property, driven from their new settlements. On this subject Lieut. Botham remonstrated with the Spanish Governor, and demanded a friendly reception for them for the future. Lieut. Botham in his letter asserts that all the depredations made on the English settlers were but dishonest methods made use of by the Spanish Governors to enhance the emoluments of their own Governments, and that they relied on their remoteness from the seat of Government for their own safety in these unjustifiable proceedings, which had become so habitual to them that they did not hesitate in the least to deprive the British settlers of their property by any unfair method. The British community itself was in a very lawless state, for although there were several of the most substantial people who were well disposed, and wished for some power to preserve order among them, yet the licentious and ungovernable disposition of others had ever prevailed, and whatever salutary measures had been pursued by men of a prudent and laudable conduct had been defeated by a few leading men thus badly disposed, under whose banner every rascal served, so that their quay was a scene of riot and confusion. Lieut. Botham, indeed, endeavoured to convince those who were inclined to live under some order that there was not anything wanting but unanimity amongst themselves to subdue these turbulent spirits; but that, he says, they never would be able to effect, on account of the continual animosities subsisting among individuals. The value of "prime seasoned" slaves, male and female, was, in most cases, estimated at 100*l.* Jamaica currency; if the slave were a tradesman, at 118*l.* 15*s.* in the same currency. (30 s.) 26 *documents.* 82 *pp.*

20 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 6 a, b, c.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–75, p. 37.

957. JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Transmits copies of a memorial of Alexander Dun, Collector of H.M.'s Customs at Newfoundland, and of a paper annexed, stating the great disadvantages and inconveniences he and the Comptroller of the Customs there at present labour under for want of a due support, as a number of the trading people there have refused to pay any fees whatever on the shipping; and praying that instructions be sent to the Governor for the time being, to give him and the Comptroller for the future his support and assistance. The Lords of the Treasury desire that such instructions as Lord Hillsborough shall think proper may be sent accordingly.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosures; the paper accompanying the memorial containing orders from the Governor (Hon. John Byron), with tables of fees. 10¼ *pp.*

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20 Dec. **958.** J. Pownall to John Robinson, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 7. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 12.

Sends an extract from a letter of 25 July 1771 to Lord Hillsborough from General Melvill, late Governor of the Southern Charibbee Islands, containing his sentiments with regard to the disposal and settlement of the King's lands in Bequia, that the Lords of the Treasury may take such steps as they think proper thereon.—Whitehall. *A copy.* ¾ *p.*

20 Dec. **959.** Earl of Hillsborough to the Earl of Rochford.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 43. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 11.

Transmitting a copy of a letter received from the Lords of the Admiralty, enclosing the correspondence between Rear-Admiral Sir Geo. Rodney and the Officers of the Crown of Spain in the West Indies, on the subject of the insult stated to have been offered to H.M.'s flag in the case of the "Hawke" schooner.—Whitehall. *A draft.* ¾ *p.*

20 Dec. **960.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 440, No. 69.

Two drafts of this date :—

(1.) In answer to his despatches of the 11th inst. The surprise here at the majority obtained against Government, and at the names of the persons who helped to compose it, was much lessened by the opinion which it is but just to his Excellency to say he has, not only at this time but through his whole correspondence, expressed, that few if any gentlemen in Ireland, though they may appear attached to Government, wish to see an increase of His Majesty's Hereditary Revenue. The flimsy pretence set up by some of them, that if they had been previously acquainted that the King's letters for the appointment of the new Commissioners had come over, they would have taken another part, had no more weight than it deserved to excuse their insincerity and ingratitude. His Majesty is satisfied that from the present plan there would be a prospect of an increase of the hereditary revenue, and that this would tend to free Government from those bargains which must be entered into with so much reluctance. However, as the gentlemen whom his Excellency has consulted are of opinion that in the present state and ferment of parties no certain judgment can be formed, till after the Christmas recess, of the dispositions of the friends to Government, and therefore wish that his Excellency may receive no directions till that time, and as his Excellency observes in his separate letter that there are few indeed in whom he can place much confidence, his Lordship has it in charge from His Majesty to recommend to his Excellency's most serious consideration whether, in the present heat of party, and the seemingly determined opposition to this measure, it may be advisable to carry it into execution ; and particularly whether, if done by His Majesty's sole authority, it may not be at the risk of the Revenue Bill, which is so absolutely necessary for the management of the revenue in general. But if, after a thorough consideration, his Excellency shall still advise His Majesty to carry his intentions into execution, he may

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depend on the fullest support from Government here. As to whether His Majesty should take any notice at all of the Resolution, the King's servants here were unanimous in their opinion that it would be more becoming to His Majesty's dignity to be silent:—which opinion is confirmed by the precedent in the Duke of Bedford's time, when the House came to several intemperate resolutions concerning pensions, transmitted to his late Majesty by his (*sic*) particular order to the Lord Lieutenant, and it does not appear that any notice was taken of them. Congratulates his Excellency on the success of the 12th, &c.—St. James's, $5\frac{1}{3}$ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 70 a, b.

(2.) Enclosing a copy of a letter from Genl. Conway upon the reference to him of Genl. Dilkes's proposal of browning the barrels of firelocks. Genl. Dilkes is to send over two or three musquets and bayonets browned, specifying the process, &c., as is desired by the Surveyor Genl. of the Ordnance here.—St. James's.

The original, a copy of which was enclosed. A variety of experiments had been made, none of which had, however, given satisfaction. 4 *pp.*

21 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 31.

961. Steph. Cottrell to Stanier Porten, *Esq.*

Desiring him to move the Earl of Rochford to write to the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, to prepare and lay before the Council Board an account of the several places where ships bound to the said islands respectively, and liable to quarantine, are usually ordered to perform the same, &c.—Council Office, Whitehall. 1 *p.*

21 Dec. Ireland, v. 440, No. 74.

962. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Gives a detailed account of the confusion which arose in the House of Commons by an omission in one of the Money Bills returned from the Privy Council in England. The mistake occurred in the additional duty granted on all foreign stuffs called Romals, *and all manufactures made of cotton, or of cotton and linen mixed*, &c., imported, the words "of cotton or" being omitted, and was only discovered after the Bill had been read a second time. Comparison with the duplicates, which arrived last night, proved it to have been a mistake in the ingrossment on the English side of the water, and, properly explained to the House by Sir George Macartney, vindicated Government from any design in the affair; but it was argued and agreed that the House, having no other Bill before it than that brought by Holyhead, and having proceeded so far as to give it a second reading, could not now reject it, and receive the duplicate brought by way of Donaghadee. The friends of Government in the Committee moved that the matter might be postponed till Monday, but upon a division were beaten by a majority of 18; and upon the report of the Committee to the House, the Bill was rejected without a division, as the numbers for Government would have been so much smaller on that question

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than they were on the other. Whereupon Mr. Malone immediately moved that the House might resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House to prepare heads of a new Bill for granting a supply to His Majesty, &c.;—which was instantly complied with, and all the formalities necessary were gone through without a moment's loss of time, and heads of a new Bill sent up this night to Council, which will be sealed and transmitted to-morrow morning. The House was very angry at the exception made in England in the Money Bill in favour of British herrings, and also at the dropping of the duty upon Hamburgh damasks imported into Ireland; and as the House in no respect altered in its temper when it was shown by the Donaghadee transmiss that the omission was only a clerical error, it is to be presumed that the Bill would have been rejected on account of these two alterations already stated relative to British herrings and Hamburg damasks. Be that as it may, the Bill transmitted herewith is drawn exactly in the words of the duplicate sent by Donaghadee, so that, notwithstanding all their discontent on the above two points, they have consented to waive their objections.—Dublin Castle. *Received* 25th by a messenger. 4 *pp.*

21 Dec. Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, Nos. 91, 92.

963. QUARANTINE.

1. A letter from Steph. Cottrell at the Council Office, Whitehall, to William Fraser, Esq., desiring that the Governor of the Isle of Man may be directed to prepare and lay before the Privy Council an account of the several places where ships bound to the Island, and liable to quarantine, are usually ordered to perform the same, and whether there are any other places more proper and convenient for the purpose.

2. The draft of a letter to Gov. Wood from the Earl of Rochford, giving directions accordingly. 2 *pp.*

22 Dec. Ireland, v. 440, No. 75.

964. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Relative to the proceedings of the House of Commons of yesterday, fully set out in his letter of last night, &c. The general language of the House held by all (except the servants of the Crown, who supported on this occasion English Government as they ought,) was that the Privy Council of Great Britain had no right whatsoever to alter a Money Bill sent from the House of Commons of Ireland, and that they were determined never to pass a Bill so altered. How far this proceeding, or the doctrine on which it is founded, may be admitted by the Mother Country, which has hitherto possessed and exercised the prerogative of altering all Irish Bills, is for His Majesty to determine. Apprehends that if Great Britain yields in this point, it must in all probability yield in many others not less important. Whether it will be thought right to return the Bill now sent over as it stands, or to make some further alteration in order to assert the rights of Great Britain, is submitted to His Majesty's wisdom. Were he solely to

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consult the case, and what some persons would consider the credit of his administration, he might prefer the measure most likely to be palatable in Ireland, and to smooth the business; but the duty which he owes to his Sovereign, and what he takes to be the grand principle of our happy Constitution, (that is, the superintending and controlling power of the Mother Country over all its dependencies,) must prevent him recommending any measure which can in the smallest respect infringe upon her rights, or call in question the constitutional subordination of Ireland to Great Britain. At all hazards, whatever becomes of this Bill, the other giving a loan of 200,000*l.*, establishing the Augmentation of the Army, and securing the public credit, is sure; so that the only inconvenience that could happen if this Bill were not returned would be the loss of the additional duties, a considerable part of which is given for jobs and other purposes in which Government has no share; nor is it improbable that the Hereditary Revenue will rise considerably in this case, perhaps nearly sufficient to compensate for the loss of the additional duties.

P.S.—Had written on the 19th an account of the proceedings in the House of Lords the day preceding, but, no packet having sailed since the 17th, has taken the letters out of the mail, and now sends them by this messenger.—Dublin Castle. "Private and confidential."

Received 25th by a messenger.

24 Dec. Channel Islands Entry Bk., 1761–98, pp. 40, 41.

965. Earl of Rochford to the Governor, &c., of the Island of Guernsey.

Directs him to transmit an account of the several places where ships bound to Guernsey, and liable to quarantine, are usually ordered to perform the same; and whether there be any, and what, places in the Island more proper and convenient for the purpose.

Like letters, and of same date, for Jersey and Alderney and Sark.

24 Dec. Ireland, pcl. 426, No. 47 a, b.

966. Governor and Assistants, London, of the New Plantation of Ulster, Grantees of the city and co. of Londonderry, to Lord Rochford.

Enclosing a copy of their memorial to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in opposition to the application to him for a grant of a new port at a place called Letterkenny, in Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal, which, if granted, will greatly injure their property, defeat the ends of their charter, and prejudice His Majesty's revenue. Ask that it may be laid before His Majesty.—Irish Chamber, Guildhall.

The memorial, stating their objections at large. 2½ *pp.*

25 Dec. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 51.

967. Earl of Sandwich to "My dear Lord."

The names pitched upon for the two discovery ships are the "Resolution" and "Adventure."—Admiralty. ½ *p.*

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26 Dec. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 318.

968. Receipt for the quarterly allowance of 125*l.* from the Post Office for the clerks of the Earl of Rochford's office of Secretary of State.

26 Dec. Ireland, v. 440, No. 80.

969. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Went on Tuesday last to the House of Lords, and gave his assent to the Loan Bill. Sets out the terms of the clause in this Bill, by which the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is empowered to borrow any sums not exceeding in the whole 200,000*l.* There being at this time very little money in the Treasury, Mr. Clements has applied for a warrant to open a subscription for 100,000*l.* But a doubt having arisen whether they can under this Act borrow any money till the other Act which grants the aids therein referred to shall have been passed, the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Malone, who was Chairman of the Committee of Supply and Ways and Means, were consulted, and gave their opinion that Government might open the loans in all events, without waiting till the other Bill should have been returned and passed. The Prime Serjeant and the Attorney and Solicitor General have also been consulted; but they being now in the country, their report though hourly expected is not yet received, but the moment it is, it shall be immediately despatched by another messenger. Meanwhile, in a matter of so much importance, his Excellency thought it necessary to state the fact for his Lordship's consideration.

P.S.—The House of Commons is adjourned till Tuesday next. Presumes the Money Bill will not be decided upon till the above report can be sent.—Dublin Castle.

Received 29th by Edwards. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

27 Dec. Ireland, v. 440, No. 81 a to d.

970. The Same to the Same.

The Lord Chancellor called this morning, and said that upon reconsidering the Loan Bill he is not of the same opinion as yesterday, but has now many doubts whether any step can be taken upon this Act till the other Bill to which it refers shall have been returned and passed, and advised his Excellency by no means to issue any warrant for opening a loan for the present. His Lordship wished that His Majesty's Law servants in England might give their opinion on the following point, viz:—

In case no other Money Bill should be passed in Ireland this Session of Parliament but the Loan Bill which has already received the Royal assent, and as the power in the Loan Bill to borrow the 200,000*l.* is particularly worded, *in case the aids granted this Session of Parliament shall prove insufficient for the purposes mentioned in the Act, and to defray the other necessary expenses of Government,* whether Government can legally borrow any money by the power given under the aforesaid words and other subsequent words, namely, *as occasion shall from time to time require.*

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Encloses the opinion upon this subject delivered this day by Mr. Prime Serjeant, Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures, the opinion of each of the Law Officers mentioned being given separately. The Prime Serjeant (John Hely Hutchinson) and the Solicitor General (G. Lill) thought the Lord Lieutenant could not sign the order till the Supply Bill was returned and passed; the Attorney General (Phil. Tisdall), on the other hand, thought he could. They each give their reasons.

Received 30th by a messenger. 6½ *pp.*

28 Dec. **971.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Drafts of two letters of this date:—

Ireland, v. 440, No. 78. (1.) Returning the "Act for granting an additional duty on the "several commodities, &c," this day approved in Council, with one small amendment.—St. James's. ½ *p.*

Ibid., No. 79. (2.) In answer to despatches of 19th, 21st, and 22nd inst. It could not but be very disagreeable to His Majesty and his servants to learn that a clerical error had given an occasion of triumph to Opposition, although in the end it may turn out of no consequence. The King expressed the highest approbation of his Excellency's zeal for his honour, which would not permit him, in giving his advice, to consult the ease of his administration or his personal popularity, where His Majesty's dignity and the constitutional dependence of Ireland upon England seemed to be in any degree concerned. H.M.'s servants, however, considering the present Bill as in every respect the same as the former, and that by adopting the amendments made in England the House had in effect acquiesced in H.M.'s prerogative, and appeared desirous to decline the contest, would not have thought it necessary in this instance to make an alteration, in reality varying from what they had themselves approved of, in order to exert a right which they think to be already sufficiently guarded, if a clerical error on the Irish side had not made an amendment necessary to the sense of the Bill. If the Bill should, however, still be rejected from a determined opposition to English Government, it gives everybody great pleasure to know his Excellency's opinion that very little, if any, deficiency will be found.—St. James's. 3 *pp.*

28 Dec. **972.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 440, No. 82. Recommending William Hull, Esq., to be appointed Lieut.-Governor of the city of Cork and forts adjacent.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

20 Sept. to 30 Dec. **973.** Vagrant Jews concerned in Crime.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 32 a to v. Letters, &c., relating to and arising out of the measures taken to discover the persons concerned in the robbery and murder at Mrs. Hutchins's [in the King's Road, Chelsea], perpetrated by a gang of Jews.

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Sir John Fielding was the magistrate who superintended the enquiry. A handbill was printed and circulated (*b*) detailing the "encouragements offered by several Acts of Parliament to offenders "who are at large, and will surrender themselves, and give an "account of their accomplices." One Thomas Warren was offered a pardon (*c*) by Sir John if he would discover the offenders who robbed Mrs. Hutchins. By the aid of an accomplice (*d*) some of the gang, who were all Jews, were committed, and messengers were sent to Harwich, Birmingham, and Dover, in order to detect the remainder. Sir John suggested that as this was so extraordinary a gang, and had raised such terror in the subject, they should be prosecuted and rooted out at the public expense. Orders were given (*f*) to all the officers of Excise, Customs, and Post Office to disperse in their respective districts printed advertisements, which had been sent to them in great numbers, containing descriptions of those "desperate housebreakers;" and it was promised that an advertisement should also be inserted in the *Gazette*, offering in His Majesty's name a reward of 100*l.* for the apprehension of any of the offenders. Four members of the gang (*g*) were taken by one of Sir John Fielding's clerks in Birmingham. By Nov. 9 (*j*) all the principal offenders against whom there was any charge, and of whom they had any description, except one, named Linevil, had been apprehended. Sir John Fielding suggested (*j*) that a "handsome" paragraph (of which he gives a form) should be "slipt" into the daily papers, stating the successful issue of the efforts to apprehend the members of the gang. On Nov. 16, he wrote (*k*) that the evidence they had obtained would, he believed, be sufficient to convict five out of the six persons in custody. His attention having been called to the fact that the packets had been latterly full of Jews, Sir John enquired of the Elders of the Synagogue into the cause of it, and was informed that partly on account of the late disturbances in Poland, and partly to share charities distributed by Jews in this kingdom from their chest at the Synagogue, a great number of poor Jews (amongst whom were, doubtless, many rogues) came to England. They would travel to Helvoetsluys, there plead poverty, obtain passes from our agent there, and so get free passages. The Elders of the Synagogue very much wished that some restraint could be laid on this importation. Sir John thought that if some restraint could also be laid on the importation of the "abandoned Irish," it would be another means of preventing many robberies in this country. He said there were certainly a much greater number both of Jews and Irish in England than could possibly gain a livelihood by honest means. The Elders of the Synagogue being almost bankrupt in their charity chest from this cause, expressed great hopes to Sir John that something would be done in this matter.

On the 13th Nov. (*m*) two Jews were apprehended (*l*) at Truro as suspicious persons, and notice of their apprehension with their descriptions transmitted to the Commissioners of Customs. A person was also (*o*) stopped at Falmouth "on suspicion of being "Coshay," and Jews were likewise stopped in other parts of the

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kingdom; the man at Falmouth, however, being thought by Sir John to be the most probable of any.

In consequence of the representations of the Elders of the Great Jews' Synagogue, directions (*r*) were given that no persons appearing to be Jews should be permitted to come to England on board H.M.'s packet-boats, except such as could pay the usual freight, or were furnished with a passport from one of H.M.'s Ministers abroad, "it being thought necessary to prevent the too frequent "importation of vagrant and vagabond Jews, who cannot be "considered either as useful or beneficial to society." Of this regulation the Jewish Elders (*s*) seemed "to have a very just and "very grateful sense," and expressed a desire for an opportunity to pay their respects in person to Lord Suffolk. They waited upon the Lord Mayor (*t*), who promised to grant passes to poor Jews to travel to any of the seaports in order to their going abroad. There were three denominations of passes granted by the agent of the packets at the Brill for the reception of passengers: whole, 13*s.*; half, 6*s.*; and poor, or gratis. The Jewish Elders were certain that all who came over by the poor pass were vagabonds, not able to procure an honest livelihood. There is a letter of thanks to Lord Suffolk, dated John Street, America Square, 17 Dec. 1771, and signed "Nap. H. Myers, Warden of the Great "Synagogue, and signed for the General Vestry."

On Dec. 30 Sir John Fielding wrote (*v*) that the matter seemed then to be brought to a conclusion, for the three Jews last taken, though certainly concerned in the last two robberies, could not be sworn to. They had consented to return to Holland, and stay in custody till the ship sailed. He, Sir John, would take care to see them safe on board, and pay their passage.

The papers consist of the following letters, &c.:—

a, b.	20 Sept.	Sir John Fielding to the Earl of Suffolk; and enclosed, a printed handbill.
c.	„ „	Sir John Fielding to Thomas Warren. *A copy.*
d.	6 Nov.	The Same to the Earl of Suffolk.
e.	„ „	Lord Suffolk to Sir John Fielding.
f.	7 „	The Same to the Same.
g.	8 „	Sir John Fielding to Lord Suffolk.
h, i.	„ „	Anth. Todd to Thos. Whately, Esq.; and enclosed, a printed circular letter.
j.	9 „	Sir John Fielding to Mr. Fraser.
k.	16 „	The Same to Lord Suffolk
l, m.	„ „	Edward Stanley to William Fraser, Esq.; and enclosed, a letter from the Collector and Comptroller of Truro.
n.	18 „	Sir John Fielding to Mr. Fraser.
o.	27 „	The Same to the Same.
p, q.	? Nov.	The Same to the Same; and enclosed, a letter from Sir John Fielding to Mr. Bluett.
r.	14 Dec.	Lord Suffolk to Sir John Fielding.

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s. 16 Dec. Sir John Fielding to the Earl of Suffolk; and enclosed—
t. "Memorandum. Deputation from the Great Jews' Synagogue."
u. 17 „ Nap. H. Myers to Lord [Suffolk].
v. 30 „ Sir John Fielding to Mr. Fraser.

31 Dec. **974.** EARL OF SUFFOLK to the ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 192.

Submitting to them, for their opinion, the doubt as to the legality of issuing a warrant to open a subscription for 100,000*l.* grounded on the Loan Bill lately passed in Ireland. [*See* Lord Lieutenant's letter, No. 970.]—St. James's.

1771. **975.** The SECOND MINISTER OF ST. ANDREWS.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 25.

"Memorial for the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of "the city of St. Andrews, in relation to their right of patronage of "the second minister of the said city."

They state evidence of their right from the year 1400. They had presented Mr. John Adamson, minister of Kilmany, to the charge of second minister; but having heard rumours of applications to the Crown in opposition to their right, they thought it their duty to lay this state of their right before H.M.'s Advocate, hoping from his known justice and humanity that he would prevent "this very antient though not opulent city from being "involved in any unnecessary trouble or expense." 3½ *pp.*

1771 or later. **976.** SALUTES AT PORTSMOUTH.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 33.

Memorandum of the salutes given to the King, on the day of his arrival at Portsmouth. "For the Earl of Suffolk, one of His "Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State." Signed, "Jas. Pattison, Lt.-Col., Comand^{g}. the Royl. Art^{y} at Portsmouth." 1¼ *pp.*

? 1771. **977.** THOMAS WRIGHT to WILLIAM EDEN, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 84, No. 34.

Thanks him for his introduction to Lord Suffolk. If any further information in regard to Dantzig or the trade of those parts should be wanted, will esteem it an honour to be of any service. His address is to the care of Messrs. Seton, Houston, and Co., Edinburgh. It has often been reported of late as if Mr. Corry was to get or take his demission. In either event, could recommend one of the factory, a gentleman of fortune and well known, who would serve without salary.—Norfolk Street, Saturday forenoon. *Undated; but note mention of Lord Suffolk, Secretary of State, June* 1771–79; *and last entry of Mr. Corry's name in the Circular Book which is under date* 21 *Dec.* 1770. *See Circular Book,* 1761–86, *p.* 80.

? 1771. **978.** A PETITION from BARTH. BROWN on behalf of himself and three other convicts in Newgate, setting forth his (Brown's) case, and praying to be put on board a man-of-war to serve in

Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 18.

1771.

H.M.'s Fleet. He has appended to the petition the following "Description of Newgate, dedicated to the Rt. Honble. Lord Rochforth."

"No gentle breathing breeze will enter here,
"No harmonious choristers to charm the eare;
"The walls unmoved the boystrouse winds defie,
"And in confusion the rattling whirlwinds fly.
"Soon as the silent shades of night advance
"Ill-omened birds do croak, and vermin prance.
"The face of natnre hurled in dark disguise,
"Overshades all hope of comfort from my eyes.
"The precepice of time is quickley gone,
"And sinks in minutes which by age is won.
"The prisoners tears does mournfully cry,
"Beeseeching mercy from the God on high.
"In thee, O God, my trust I'le ground,
"For in few men tenderness is found."

The paper is undated, but date fixed approximately from the names of the Secretary of State and the Judge who tried Brown. 1 *p. and parts of* 2 *pp.*

? 1771. Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 19.

979. "MEMD^us which Mr. Sutton will be so good as to mention "to Lord Rochford from General Mostyn and Lt.-Govr. Johnston, "for the peace and advantage of the Island of Minorca, its garrison "and inhabitants." *Undated, but the year* 1770 *is mentioned in the paper as past, and an appointment recommended in the paper was made in* 1771. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

? 1771. Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 1.

980. PETITION of JACOB ANACHTOA, Captain of the Mohawk Indians in Cannachochery. In 1742 or 1743, being desired by the Albanian Commissioners to go to Montreal, and see whether he could make some prisoners of the French, he went with seven more Indians of his tribe; and, notwithstanding that the Governor of Montreal offered peace to the five nations, and dismissed them with clothes and money, petitioner remained faithful to the English, and returning from Montreal "did not miss to kill and "wound some of the French, and to make some prisoners, which he "conducted and delivered to the said Albanian Commissioners, for "which reason they showed themselves very generous to him, and "rewarded him well for the services he had done during that war." Petitioner also served during the last war under Sir William Johnston, but never received the least recompense from Sir William, "which he thinks very ungenerous." However, in 1756, when petitioner served under Captain George Klock (an inhabitant of Cannochochery, who is now in London, and commanded then a body of Europeans and Indians), and assisted him in the battle near Oswego, Captain Klock behaved himself so well and generously to the petitioner and the five nations in general, providing them during the late war, whenever their wants required

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his assistance, with plenty of provisions and drink, that they think themselves in duty bound to show their gratitude to so great a benefactor and friend, and therefore the petitioner has offered Mr. Klock a piece of ground as a present. But whereas there is an Act existing that no Indian may dispose of any ground in favour of an European, the petitioner has made this voyage for no other reason than to address himself to His Majesty and Parliament for permission to give the said piece of ground. *Undated, but bound in a volume of papers commencing in* 1771. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

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TABLES.

January to December.

981. Admiralty Orders.

Letters from the Earl of Rochford (Secretary of State) to the Lords of the Admiralty, signifying the "King's pleasure" for orders to be given for purposes as below.

For whom and what purpose.	Date.	No. or Page.
In Admiralty, col. 163.		No.
A frigate to be in readiness at Spithead, to convey Lieut. Gen. Cornwallis and retinue, &c. to Gibraltar.	3 Jan. -	1
Transport of barrack bedding to Gibraltar. Mention of time of Gen. Cornwallis's probable arrival at Portsmouth.	12 „ -	11
The "Thames" frigate to sail as soon as Gen. Cornwallis is received on board, without waiting for the barrack bedding, &c.	14 „ -	12
Transport of Artillery officers, men, women, and children, and barrack bedding, (as specified in list enclosed,) to Gibraltar and Minorca. (The list.)	16 „ -	14 a, b.
Transport of troops to Minorca, &c. [*This is also entered in Admiralty Entry Bk.*, 1766–84, p. 79.]	25 Feb. -	23
In Admiralty Entry Book, 1763–84.		Page
To order copies of the papers, as far as relates to their correspondence, requested to be laid before Parliament in the resolutions of the two Houses of the 25th inst.	28 Jan. -	77
Mostyn, Lieut. Gen. John, Governor of the Island of Minorca, to be appointed Vice-Admiral of the said Island.	5 March -	81
To provide additional vessels for transport of troops to Minorca - -	„ „ -	81
To order one of H.M.'s frigates to be prepared to carry a dispatch to H.M.'s Consul at Cadiz.	8 „ -	82
Bentinck, Lieut. Col., going over to Jersey to superintend the embarkation of the Royals in that Island for Minorca, likewise charged with a particular commission from His Majesty with regard to the civil affairs there.—One of H.M.'s cutters to be ordered to carry him thither, and bring him back.	28 „ -	86

1771. **981.** ADMIRALTY ORDERS—*cont.*

For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
To discharge certain transports on their return from the Mediterranean - -	13 June -	90
One of H.M.'s frigates to be prepared to carry to Lisbon the Hon. Robert Walpole, H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal.	16 Nov. -	93

982. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

APPOINTMENTS, NOMINATIONS, and APPROBATIONS of ELECTIONS to various Offices by the King.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Beatnisse, Richard, of the Middle Temple, Esq., barrister-at-law, *vice* Cornelius Cayley, Esq.	Recorder of Kingston-upon-Hull. (Approbation.)	1 Feb. -	149
Vivian, John, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford.	Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. (The Rules and Regulations for the professorship follow on pp. 168–70.)	20 Feb.	166
Nowell, Thomas, D.D., Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, *vice* preceding, decd.	Do. do. do. - - -	26 March -	180
Holdernesse, Robert Earl of -	Governor of the King's sons, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. the Bishop of Osnabrugh.	12 April -	182
Smelt, Leonard, Esq. - -	Sub-Governor to Do. - - -	,, ,, -	183
Chester, William, Lord Bishop of.	Preceptor to Do. - - -	,, ,, -	184
Jackson, Cyril, M.A. - -	Sub-Preceptor to Do. - - -	,, ,, -	185
Baugh, Benjamin, Gent. -	Town clerk of Ludlow. (Approbation.) -	19 Nov. -	249
Clarke, Richard, Gent., *vice* Robert Clarke, deed.	Town clerk of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. (Approbation.)	23 ,, -	252
Symonds, John, Esq. - -	Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge.	26 ,, -	253
Carter, Dansie, attorney-at-law.	Town clerk of the borough of Sudbury. (Approbation.)	23 Dec. -	264
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.			
Stovin, James, of Doncaster, Gent., attorney-at-law, *vice* Richard Sheppard, deed.	Town clerk of the borough of Doncaster. (Approbation.)	20 ,, -	127

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983. Appointments.

Warrants to swear in and admit the several Persons below to their Offices.

To whom directed.	Person appointed.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.				
Chamberlain of the Household.	Hinchingbroke, Lord Viscount (John Montagu, Esq.)	Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.	5 Feb.	172
Do.	Holderuesse, Earl of	Governor of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Bishop of Osnabrugh.	12 April	186
Do.	Chester, William Lord Bishop of.	Preceptor to Do.	„ „	187
Do.	Trent, William, Esq.	Deputy to Savile Cockayne Cust, Esq., Clerk of the Cheque.	— May	202

984. Army, &c. Commissions.

Appointments, in the form of Commissions, of a somewhat special character.

*** Commissions granted in 1771 to officers in the army, surgeons to regiments, &c., are to be found in the *Military Entry Books*, vol. 27. Also recommendations from the Lord Lieutenant for appointments, promotions, and exchanges in the Army in Ireland, and Letters signifying the King's approbation of the same, are to be found in the series entitled *Ireland*, vols. 439 and 440, and in *Ireland Entry Book*, 1770–75. As Army Lists published by permission of the Secretary-at-War exist for this period, the ordinary Commissions are not here more particularly described.

Name.	Appointment.	Date.	Page.
In Ireland, Military Entry Book, 1768–84.			
Hall, Wm., Esq., *vice* Thos. Sankey, Esq.	Town Major of the garrison of Dublin	31 Jan.	15
Archbold, John, Esq.	Fort Major of Charles Fort near Kinsale	20 March	16
Willey, Edward, Esq., *vice* John Ladeveze, Esq., resigned.	Lieutenant of the company of Foot Guards armed with battle-axes to attend as the guards of the Chief Governor, with rank of Captain of Foot in the army. (There is a marginal note to the effect that this rank for the future was not to go with the commission.)	17 April	16
Burton, Ed. Wm., Esq., *vice* James Grant, Esq.	Town Major of the garrison of Limerick	30 „	17
Hull, Wm., Esq., *vice* St. John Jefferyes, Esq.	Lieut. Governor of the city of Cork	13 Dec.	19
In Military Entry Book. vol. 27.			
Medlycott, John, Gent.	Provost Marshal of the town and garrison of Gibraltar.	25 March	322
Jackson, William, Gent.	Provost Marshal of the three regiments of Foot Guards.	24 June	323

1771. **984.** ARMY &c. COMMISSIONS—*cont.*

Name.	Appointment.	Date.	Page.
Irving, Paulus Æmilius, Esq., *vice* Sir John Mylne, Bart.	Lieut. Governor of the Island of Guernsey -	10 July -	327
Baugh, Lancelot, Esq. - -	Aide-de-Camp to the King - - -	6 Aug. -	331
Lindsay, Sir David, Bart. -	Do. do. - - - - -	7 „ -	331
Cunningham, Vincent, Gent. -	Fort Major of Plymouth - - -	28 „ -	332
Mackay, Alexander, Esq., Major General, *vice* Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., dcd.	Governor of Tinmouth Castle and Clifford's Fort.	„ „ -	333
In Military Entry Book, vol. 28.			
Fraser, Duncan, Esq. -	Commissary of the Musters at Gibraltar -	19 April -	258
Do. do. - -	Deputy Judge Advocate at Same - -	„ „ -	259
Leigh, John, Esq. - -	Captain of Carisbrook Castle in Isle of Wight	14 June -	262
Mylne, Sir John, Bart., *vice* —— Maxwell, Esq., dcd.	Captain of Cowes Castle in the same - -	26 „ -	263

985. CHURCH. APPOINTMENTS, &c. (*See also* IRELAND *and* SCOTLAND.)

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the CLERK OF THE SIGNET ATTENDING, for the preparation of Bills for the King's signature to pass the Great Seal or the Privy Seal.

*** Where the election to a bishopric is concerned, a letter recommendatory is also directed to be prepared.

Name.	Nature of the Bill.	Date.	Page.
In Church Book, 1729–82.			
Dicey, Edward, clerk, *vice* Henry Matthew Schutz, D.D.	Presentation to the rectory of Marsh Gibbons, in the co. of Bucks, and diocese of Lincoln.	17 Jan. -	288
Durham, Bishop of, elect -	Royal assent and confirmation of the election - - -		291
Meredith, Theophilus, clerk, M.A., *vice* Dr. John Egerton, elected Bishop of Durham.	Presentation to the rectory of Ross, in the co. and diocese of Hereford.	29 July -	293
Lichfield and Coventry, Dean and Chapter of.	Congé d'élire. Brownlow North, LL.D., recommended for the vacant see.	30 „ -	296
Durham, Bishop of - -	Restitution of temporalities - -	1 Aug. -	297
North, Brownlow, LL.D. -	Royal assent to his election to the see of Lichfield and Coventry.	21 „ -	298
Moore, John, D.D., *vice* Dr. Brownlow North.	Presentation to the place, &c. of Dean of Canterbury.	10 Sept. -	300
Bagot, Lewis, M.A., *vice* Dr. John Moore.	Do. of Canon of Christchurch, Oxford -	13 „ -	301
Lichfield and Coventry, Bishop of, elect.	Restitution of temporalities - - -	„ „ -	302

1771. **985.** CHURCH. APPOINTMENTS, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Nature of the Bill.	Date.	Page.
In Church Book, 1761–78.			
Chester, Edmund, Bishop of -	Royal assent to his election to the see of Ely	11 Jan. -	198
Brown, James, B.A. - -	Presentation to the rectory of Stretham, in the diocese of Ely.	14 „ -	199
Ely, Edmund, Bishop of -	Grant and restitution of the temporalities of the see.	23 „ -	199
Chester, Dean and Chapter of -	Congé d'élire—to elect a Bishop in the room of Dr. Edmund Keene. Dr. Wm. Markham recommended.	„ „ -	200
Thurlow, Thomas, B.D., *vice* Dr. Edmund Keene, Bishop of Ely elect.	Presentation to the rectory of Stanhope, in the co. and diocese of Durham.	25 „ -	200
Dampier, Thomas, D.D., *vice* Dr. Wm. Markham, Bishop of Chester elect.	Grant of the place of second prebendary in Durham cathedral.	18 Feb. -	201
Markham, William, LL.D., Bishop of Chester, elect.	Royal assent to his election - - -	8 „ -	203
Monoux, Philip, clerk, *vice* Lewis Monoux, M.A., decd.	Presentation to the rectory of Tempsford, in the co. of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln.	„ „ -	204
Markham, William, LL.D., consecrated Bishop of Chester.	Grant and restitution of the temporalities of the see.	18 „ -	205
Fountaine, Thomas, M.A., *vice* John Burton, Provost of Eton, decd.	Presentation to the rectory of Worplesdon, in the co. of Surrey and diocese of Winchester.	7 March -	206
Speke, William, M.A., *vice* Mr. Charles Pulteney, decd.	Presentation to the rectory of Curry Mallet, in the co. of Somerset and diocese of Bath and Wells.	15 May	210
Young, Thomas Patrick, D.D., *vice* Dr. Robert Fowler.	Grant of the place, &c. of a Prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster.	13 June -	212
Durham, Dean and Chapter of -	Congé d'élire—to elect a Bishop in the room of Dr. Richard Trevor, decd. Dr. John Egerton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, recommended. [Entered also in *Church Book*, 1729–82, p. 290.]	19 „ -	213
Carlile, Joseph - -	Grant of almsmen's places in Carlisle cathedral.	3 July -	215
Gill, Josiah - - -			
Snowden, George - -			
Hereford, Chapter of cathedral church of.	Wetherell, Nathan, D.D., Master of University Coll., Oxford. Letter recommendatory for him to be elected Dean of Hereford, in the room of Dr. Francis Webber, decd.	29 Oct. -	216
In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 6, 1767–81, (as a note to the petitions and recommendations.)			
Wise, John, of the borough of Longport, in the par. of St. Paul, Canterbury.	Grant of an almsman's place in the metropolitical church of Christ, Canterbury.	15 April -	393

1771. **985.** CHURCH. APPOINTMENTS, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Nature of the Bill.	Date.	Page.
Read, Richard, of the par. of St. Alphage, Canterbury.	Grant of an almsman's place in the metropolitical church of Christ, Canterbury.	15 April	395
Wise, John	Do. do. in cathedral church of Christ, Oxford.	27 Nov.	452
In Petitions, 1765–84, (as a note to the petitions, &c.)			
Tellet, Joseph, slater, of Chester	Grant of an almsman's place in Chester cathedral.	1 Feb.	216
Armstrong, Andrew	Do. do. in Rochester cathedral	15 March	220
Summers, James, of Durham, shoemaker.	Do. do. in Durham cathedral	[No date]	221
Keats, James, of Oxford, smith	Do. do. in Christchurch, in University of Oxford.	3 May	227
Carlile, Joseph Gill, Josiah Snowden, George	Do. do. in Carlisle cathedral	3 July	244
Wakefield, Thomas, slater, of Chester.	Do. do. in Chester cathedral	13 Dec.	247
Brown, John, cordwainer of Chester.	Do. do. do.	24 ,,	248
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Grafton, Duke of, Keeper of the Privy Seal.	Allowance : 4*l.* per day in lieu of the ancient diet, and 1,175*l.* per ann.	12 June	216

986. CHURCH. LETTERS RECOMMENDATORY.

LETTERS RECOMMENDATORY to DEANS and CHAPTERS.

Cathedral.	In favour of :—	Date.	Page.
In Signet Office, vol. 23.			
Ely	Keene, Dr. Edmund, Bishop of Chester	3 Jan.	629
In Signet Office, vol. 24.			
Chester	Markham, William, LL.D.	30 ,,	7
Durham	Egerton, Dr. John, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.	25 June	37
Lichfield and Coventry	North, Brownlow, LL.D.	3 Aug.	38
Hereford	Wetherell, Nathan, LL.D., Master of University Coll., Oxford, [to the Deanery of Hereford.]	31 Oct.	66

1771.

987. Church. Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous Warrants and Letters, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, connected with Church and University Affairs, &c.

To whom directed.	Nature of Warrant or Letter.	Date.	Page.
In Church Book, 1729–82.			
Lord High Almoner - -	Silvester, Sarah, recommended to be one of the Maundy women.	23 Feb. -	289
Bishop of London, and Lord Mayor of London. (Separate letters.)	Collections for the poor in the parish churches	4 March	289
Archbishop of Canterbury -	To grant his dispensation for John, Bishop of Lincoln to hold in commendam the prebend of Welldland, otherwise Wyldland, otherwise Wylderland, in St. Paul's cathedral, London, and the residentiaryship of the said cathedral.	27 July -	291
Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.	The same to be admitted Canon Residentiary of the cathedral.	29 „ -	292
Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University.	Brown, James, M.A., Master of Pembroke Hall, to be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Ineligible as being a gremial of the University, and not having taken the inferior degree of Bachelor.	„ „ -	294
Do. do. - - -	Custance, John, fellow commoner of Trinity Hall, to have the degree of M.A. Ineligible from not having taken the inferior degree of Bachelor.	5 Aug. -	297
Archbishop of Canterbury -	To grant his dispensation to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry elect to hold in commendam the vicarages of Lydd and Boxley, both in the co. of Kent and diocese of Canterbury.	21 „ -	299
Bishop of Salisbury - -	Anneler, Jean, to be admitted to a Poor Knight's place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.	28 Sept. -	302
Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University.	Parr, Samuel, student of Emanuel Coll., to have degree of M.A. Ineligible from not having taken inferior degree of Bachelor.	4 Oct. -	303
Do. do. - -	Watson, Richard, M.A., Fellow of Trinity Coll., to have degree of D.D.	10 „ -	304
Lord High Almoner - -	Beckington, Ann, to partake of H.M.'s bounty at Christmas.	21 Nov. -	306
In Church Book, 1761–78.			
Archbishop of Canterbury -	To grant his dispensation to the Right Rev. William Bishop of Chester to hold in commendam the deanery of Christ Church, Oxford.	5 Feb.	202
Lord High Almoner - -	Coplin, Sarah, recommended to be one of the Maundy women on Holy Thursday.	15 „ -	204

1771. **987.** CHURCH. MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Nature of Warrant or Letter.	Date.	Page.
Lord High Almoner - -	Ringleman, Mary, recommended to be one of the Maundy women on Holy Thursday.	15 Feb. -	204
"To all" - - -	Wilson, Bernard, D.D., one of the Canons or Prebendaries of Worcester cathedral. Dispensation with his whole statutory residence for five years.	29 March -	207
Do. - - -	Smyth, John, D.D., one of the Prebendaries of Norwich cathedral. Do. for three years.	24 April -	209
Do. - - -	Rennel, Thomas, M.A., one of the Prebendaries of Winchester cathedral and Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester. Dispensation, with all residence except the strict residence of 21 days, and supplying his preaching turns.	5 June -	211
Register of the Order of the Garter, and all whom it may concern.	Monnot, Stephen, one of the Poor Knights of Windsor. Grant of leave of absence.	21 „ -	214
Do. do. -	Alston, Sir Evelyn, Bart., one of the Poor Knights of Windsor, having also an employment in the Custom House, requiring his daily attendance. Grant of dispensation with residence at Windsor.	3 July -	215
Bishop of Salisbury - -	Macculloch, David, to have the first vacant Poor Knight's place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in his turn.	19 Dec. -	218

988. COUNCIL.

LETTERS from the Offices of the SECRETARIES OF STATE to the CLERK OF THE COUNCIL IN WAITING, enclosing papers to be laid before the LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, or before the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Description of the Enclosures.	Date.	Page.
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 23.		
An extract from a letter from Mr. Murray, the King's Ambassador at Constantinople.	12 April -	309
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.		
A letter from the Deputy Assistants and Fellowship of Merchants Adventurers of England, residing at Hamburg, to Mr. Mellish, the Governor of that body residing here, enclosing a certificate signed at Hamburg by the Deputy Governor, John Hanbury, concerning the health of that city, &c., and desiring that ships from there might be exempted from quarantine.	1 Jan. -	243
A petition to the King from Messrs. Strangman and Courtenay, of the city of Waterford, merchants.	8 „ -	244
An extract of a letter received from Sir Joseph Yorke, H.M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary at the Hague, concerning a report, communicated in a letter from Stockholm of the 11th of January, of the plague's having manifested itself in Moscow; and an extract of another letter, dated 5th inst., from the same, in which his Excellency says that the apprehension of the plague's penetrating into Moscow seemed to increase. [There was no mention of such a report in any of the other letters received in Lord Halifax's office by the Dutch Mail.]	8 Feb. -	249

1771. **988.** COUNCIL—*cont.*

Description of the Enclosures.	Date.	Page.
An extract from a letter from the above Ambassador, of the 12th Feb., containing intelligence contradicting the report as to the appearance of the plague at Moscow.	16 Feb.	250
Another extract from a letter from the same Ambassador, confirming the falsity of the report as to the plague at Moscow.	18 ,,	250
An extract from a letter from Mr. Corry, H.M.'s Consul at Dantzic, representing the inefficiency of the precautions taken there with respect to the linens brought thither from the inland parts of Poland and exported to this country, and the possibility of danger therefrom, notwithstanding that the contagious distemper which raged last year in some parts of Poland has by all accounts entirely subsided. There is now no quarantine on ships from Dantzic, except on such as have cotton wool on board. Also extracts from three letters contradicting the late report as to the plague having broken out in Moscow.	27 May	266
An extract from a letter from the same Consul, giving an account of the representations he made to the Senate at Dantzic, in consequence of Lord Rochford's letter of the 28th May, and of the orders given by the Senate for the greater security against any infectious distemper.	5 July	271
An extract from a letter from the same, stating that the regulations of the new quarantine mentioned in his letter of 22 June, relative to bale goods from the inward Polish provinces, have been hitherto punctually observed.	16 ,,	271
An extract from a letter from Mr. Irvine, H.M.'s Consul at Ostend, stating that the distemper amongst the horned cattle has broken out afresh with great violence in a district of the province where he resides, and giving an account of the precautions taken by the States of Flanders.	27 ,,	272
An extract from a letter from Lord Stormont, H.M.'s Ambassador at Vienna, stating that, there being no longer any danger of infection from Poland, the Austrian cordon on the frontiers was withdrawn. Also an extract of a letter from Mr. Corry, H.M.'s Agent at Dantzic, transmitting an edict by which all the precautions hitherto used to prevent the plague spreading in Poland are at an end, and stating that the magistrates of Dantzic request to know His Majesty's pleasure when the quarantine on the Polish linens going thither shall be taken off.	24 Aug.	273
Two extracts from letters,—the one (Aug. 2) from Mr. Wroughton, H.M.'s Minister at Warsaw, the other (Aug. 14), from Mr. Corry, H.M.'s Agent at Dantzic, giving an account that the plague is breaking out afresh.	26 ,,	274
Extracts from two letters from Mr. Wroughton and Mr. Corry (of the 19th and 21st Aug. respectively), with accounts that the precautions taken by the Directors of the villages where the plague had broken out would in all probability prevent the spreading of the infection.	6 Sept.	274
An extract from a letter (of Sept. 6) from Mr. Woodford, giving an account that the distemper amongst the horned cattle has broken out in Jutland.	13 ,,	275
An extract from a letter from Mr. Wroughton (of 24 Aug.), giving an account of the cessation of the plague in Podolia and Volhynia.	17 ,,	275
An extract from a letter (of 27 Aug.) from Lord Cathcart, H.M.'s Ambassador at Petersburg, giving an account that the reports of the plague being at Moscow are without foundation.	24 ,,	276
An extract from a letter (of Oct. 8) from Sir Jos. Yorke - - -	12 Oct.	276
An extract from a letter from Mr. Irvine, H.M.'s Consul at Ostend, giving an account of the continuance of the distemper amongst the horned cattle in the neighbourhood of that place.	26 ,,	277

1771. **988.** COUNCIL—*cont.*

Description of the Enclosures.	Date.	Page.
Extracts from letters from Lord Catheart, H.M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary at Petersburgh, Mr. Swallow, H.M.'s Consul there, and Mr. Woodford, H.M.'s Plenipotentiary at Hamburg, stating that the plague has broken out in Moscow.	30 Oct.	278
Extract from a letter (of Oct. 19) from Mr. Burnet, giving an account of a very bad kind of malignant fever raging in Bohemia, particularly in Prague.	31 „	278
A copy of a note from Baron Nolcken, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Sweden, enclosing an extract from the Stockholm Gazette, dated 23 Sept., containing a proclamation to prevent the admission of a Dutch merchant ship having the plague on board, from Smyrna, into any of the Swedish ports.	1 Nov.	278
An extract from a letter from Mr. Woodford, giving an account of the epidemical distemper at Moscow beginning to abate.	4 „	279
Extracts from two letters from Lord Catheart as to the epidemical distemper at Moscow.	„ „	279
A copy of a note which the Governor and Committee of the Russia Company have just put into Lord Suffolk's hands, expressing their apprehensions that those sorts of linens called manufactures do not undergo the same strict examination at St. Petersburg as hemp, flax, and other commodities. They also added some other information as to ships expected. Many linens sent from Moscow have arrived and been opened, but luckily no bad consequences have hitherto happened. [A copy of the note above referred to is entered, p. 281.]	8 „	280
An extract from a letter (of Nov. 5) from Sir Joseph Yorke, giving a further account of the Dutch ship mentioned in the letter of 1st inst.	10 „	283
Copy of a note (of 10 Nov.) from Count Welderen, relative to the same ship	12 „	283
An extract from a letter (of 15 Oct.) from Lord Catheart, giving an account that the mortality at Moscow was sensibly decreased.	11 „	283
An extract from a letter (of Nov. 5) from Mr. Gordon, H.M.'s Minister at Brussels, giving an account of the distemper amongst the horned cattle having appeared in French Flanders.	12 „	284
An extract from a letter of 19 Oct. from Mr. Wroughton, giving a further account of the plague at Moscow; and also the translation of a placard of the States General, received from Count Welderen, containing some regulations for preventing that malady from being brought into Holland.	13 „	284
Extracts from letters from Lord Catheart and Mr. Wroughton, containing further particulars of the plague at Moscow.	18 „	285
An extract from a letter from Mr. Irvine, H.M.'s Consul at Ostend, giving an account of the alarm that has been taken by the Government of Flanders from the public notice which was stuck up at Dover by order of the Commissioners of Customs in consequence of the information transmitted in the note from Baron Nolcken on the 1st inst. The Lord President to be immediately asked to consider the propriety of directing the Commissioners to make public the contradiction of the report sent on the 10th and 12th inst.	19 „	286
An extract from a letter from Lord Catheart relative to the plague at Moscow	24 „	287
Extracts from letters from Sir Joseph Yorke, Lord Catheart, and Mr. Gordon, concerning the plague at Moscow, and the distemper amongst the horned cattle in Flanders.	26 „	287
Extracts from letters from Lord Catheart and Mr. Woodford	30 „	288
Extracts from Col. Keith and Mr. Woodford, with a copy of a letter referred to in the latter.	2 Dec.	289

1771. **988.** COUNCIL—*cont.*

Description of the Enclosures.	Date.	Page.
An extract (of 3 Dec.) from Mr. Gordon, relative to the distemper among the horned cattle in the Low Countries.	- - -	289
A copy of a letter from Mr. Woodford, containing regulations made by the Senate of Hamburg; an extract from the Register of the British Factory at Hamburg; and a paper containing the precautions taken at Lubeck for preventing the plague being brought to that city from infected places.	15 Dec. -	289
The original extract from the Register of the British Factory at Hamburg, received from Mr. Mellish, their Governor. (*See* preceding entry.)	17 „ -	290
Extract from a letter from Mr. Flint. [There is a reference also to a letter from the Clerk of the Council in consequence of which it was promised that a letter should be written to the Governor of the Isle of Man.]	21 „ -	290
An extract from a letter from Lord Cathcart on the causes and progress of the plague at Moscow; another from Consul Swallow, giving an account of the decrease of that malady, with the original translation of an edict for establishing quarantines in Russia; and a third from Consul Irvine, concerning the cure of the distemper among horned cattle.	28 „ -	291
Copy of a letter from Lord Cathcart, containing further particulars of the plague in Russia, and of the methods used to prevent it spreading; together with the original memorial of the British Factory at Petersburg therein referred to.	31 „ -	291
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.		
Copy of a paper containing regulations observed by the Health Office at Venice, received from Mr. Richie, charged at present with H.M.'s affairs there.	16 Jan. -	277
Copy of a letter from Dr. Layard, with two other papers, relative to the distemper said to be raging amongst the horned cattle in and about Calais.	9 July -	297
Copy of a letter of 20th July, from the Lieut. Governor of Jersey, praying leave, in behalf of the principal inhabitants, to import rags from the coasts of Normandy and Brittany.	13 Aug. -	303
A statement from a letter of the King's Ambassador at Constantinople that the sickness at Smyrna was greatly abated, but that the Island of Scio was infected.	14 Sept. -	306
Extract sent by Dr. Layard, and received from Mr. Audibert Dupont of Calais, dated 1st inst., relative to the disorder there amongst the horned cattle.	7 Oct. -	308
Copy of a note from Count Pignatelli, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, concerning part of his baggage on board a ship performing quarantine at Stangate Creek.	28 Sept. -	310
Copy of a note from the same, concerning another portion of his baggage in another ship also performing quarantine in the same place.	17 Oct. -	310
Memorial from the merchants of Jersey, praying that the quarantine may be taken off rags from Normandy, Brittany, or any ports of France in the bay of Biscay, imported into Great Britain or Jersey, and from Jersey to be admitted into England.	21 „ -	311
Extract from a letter from Sir James Wright, H.M.'s Resident at Venice, relative to the raging of the plague in the Turkish territories, and the great reason there is to fear its spreading into the Venetian state.	16 Nov. -	315
An extract from a letter from Baron de Berlendis, Resident from the republic of Venice, concerning part of his baggage on board a ship now performing quarantine in the river.	20 Dec. -	317

1771. **988.** COUNCIL—*cont.*

Description of the Enclosures.	Date.	Page.
In Dom. Entry Book, "Dom. despatched," 1771–6.		
Papers containing the result of Lord Hillsborough's correspondence with the Governor of Barbadoes, touching a complaint of delay and obstruction in the Courts of Justice in that Island, exhibited by Joseph Keeling, Esq. [A list of the papers sent.]	22 Nov. -	7
Extract from a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Gage, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s forces in N. America, in further explanation of the views and proceedings of the Agents of the Company of Mine Adventurers, whose application for a grant of mines on Lake Superior is now before the Council.	,, ,, -	7
A letter from Messrs. John, Thomas, and Samuel Freebody, of Rhode Island, complaining that the Governor and Company and Courts of Justice in that colony have treated with contempt, and refused to carry into execution, an order of His Majesty in His Privy Council, and a declaration on oath touching the said complaint. [Drafts of the three preceding are also found in *Dom. Geo. III.*, vol. 9, Nos. 65, 66, and 67.]	,, ,, -	8

989. CREATIONS.

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the ATTORNEY GENERAL, to prepare Bills for the King's signature, to pass the Great Seal, containing GRANTS OF DIGNITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Name.	Style and Title or Dignity.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Bathurst, Henry, Esq. - -	Lord Apsley, Baron of Apsley, in the co. of Sussex.	23 Jan. -	135
Harland, Robert, of Sproughton, in the co. of Suffolk, Esq.	A Baronet - - - - - -	5 March -	171

990. CRIMINALS. PETITIONS.

PETITIONS in favour of and from CRIMINALS CONVICTED.

From whom.	Convict's Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Object of Petition.	Date.	No.
In Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83.							
Thomas Nicholls, senr., J.P. for Middlesex.	Bland, Wm. -	[Stealing a handkerchief.]	[Transpn.]	[Hicks's Hall.]	Pardon -	27 April	17 *a, b, c.*

There is also a petition from the prisoner, signed by several persons in his favor, and a petition from the prisoner's wife, signed by John Harbin, curate of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, and others, with a certificate on the back by Thomas Nicoll, Esq., one of the Justices who tried him, dated 12 June, explaining a mistake which led to the sentence of transportation being passed upon him, and recommending him to mercy. The paper is minuted: "This man should be stopped."

1771. **990.** CRIMINALS. PETITIONS—*cont.*

From whom.	Convict's Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Object of Petition.	Date.	No.
E. Thurlow, at the instance of Sir Edward Winnington and Mr. Ingram.	Warman, Wm.	Stealing a plane and saw.	Transpn.	Hicks's Hall.	- - -	5 June	19
Lord Chancellor	Crooke, William [Minuted: "A respite sent directly till further orders."]	Felony	Death	Oxford	Reprieve	27 July	23
The prisoner. Recommended by the vicar of Enfield, &c.	Dodson, John	Carrying away a bundle of wood from Enfield Chace.	50*s.* fine and 3 months in the Ho. of Correction.	Before Sir J. Fielding.	Pardon	27 Aug.	25

991. CRIMINALS. LETTERS TO JUDGES.

LETTERS addressed to the JUDGES, &c., for report to be made on the Cases of CRIMINALS CONVICTED.

Name of Judge.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
In Criminal Papers, vol. 13, 1767–86.						
Recorder of London	Merchant, —— [Pardoned 5 Mar. 1771.]	- - -	- - -	Middlesex Sessions.	31 Jan.	245
Do.	Banks, Ann	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 Feb.	245
Chairman of the Sessions.	Marshall, Willm. Mackenzie, Charles [These convicts were shipwrecked on their way to America, and prayed a pardon on condition of serving in the Navy.]	Not stated	Transportation	Newcastle	,, ,,	246
Hawkins, John, Esq., Chairman of the Sessions.	Lascallecth, Wm.	- - -	- - -	Hicks's Hall	,, ,,	246
Gould, Justice	Smith, William [Shipwrecked. *See* note above.]	- - -	Transportation	Newgate	,, ,,	247
Chairman of the Sessions.	Soden, Michael	- - -	- - -	Hicks's Hall	7 Feb.	247
Do.	Sawyer, Charles	- - -	- - -	Do.	,, ,,	248
Recorder, Mr.	Smith, Edward	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 ,,	248
Do.	Diaper, John	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 ,,	249
Fielding, Sir John	Benson, George	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 ,,	249
Recorder of London.	Ganan, John [Report not favourable.]	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 ,,	250
Do.	Booth, Ann	- - -	- - -	- - -	,, ,,	250
Do.	Glover, James	- - -	- -	- - -	11 Mar.	259
Do.	Walsh, Michael	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 ,,	259

1771. **991.** CRIMINALS. LETTERS TO JUDGES—*cont.*

Name of Judge.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Perrott, Baron -	Nunn, William -	Highway robbery.	Death - -	Chelmsford -	19 Mar.	261
Recorder, Mr. -	Miller, Maximilian Christn., and Raby, Isabella -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 „	262
Do. -	Watson, James Williams.	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 „	262
Do. -	Glannon, Michael	- -	- - -	- - -	25 „	263
Fielding, Sir John	Ready, Thomas -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 „	263
Do. -	Jenkins, Thomas	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 „	265
Recorder, Mr. -	Jackson, James -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ „	266
Justices of Assize of the Home Circuit.	Merryfield, Isaac	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 Apr.	269
Chairman of the Sessions.	Bland, Wm. -	[Pocket-picking.] [See *Dom. Geo. III., pcl.* 83, *No.* 17.]	[Transpn.] -	[Hicks's Hall]	16 „	272
Recorder of London.	Fopter, James -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ „	273
Smythe, Baron -	Revell, James -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ „	273
Recorder, Mr. -	Dansy, Enos -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 „	275
Justices of Assize of Western Circuit.	Norcot, James -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 „	276
Aston, Justice -	Bland, Arthur -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 „	280
Jephson, Mr. Serjeant.	Brookes, Richard	- - -	- - -	Stafford -	25 „	282
Recorder of London.	Griffin, John -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 „	283
Do. -	Coward, James -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 May	284
Chairman of the General Quarter Sessions.	Clayton, Joseph -	- - -	- - -	Guildhall, Westminster.	7 „	285
Recorder of London.	Boston, Mary -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 „	286
Recorder of Bristol (John Dunning, Esq.)	Williams, William	- - -	7 years transpn.	Bristol -	„ „	287
Recorder of London -	Bayliss, Nathaniel Payne, Benjamin	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey -	4 June	290
Do. -	Griffin, John -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 „	290
Do. -	Pollock, James -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 „	291

1771. **991.** CRIMINALS. LETTERS TO JUDGES—*cont.*

Name of Judge.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Recorder of London.	Beaver, Ann	-	-	-	1 July	300
Do.	Griffin, John	-	-	-	5 „	300
Do.	Bateman, Harriet	-	-	-	8 „	301
Justices of Assize	March, George	-	-	Home Circuit	18 „	301
Aston, Justice	Crooke, William	[Felony]	[Death]	[Oxford]	29 „	304
Milne, Sir William, Bart.	Allanson, Robert	[Receiving stolen goods.]	[14 years transportation.]	[Bradford]	13 Aug	305
Parker, L. C. J. and Perrot, B.	Eaton, Mary	-	-	Warwick	19 „	307
Mansfield, Lord	Davis, Saml.	-	-	Court of King's Bench.	20 „	307
Chairman of the Sessions.	Allanson, Robert	(As above.)		-	23 „	309
Fielding, Sir John	Dodson, John	-	-	-	27 „	311
Recorder of London.	Clements, Stephen	-	-	-	28 „	312
Smythe, Sir S. S.	Williams, John	-	-	-	29 „	312
Hawkins, John, Esq.	Rook, Henry	[Extorting money, &c.]	[3 years imprisonment.]	[Hicks's Hall]	9 Sep.	314
Recorder of London.	Burgess, Thomas	-	-	-	1 Oct.	314
Do.	France, Dorothy	-	-	-	11 „	316
Recorder of Bristol.	Cottle, Ann	-	-	-	22 „	319
Recorder of London	Bowler, John Aspland, William Mitchell, John	-	-	-	„ „	319
Do.	Craven, Francis	-	-	-	23 „	320
Do.	Peele, James	-	-	-	1 Nov.	320
Do.	Hoar, William Grenville.	-	-	-	12 „	322
Do.	Russell, Joseph	-	-	-	18 „	323
Do.	Marchinton, Matthew.	-	-	-	20 „	323
Do.	Angus, Robert	-	-	-	23 „	323
Do.	Eyre, John	-	-	-	25 „	325
Do.	Walker, Robert	-	-	-	26 „	325

1771. **991.** CRIMINALS. LETTERS TO JUDGES—*cont.*

Name of Judge.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Recorder of London.	Burrell, Christopher.	- - -	- - -	Newgate -	30Nov.	327
Do. -	Eliazar, Jacob -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11Dec.	327
Chairman of the Sessions.	Bethell, John -	- - -	- - -	Hicks's Hall -	„ „	328
In Criminal Papers, vol. 14, 1770–75.						
Price, Gryffyde, Esq.	Macdonald, James	Highway robbery.	Death - -	Lichfield -	31 Jan.	30
Recorder of London.	Smith, Edward -	Buying stolen pigs.	Transportation	Newgate -	9Mar.	37
Do. -	Solomons, Solomon	Felony - [The convict's petition is also entered.]	Do. 7 years -	- - -	22 „	38
Aston, Justice -	Jenkinson, William.	Felony -	Death - -	Warwick -	3Apr.	42
Do. -	Hashloe, Charles	Burglary and felony.	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	43
Smythe, Baron -	Riley, Ann -	Felony -	Transportation	Kingston -	„ „	44
Do. -	Brooker, Richard	Highway robbery.	Death - -	Do. -	„ „	44
Nares, Justice -	Benfield, David -	Felony -	Transportation	Oxford -	23 „	62
Blackstone, Justice	Paty, John -	Killing a mare, &c.	Death, but reprieved.	Abingdon -	3May	63
Do. -	Morris, John -	Returning from transpn.	Death -	- - -	27 July	79
Recorder of London.	Castle, John -	- - -	7 years transpn.	Newgate -	25 Sep.	90
Do. -	Young, Ann -	- - -	Transportation	[Old Bailey] -	4Dec.	101
In Criminal Papers, Scotch, 1762–86.						
Lord Justice Clerk	Nutter, James -	Housebreaking and theft.	Death - -	Tolbooth, Jedburgh.	19 May	85

1771.

992. Criminals. Reports.

Reports, &c. of the Judges on the Cases of Criminals Convicted.

Name of Judge.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Judge's opinion, &c.	Date.	No.
In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 83.							
Fielding, Sir John.	Benson, George.	Pocket-picking	Transportn.	Guildhall, Westminster.	Although his youth recommended him in the strongest manner to the compassion of the Court, yet the amazing account of his advancement in wickedness induced the Court to transport him in order to save him from an ignominious punishment; and it also appeared to the Court that this sentence was agreeable to his mother's request for his safety. If he were put on board a man-of-war, Sir John hoped it would be a stationed ship.	21 Feb.	14
Recorder of London (Eyre).	Hewitt, Richard.	Murder - -	Death	- - -	The Judge asked for a respite for 14 days, there being a bare possibility that the prisoner was innocent.	16 April	15
Dudley and Ward, Lord Viscount.	Bland, Wm.	Pocket-picking	[Transportn.]	Hicks's Hall	Not a proper object of mercy for a free pardon.	18 „	16
Recorder of London.	Griffin -	- - -	- -	- - -	Griffin's case was the worst of the kind that the Recorder had ever met with. He was utterly unworthy of favour. This was the third petition. Mr. Belcher had been fully apprised of the Recorder's sentiments. Few other men would have persevered in so groundless an application.	6 July	22
Blackstone, W.	Morris, *alias* Hambledon, John.	Being at large after conviction, &c. for larceny.	Death	Salisbury -	Morris appeared upon his trial to be a bold, artful man. The Judge saw nothing at that time, nor had he since been apprised of anything, that might render him a proper object for pardon.	30 „	24
Fielding, Sir J.	Dodson, John	Carrying off wood from Enfield Chace.	50*s.* fine, in default committed to Bridewell for 3 months, and to be twice whipped.	Bow Street	Sir John could not avoid thinking Dodson an object of mercy, considering the degree of offence and the severity of the punishment, unless he were a notorious offender. The prosecution was carried on at the instance of Thomas Nuthall, Esq., Surveyor of H.M.'s Woods and Solicitor to the Treasury, who did represent Dodson to be a common deer-stealer.	29 Aug.	27
Clavering, Sir Thomas, Axwell Park.	Collinson, Matthew.	- - -	Transportn.	Durham -	The facts in the prisoner's petition were true, and the wish of the Board on passing sentence was his enlisting into the land service.	26 Oct.	31

1771.

993. Criminals. Pardons, &c.

Warrants and Letters relating to Criminals convicted, being Pardons, Respites, &c.

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
In Criminal Papers, vol. 13, 1767–72.						
Remission of unexpired term of sentence.	Whitaker, John	Horse-stealing	Death, changed to 14 years transpn.	Northern Circuit. (1759).	1 Jan.	244
Pardon on condition of serving in the Navy.	Brown, Charles	Divers crimes and misdemeanours.	Transpn.	Newgate	1 Mar.	251
Do. do.	Todd, William					
Do. do.	Laidley, Thomas					
Do. do.	Brown, George					
Do. do.	Smith, William					
Do. do.	Mackenzie, Charles					
Do. do.	Marshall, William					
Free pardon	Jackson, Mary	Do.	Do.	Do.	„ „	252
Do.	Burn, Ann					
Pardon on condition of entering the sea service.	Lascalleth, William	Stealing a handkerchief.	7 years transpn.	Do.	„ „	253
Commutation to 7 years transpn.	Blimstone *alias* Bold, Robert.	Stealing heifers	Death	Chester	5 „	255
Pardon, on condition of serving on one of H.M.'s ships bound to the East Indies.	Merchant, Joseph	Stealing	Transportation	Old Bailey	„ „	256
Free pardon	Diaper, John	Do.	Do. 7 years.	Newgate	9 „	257
Do.	Booth, Ann	Do.	Do.	Do.	„ „	258
Respite till further order.	Nunn, William	Robbery	Death	Co. of Essex	18 „	260
Pardon on condition of transporting himself for 7 years.	Erskine, Thomas	Stealing	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey	30 „	264
Pardon on condition of going to India.	Nunn, William	(As above.)			4 Apr.	266
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	Blackow *alias* Blackhurst, Henry.	Being at large before expiration of term of transpn.	Death	Lancaster	9 „	267
Do. do.	Boden *alias* Boardman, John.					
Do. do.	Smith, Henry	Burglary				

1771. **993.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Free pardon -	Raby, William -	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Newgate -	12 Apr.	269
Respite till further order.	Merrifield, Isaac -	Highway robbery.	Death -	Maidstone -	13 „	271
Do. for 14 days -	Hewett, Richard	Murder -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	16 „	273
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	Talloway, Samuel	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Lincoln -	„ „	274
Do. do. -	Taylor, Thomas -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Derby -		
Do. do. -	Bayliss, Richard -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Warwick -		
Respite till further order.	Norcot, James -	- - -	Do. -	Launceston -	18 „	276
Commutation to 7 years transpn.	Evans, John -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Co. of Anglesea.	19 „	277
Pardon on condition of transporting himself for 7 years.	Miller, Maximillian	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	22 „	278
Do. on condition of enlisting in the 27th Foot.	Watson, James William.	Do. -	Do. -	Newgate -	21 „	279
The law to take its course.	Revell, James -	- - -	Transportation	Do. -	23 „	281
Free pardon -	Bland, Arthur -	Do. -	7 years transpn.	Northampton	24 „	281
Further respite for 7 days.	Hewett, Richard	(As above.)		- - -	27 „	284
Free pardon -	Paty, John, labourer.	Killing two horses.	Death -	Reading -	9 May	285
Pardon on condition of transporting himself for 7 years.	Wilson, John -	Felony -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	28 „	288
Free pardon -	Coward, James -	Stealing -	Do. 7 years -	Newgate -	29 „	289
Commutation to 7 years transpn.	Morgan, David -	Stealing a cow	Death -	Co. of Glamorgan.	13 Jun.	291
Do. to transpn. for life.	Northcote, James	Bestiality -	Do. -	Launceston -	12 „	292
Pardon on condition of leaving the kingdom.	Maloney, John Baptist.	Exercising the office of a Popish priest.	Perpetual imprisonment.	Croydon -	19 „	293
Commutation to 7 years transpn.	Williams, William	Breaking into a dwelling-house in the daytime.	Death -	Co. of Flint -	20 „	295
Free pardon -	Duffield, Alexander	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Chester -	„ „	296
Do. -	Shufflebottom, Mary, the younger.	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	297

1771. **993.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Free pardon -	Williams, Wm. -	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Bristol -	29 Jun.	299
Do. -	Beaver, Ann -	Do. -	Do. -	Newgate -	19 July	303
Respite till further order.	Crooke, William	Felony -	Death -	Oxford -	27 ,,	304
The law to take its course.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	8 Aug	305
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Skinner, Thomas	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Northampton	14 Aug	306
Do. do. -	Lank, John -	Burglary -	Do. -	Lincoln -		
Do. do. -	Draper, William	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Clay, Matthew -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Butterworth, William.	Murder -	[Death] -	Lancaster -	20 ,,	308
Do. for 7 years -	Lever, Thomas -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Not to be transported till further order.	Allonson or Allinson, Robert.	Receiving stolen goods.	14 years transpn.	Bradford -	23 ,,	309
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Beaseley, Edward	Robbery -	[Death] -	Winchester -	,, ,,	310
Do. for 14 years	Leeke, Hugh -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Read *alias* Street, William.	Stealing a calf	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Goff, Richard -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Exeter -		
Do. do. -	Holmes, John, the younger.					
Do. do. -	Davy, Thomas -					
Do. for life -	Perrot, John -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	New Sarum -		
Do. for 14 years -	Martin, Richard -					
Do. for life -	Coleman, Stephen	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Bodmin -		
Do. for 14 years -	Hutchins *alias* Huffer, William.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Pascoe, Nathaniel	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Marshman, James	Stealing oxen	Do. -	Wells -		
Do. do. -	Jeffery, Francis -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Cox, Ann -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Seward, James -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Free pardon -	Williams, John -	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Croydon -	4 Sep.	313
Do. -	Rook, Henry -	Extorting money, &c.	3 years impris.	Hicks's Hall -	4 Oct.	315
Do. -	Clements, Stephen	Burglary -	Death -	Old Bailey -	11 ,,	316
Pardon: to serve in the Marines	Burton, Charles -	Divers crimes and misdemeanours.	- - -	Newgate -	16 ,,	317
	Jones, Henry -					
	Clarke, William -					
	Meekin, Thomas					
	Parker, Robert -					
Do.: to enlist in 37th Foot.	Collinson, Matthew	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Durham -	31 ,,	321
Free pardon -	Bowler, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	25 Nov.	324

1771. **993.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Free pardon -	Angus, Robert -	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Newgate -	13 Dec.	329
Remission of imprisonment.	Bethell, John -	Trespass and assault.	1 year's impris.	Do. -	16 „	330
Free pardon -	Swarsting, Stephen	Felony -	- - -	Island of St. Helena, in the East Indies.	„ „	331
In Criminal Papers, vol. 14, 1770–75.						
To be detained till further order.	Medes, Benjamin	- - -	Transportation	Gloucester -	3 Jan.	28
Pardon on condition of serving on board a man-of-war.	Smith, William -	Forgery -	Death, commuted to transpn. for life.	Durham -	7 „	29
	[The ship in which the convict was being conveyed in pursuance of his sentence was cast away.]					
Respite till further order.	Macdonald, James	Highway robbery.	Death -	Lichfield -	6 Feb.	32
To be detained till further order.	Elkengton, Lee -	[Felony] -	Transportation	Oxford -	7 „	32
Free pardon -	Macdonald, James	(As above.)		- - -	„ „	33
Pardon: to serve on a ship of war.	Elkengton, Lee -	(As above.)		- - -	28 „	34
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Williams, John, labourer.	Highway robbery.	Death -	Bristol -	„ „	35
Pardon: to serve on a ship of war.	Meads, Benjamin	Burglary -	Death, commuted to transpn.	Gloucester -	„ „	39
Respite for 1 week	Brooker, Richard	Highway robbery.	Death -	Kingston -	2 Apr.	40
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	Parkhurst, James	Burglary -	[Do.] -	East Grinstead	3 „	41
Do. do. -	Pether, John -	Stealing oxen	Do. -	Kingston-on-Thames.		
Do. do. -	Roberts, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Bullen, James -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Jessup, Thomas -	Burglary -	Do. -	Maidstone -		
Do. do. -	Dewine, William	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Wharton, William	Do.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Humphrey, Edward	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Respite for a fortnight.	Jenkinson, William	Burglary -	Do. -	Warwick -	„ „	45
Do. -	Hastiloe, Charles					
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Davis, Thomas -	Stealing in a dwellinghouse.	Do. -	Old Bailey -	5 Apr.	46
Do. for 7 years -	Eastman, Edward	Highway robbery.	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Freckleton, Catherine.					

1771. **993.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Wheeler, Thomas	Horse-stealing	Death -			
Do. do. -	Adcock, William	Highway robbery.	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Banks, Ann -	Burglary -	Do. -			
Do. for 14 years -	Foster, James -	Horse-stealing	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Leveridge, John -	Burglary	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Kennedy, Patrick	Murder -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	10 Apr.	47
Respite till further order.	Brooker, Richard	(As above.)		- - -	11 „	48
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Webb *alias* Steel, Thomas.	Horse-stealing	[Death] - -	Winchester.		
Do. do. -	Marsh, George -	Do. -	Do. -	Dorchester -		
Do. do. -	Ollis, Sarah -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Foxall, Elizabeth					
Do. do. -	Brown, Sarah -					
Do. do. -	Read, Ann -					
Do. for life -	Knight, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Exeter -		
Do. do.	Pengelly, Thomas					
Do. for 14 years -	Baker *alias* Sawcer, William.	Stealing a bullock, &c.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Edy, William, *alias* Joseph Pascoe.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -	11 „	49
Do. do. -	Gosling, Samuel -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		and
Do. do. -	Bennet, Alexander					50
Do. for life -	Davy, Ann -	Arson -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Lacy, William -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	New Sarum -		
Do. do. -	Jeffery, Alexander	Stealing a cow	Do. -	Launceston -		
Do. do. -	Rockey, John -	Stealing oxen	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Fearneombe *alias* Vercombe, Henry.	Stealing in a shop.	Do. -	Taunton -		
Do. for life -	Mopsey, Ann -	Do. in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Coles, Jonathan -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Strickland, George	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Enman, Thomas Henry, *alias* Henry Eemon.	Horse-stealing	Death -			
Do. for 14 years -	Morley, Thomas -	Highway robbery.	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Rodger, Ann -	Burglary -	Do. -	York -	5 „	51
Do. do. -	Thompson, Francis	Sheep-stealing	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Ward, James -	Do. -	Do. -			
Do. for 7 years -	Tyson, Joseph -	Stealing -	Do. -			
Free pardon	Bilton, Robert -	Horse-stealing	Do. changed to transpo.	Northumberland (1768)	„ „	53
	[This convict, having been shipped for transportation, was wrecked on the coast of Kent.]					
Do. -	Charlton, William	Horse-stealing	Death - -	Maidstone -	„ „	54
Do. -	Riley, Ann -	Stealing -	Transportation	Kingston-on-Thames.	13 „	55
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Brooker, Richard	Highway robbery.	Death -	Do. -	„ „	56

1771. **993.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Mathews, William	Stealing a heifer	[Death] -	Worcester -	15 Apr.	57
Do. do. -	Winnall, Elizabeth	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Baker, Elizabeth	Burglary -	Do. -	Shrewsbury -		
Do. do. -	Paty, John -	Killing a mare, &c.	Death -	Abingdon and Reading.		
Do. for 14 years -	Jennings, William	Burglary -	[Death] -	Gloucester -		
Do. do.	Brown, Betty, the younger.	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Teakle, William -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Summers, Robert	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do -		
Do. do. -	Cuss, Robert -	Stealing a bull	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Ward, John -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do.		
Do. do. -	Hall, Elizabeth -	Shoplifting -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Hunt *alias* Symonds, William.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Badham, Edward	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
To be detained till further order.	Paty, John -	- - -	Transportation	Reading -	17 „	59
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Cottle, Grant -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Death - -	Bristol -	24 May	66
Do. for 14 years -	Friend, John -	Do. from a brigantine.	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	67
Do. do. -	Mathews, William	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Glamorgan -	29 „	68
Free pardon -	Davis, Morris -	Horse-stealing	[Do.]	Shrewsbury -	9 June	69
Do. -	Church, William	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Gloucester -	„ „	70
Sentence changed to transpn. for life.	Phillips, John -	Robbery -	Do. -	Warwick -	13 „	72
Free pardon -	Cooper, Edmund, of Middleton, near Manchester, weaver.	Obtaining goods on false pretences.	7 years transpn.	Manchester -	2 July	74
Do. -	Slinn, Abraham -	Fraud -	Do. -	Guildhall, Westminster.	„ „	75
Sentence changed to transpn. for life.	Butcher, Richard	Burglary -	Death -	Old Bailey -	4 „	76
Do. do. -	Baker, Charles -	Stealing -	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Callagan *alias* Gallagher, Chas.	Highway robbery	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Macdonald, John	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Price, Thomas -	Burglary -	Do. -			
Do. for 7 years -	Henry, William -	Stealing	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Tomlinson, George	High treason for clipping and filing a guinea.	Do. -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	22 „	78
Not to be transported till further order.	Hirst, Sarah -	[Stealing] -	Transportation 7 years.	Newgate -	5 Aug.	79

1771. **993.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Free pardon -	Hirst, Sarah (spelt Hurst).	[Stealing] -	Transportation 7 years.	Newgate -	9 Aug.	81
Pardon : to transport himself for 7 years.	Throoup, James -	Stealing -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	„ „	82
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Smith, *alias* Johnston, *alias* Crane, Thomas.	Sheep-stealing	[Death] -	Cambridge -	19 „	83
Do. do. -	Place, Ann -	Burglary -	Do. -	Bury St. Edmunds.		
Do. do. -	Raut, James -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Norwich -		
Do. for 7 years -	Smith, William -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Northumberland	27 „	84
Do. do. -	Soulsby, Thomas, *alias* John Robson -					
Do. do. -	Elliot, William -	Do. -	Do. -	Carlisle -		
Do. for 14 years -	Thomas, ———	Do. -	Do. -	Oxford -	5 Sep.	85
Do. do. -	John, William -	Stealing a heifer	Do. -	Monmouth -		
Do. do. -	Jones, Henry -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Phillips, Evan -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Shrewsbury -		
Do. do. -	Bennett, George -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Davies, Richard -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Davies, Edward -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Butt, William -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Gloucester -		
Do. do. -	Seal, Ann -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Jenkins, Thomas	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Hereford -		
Do. do. -	Dickinson, Robert	Stealing lambs.	Do. -	Stafford -		
Do. do. -	Thornway, James					
Do. do. -	Wakeling, John -	Burglary -	Do. -	Chelmsford -	21 Sep.	87
Do. do. -	Francis, John -	Shooting at one Jacob Homan.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Smith, Henry, *alias* William Johnson.	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Lewes -		
Do. do. -	Pearce, Edward -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Field, John -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Hertford -		
Do. do. -	Banks, William -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Rowles, Daniel -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Armstrong, John	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Maidstone -		
Do. do. -	Strudwick, Thomas	Burglary -	Do. -	Croydon -		
Do. do. -	Carter, Robert -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Wood, John -					
Do. do. -	Parrott, John, jun.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Richardson, William.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Fox, William -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Fry, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Evans, George -	Do. - -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	White, Thomas -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Free pardon -	Maffet, Samuel -	Forging a signature on two letters to convey them free of postage.	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	3 Oct.	90

1771. **993.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Not to be transported till further order.	Burgess, Thomas	[Stealing] -	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	30 Oct.	92
Free pardon -	Do. -	Do.	Do. -	Do. -	1 Nov.	92
Do. -	Blackwell, Deborah	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	15 „	93
Do. -	Stream, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Hicks's Hall -	21 „	94
Not to be transported; till further order.	Stream, John - Skinner, Thomas	Do. -	Do. -	Newgate -	20 „	95
Free pardon -	Kinner, Thomas -	Do. -	Do. -	Hicks's Hall -	21 „	95
To be detained in custody till further order.	Stream, John - Kinner, Thomas - Hawes, Thomas -	Do. -	Do. -	Newgate -	22 „	96
Free pardon -	Hawes, Thomas -	Do. -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	„ „	97
Do. -	Abrahams, Judith	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	29 „	99
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	March, George -	Highway robbery.	Death -	Chelmsford -	5 Dec.	101
Free pardon -	Hammock, Edward	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	7 „	102
Do. -	Young, Ann -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	13 „	103
In Criminal Papers, Scotch, 1762–86.						
Remission on condition of transporting himself for life.	Hope, Robert -	Theft -	Death - -	Jedburgh -	24 May	87
Do. do. -	Nutter, James -	Housebreaking and theft.	Do. -	Do. -	7 June	90

994. DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS.

The NAMES of GENTLEMEN submitted to His Majesty by Lord Lieutenants of Counties to be the DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS, and approved of by the King.

Name.		Date.	Page.
In Military Entry Book, vol. 27.			
TOWER HAMLETS.			
Woodham, John, Esq.	Crosley, Nahum, Esq.	28 June -	323
Marshall, John, Esq.	Hillar, Charles, Esq.		
Parsons, William, Esq.	Ranson, Jonathan, Esq.		
Greaves, Edward, Esq.	Aird, John, Esq.		
Keeling, Joseph, Esq.	Baker, John, jun., Esq.		
Lambert, Edward, Esq.	Hodson, George, Esq.		

1771.

995. Grants of Offices.

Warrants, countersigned by one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and addressed to the Attorney or Solicitor General, to prepare Bills for the King's Signature to pass the Great Seal of Great Britain, containing Grants of the following Offices, &c.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Channel Islands Entry Book, 1761–98.			
Pipon, Thomas, Esq., *vice* Philip Lempriere, Esq.	Procurator General of the island of Jersey - [Mr. Lempriere's resignation, dated 1st March 1771, is also entered on p. 31 of this volume.]	28 Feb. -	34
Durell, John Thos., Esq. - -	Advocate General of same - - - - -	,, ,, -	34
In Church Book, 1761–78.			
Watts, George, A.M., *vice* Dr. Gregory Sharpe, deceased.	Master of the Temple - - - -	7 March -	205
In Military Entry Book, vol. 27.			
Morgan, Charles, Esq. - -	H.M.'s Lieutenant of the co. of Brecknock. [Also a letter, dated 13 Dec., to the Lord Chancellor, to order a commission for Mr. Morgan to be Custos Rotulorum of the same.]	2 Dec. -	338
In Military Entry Book, vol. 28.			
Poulett, Vere Earl - -	H.M.'s Lieutenant of the co. of Devon, and the city of Exeter, and co. of the same.	21 Jan. -	252
Carnarvon, Marquess of (James Bridges, Esq.)	Do. of co. of Southampton, and town, &c. of Southampton.	,, ,, -	253
Upper Ossory, John Earl of -	Do. of co. of Bedford - - - - - -	,, ,, -	254
Cranborne, Lord Viscount (James Cecil, Esq.)	Do. of co. of Hertford - - - -	27 Feb. -	257
Digby, Henry Lord - -	Do. of and in the co. of Dorset, and of the town of Pool, and co. of the same. [Also a letter to the Lord Chancellor, to order the necessary commission for him to be Custos Rotulorum of the same.]	1 June -	261
St. Alban's, George Duke of -	Do. of and in co. of Berks. [Also the letter to the Lord Chancellor, for him to be Custos Rotulorum.]	3 July -	264 & 265
Northampton, Spencer Earl of	Do. of and in co. of Northampton. [Letter as above to the Lord Chancellor.]	,, ,, -	266
Derby, Edward Earl of -	Do. of and in co. of Lancaster - - -	12 ,, -	268
Beaufort, Henry Duke of -	Do. of and in co. of Monmouth. [Also letter to the Lord Chancellor, dated 14th Nov., as above.]	13 Nov. -	269

1771. **995.** GRANTS OF OFFICES—*cont.*

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Buzaglo, Abraham. Keyser, Alexander, the younger. Ricardo, Abraham. Keysur, Assur. Furtado, Isaac Mendes. Lara, Benjamin. Daniels, Simon. (All of London, Gentlemen, aliens born.)	Free denizens. [For their petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 203 and p. 207.]	4 Jan.	126
Sandwich, John Earl of. Buller, John, Esq. Palmerston, Henry Viscount. Spencer, Lord Charles (Charles Spencer, Esq.) Lisburne, Wilmot Viscount. Holburne, Francis, Esq. Fox, Charles James, Esq.	Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.	11 „	129
Gloucester, William Duke of, *vice* John Duke of Bedford, deceased.	Warden and keeper of New Forest and of the Duckoy there, and also of the manor and park of Sindhurst, and the hundred of Rudbergh.	21 „	132
Halifax, George Dunk Earl of. (Patent of John Earl of Sandwich revoked.)	One of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State	22 „	133
Suffolk and Berkshire, Henry Earl of, *vice* Earl of Halifax.	Keeper of the Privy Seal	„ „	134
Sandwich, John Earl of, and others (as above, except Francis Holburne), and Hervey, Augustus John, Esq.	Lords of the Admiralty	25 „	141
Holburne, Francis, Esq., *vice* Sir George Brydges Rodney.	Master of Greenwich Hospital	„ „	143
Ex officio members, and Jenyns, Soame, Esq. Eliot, Edward, Esq. Roberts, John, Esq. Fitzherbert, William, Esq. Spencer, Lord Robert (Robert Spencer, Esq.) Greville, Lord (George Greville, Esq.) Whately, Thomas, Esq.	Commissioners for Trade and Plantations	26 „	144
St. Alban's, George Duke of. Beauclerck, George, Esq. Beauclerck, Aubrey, Esq.	Register of the Court of Chancery, for their lives, or the life of the longer liver of them, in trust nevertheless for the said George Duke of St. Alban's. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 229.]	21 March	175
Fiott, Nicholas, of the parish of St. Helier, Jersey, merchant.	Pardon for contempt of the Royal Court of Jersey, &c.	18 May	200
Read, Bagot, the younger, Esq., and his brother, Read, Edward, *vice* Roger Cumberbach, deceased.	Prothonotary of the counties of Chester and Flint, and Clerk of the Crown, &c. in the same.	5 June	210

1771. **995.** GRANTS OF OFFICES—*cont.*

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
Grafton, Augustus Henry Duke of.	Keeper of the Privy Seal - - - - -	12 June -	214
Suffolk and Berkshire, Henry Earl of.	One of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State. [This warrant is also entered in *Warrant Book*, v. 34, p. 105. See also *Dom. Misc.*, No. 247.]	,, ,, -	215
Bathurst, Henry, Esq. Bathurst, Apsley, Esq.	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; in reversion after the determination of the interest therein of John Yorke, Esq.	24 ,, -	219
Bathurst, John, Esq., of Sapperton, in the co. of Gloucester, *vice* Philip Billingsley, Gentleman, deceased.	Clerk of the Briefs in the Court of Chancery	,, ,, -	220
Brady, Samuel, son of Patrick, Esq., of the kingdom of Ireland.	Pardon for having entered into the French King's service.	26 ,, -	221
Hardy, Sir Charles, Knt., *vice* Francis Holburne, Esq., deceased.	Master of Greenwich Hospital and one of the governors thereof.	16 Aug. -	239
Rodney, Vice-Admiral Sir George Brydges, Bart.	Rear Admiral of Great Britain, &c. - -	,, ,, -	241
Bagot, Mark, Esq. - - -	Licence to enter into the service of the king of Spain. (This warrant to pass the Privy Seal.)	28 Sept. -	242
Pepper, James - - -	Pardon for entering into the Spanish service, in which he served several years as master joiner in the yards at Ferrol and Carthagena.	19 Nov. -	250
Cocks, Joseph, Esq. Wilmot, Valentine Henry, Esq.	Clerk of the Letters Patent in the Court of Chancery (for their lives, and the life of the longer liver of them.)	28 ,, -	255
Rous, George, Esq. - -	Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, in the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, and town of Haverfordwest, and borough of Carmarthen.	4 Dec. -	257
In Scotch Warrants, 1765–74.			
Stewart, Sir James, Bart., concerned in the Rebellion of 1748.	Free pardon. [Sir J. Stewart's "case," and the opinion of the Lord Justice Clerk and the Attorney General respectively thereon, follow the warrant, pp. 321–7. See *Calendar of Home Office Papers*, 1766–9, No. 399. The Lord Justice Clerk's report refers to the happy change in the sentiments and conduct of those who had so long remained disaffected in Scotland; a change which began to appear towards the end of Geo. II.'s reign, and which, since the commencement of His Majesty's reign, had made such progress as must strike the mind of every candid observer, so that His Majesty might now indulge the clemency of his Royal breast without dread of any bad consequences.]	2 Dec. -	320

1771.

996. Inventions.

Warrants, addressed to the Attorney or Solicitor General, to prepare Bills for the King's Signature to pass the Great Seal, granting "the sole use and benefit" from Inventions, for a period of 14 years in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and (in some cases) in the Plantations and Colonies abroad, according to the Statute.

Inventor's Name, &c.	Nature of Invention.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Bentinck, John, Esq., Capt. R.N. Cole, William, of St. Mary, Lambeth, engine-maker.	A chain pump for raising water out of ships, draining lands, &c. [For their petition, and the usual reference thereon, see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 206.]	2 Jan. -	124
Bayley, William, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, perfumer.	Blacking for shoes. [For his petition, &c. see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 210.]	7 ,, -	127
Dring, John, of Tooley Street, Southwark, grocer.	A new method of compounding roasted coffee and making the same into a cake. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 218.]	13 Feb. -	160
Aldersey, Thomas, of St. Olave, Southwark, looking-glass manufacturer.	A machine for grinding and polishing plate glass. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 219.]	,, ,, -	162
Eckhardt, Anthony George, of London, Gent.	A new rolling parallel ruler, either with or without scales, sliding pen and pencil. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 213.]	18 ,, -	164
Wakefield, Richard, late of Tamworth, Gent.	A new method of tuning and keeping in tune all kinds of harpsichords, spinnets, forte-pianos, &c. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 225.]	20 April -	187
Cockshutt, John, of Wortley Ironworks, in the co. of York, ironmaster.	Art of making malleable iron directly from the ore with sea coals or pit coals; also a new method of refining sow, pig, or cast iron with charcoal into wrought or bar iron; and further, a new finery or bloomery for the making and refining of iron. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 223.]	,, ,, -	190
Norton, Eardley, of St. John's Street, clock and watchmaker.	A clock which strikes the hours and parts upon a principle entirely new, and a watch which repeats the hours and parts, admitting of being conveniently contained not only in a watch, but also in its appendage, such as a key, seal, or trinket. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 226.]	— ,, -	193
Ashton, Joseph, of Birmingham	A method of making specified kinds of nails from pig iron, commonly called cast metal. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 228.]	29 May -	203

1771. **996.** INVENTIONS—*cont.*

Inventor's Name, &c.	Nature of Invention.	Date.	Page.
Heriot, James, of St. Alphege, London Wall.	A new method of supplying with oil, branches, sconces, and lamps. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 235.]	1 June -	205
March, Richard, of the par. of St. Clement Danes, hosier; and Horton, William, of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, frame-smith.	A machine for making of work called knitted, knotted, or double looped work for stockings, breeches-pieces, &c. [For their petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 236.]	5 „ -	208
Brand, Robert, of Long Acre, trussmaker.	An instrument, called a traverse elastic truss or bandage, for relief of persons afflicted with ruptures. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 237.]	3 July -	224
Eckhardt, Anthony George, of London, Gent.	A new portable table with double or single folding flaps and folding feet; and also a new portable chair. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 238.]	11 „ -	231
Jacob, Joseph, jun., of St. Mary Axe, London, coachmaker.	A method for the better construction of wheel carriages, &c. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 243.]	14 Aug. -	238
Goodyer, James, of Guildford, ironmonger.	Art of making steel directly from pig or cast iron. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 245.]	14 Nov. -	247
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.			
Scott, Daniel, of Westminster, Gent. and Mackay, John, of Ravenhead, Lancashire, Esq.	A new method of making salt from sea water and brine by steam. [For their petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 376.]	20 Feb. -	87
Edgell, James, of Frome Selwood, Gent.	A water-engine, made principally of wood (except the air-vessel thereunto belonging), for extinguishing fires. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 389.]	26 March -	96
Worth, John, of Diss, in the co. of Norfolk, chymist.	A cement for the "paying" of the sides and bottoms of ships, and for preserving wooden buildings, &c. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 390.]	30 „ -	99
Moore, Isaac, of Queen Street, Upper Moorfields, and Pine, William, of Bristol, letterfounders, printers, and partners.	A method of casting cases in metal for holding metallic letters or printing types, for marking or printing on silk, linen, paper, parchment, &c., together with raised letters for signs, monumental inscriptions, &c., and also newly invented printing presses. [For their petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 401.]	24 May -	101
Storey, James, of North Shields, shipwright.	"A machine for relieving all ships . . . as also coal mines and other mines that are in the least troubled with water," enabling one man to do the work of thirty. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 418.]	18 June -	108
Samuel, Sam, of Walworth, in the co. of Surrey, Spanish leather-dresser and stainer.	A new method of dyeing and staining hides of all sorts in colours specified. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 437.]	8 Sept. -	116

1771. **996.** INVENTIONS—*cont.*

Inventor's Name, &c.	Nature of Invention.	Date.	Page.
Chase, Samuel, of Luton, surgeon.	A medical cure for almost all scorbutic disorders and their natural cruptive consequences, but more particularly for ulcerated and other sore legs arising from the before-mentioned primary causes; the process consisting in giving, by regular turns, an electuary mixture and drops internally, and by the application of a digestive liniment and cerate externally. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 439.]	11 Oct. -	119

997. LICENCES TO PLEAD.

Name of Counsel.	On whose behalf.	Cause, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Criminal Papers, 1767–72.				
Wedderburn, Alexander, Esq., Solicitor General.	East India Company -	Cause for a sum claimed to be due to Government.	20 June -	298
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.				
Leigh, Richard, Esq., serjeant-at-law.	Salter, Elliot, Gent. -	Murder - - -	20 March -	174
Davy, William, Esq., K.C.	Read, James -	Aiding Jane Maddock in murdering her bastard child.	1 June -	207
Skynner, John, Esq., K.C.	East India Company -	A bill filed against the Company for a sum claimed to be due to the Crown.	13 ,, -	213
Wallace, James, Esq., K.C.	Barnes, Thomas Peile, Pearson, Peter, two of the inhabitants of the par. of Lorton in the co. of Cumberland.	Indictment for not repairing a highway in the said parish.	11 July -	230
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.				
Wallace, James, Esq., K.C.	Greenwood, John, the younger.	Manslaughter (York Assizes)	28 Feb. -	90
Do. do. -	Parke, John, hosier, and a number of others, all of the par. of Grinton in the co. of York.	Riot and trespass, &c. (York Assizes.)	6 March -	91
Leigh, Richard, Esq., S.L.	Savage, Thomas - -	Misdemeanor (Surrey Assizes)	18 ,, -	94
Lord Advocate for Scotland.	Sinclair, William, of Raller (*sic*), Esq.	Claim to the peerage of Caithness.	20 ,, -	95
Davy, William, Esq., S.L.	Wiggin, Henry, of Birmingham, ironmonger.	Perjury (Somersetshire Assizes.)	18 July -	111
Leigh, Richard, Esq., S.L.	Thomas, Benjamin, Esq. Whitelock, John. Parker, John.	Misdemeanor (Surrey Assizes)	23 ,, -	115

1771.

998. Licences to Print.

Warrants granting the sole right of printing and publishing the works specified, for the term of 14 years, within H.M.'s dominions.

Name of Publisher.	Title of Work, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Barrett, Phineas, of Lisbon, merchant, and Blyth, Francis, and Beevor, Henry, of London, printers.	"Tables of the several European Exchanges," prepared for the press by the said Phineas Barrett.	26 March -	177
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.			
Worgan, John, bachelor of music.	Original works of vocal and instrumental music, and a collection of new sonatas for the harpsichord, composed by Signor Dominico Scarlatti.	13 June -	106

999. Ordnance.

Warrants, &c. addressed to the Board of Ordnance, for the issue of Arms and other Stores to the several Regiments, &c., with lists annexed in some cases, are to be found in the *Ordnance Entry Books*, vol. 1, 1760–76, pp. 428–9, and vol. 2, 1761–75, pp. 207–263. The warrants are not, for the most part, of sufficient importance to merit individual description, but among them are the following:—

For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Ordnance Entry Book, 1761–75.		
Cleaveland, Lieut.-Col. Samuel,—allowance of 91*l.* 5*s.* per annum - -	18 Feb. -	216
New establishment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery - - - -	„ „ -	218 to 221
Durnford, Ensign Andrew,—5*s.* a day extra pay; his appointments having diminished since his obtaining a commission in the Corps of Engineers, by his being obliged to give up his place of draughtsman at Portsmouth, &c.	19 „ -	223
For reducing the Royal Regiment of Artillery to the numbers kept up in time of peace.	15 March -	231
Their engineer in Minorca to form an estimate of the sums proper to compensate the inhabitants of the arraval of St. Philip, whose houses are to be pulled down for the defence of the fortifications.	16 May -	250
Brome, Lieut.-Col. Joseph,—allowance of 10*s.* a day in consideration of his services in Flanders and Germany.	13 Nov. -	259

1771.

1000. Packet Boats, &c.

Letters from the Secretaries of State's Offices relating to the Packet Boats.

To whom directed.	For what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.			
Agent at Dover	An extraordinary packet boat to Calais for the bearer.	2 Jan.	274
Mr. Todd	Directing that a packet boat be reserved for Mr. Allan, to sail on the 15th for Dublin, with despatches for the Lord Lieutenant.	9 Feb.	280
Do.	A packet boat to convey Lord Ferrers and Mr. Townshend, sons of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Dublin.	18 July	299
Agent at Holyhead	An extraordinary packet for Roderick Ogg, one of H.M.'s messengers, carrying despatches for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.	30 Sept.	306
Do.	Cabin in the Dublin packet boat to be reserved for the Right Hon. Mr. Beresford, member of Parliament in Ireland, for the use of himself and family.	1 Oct.	307
Edmd. Barham, Esq.	An extraordinary packet boat to Calais for Edward Mann, one of H.M.'s messengers.	27 „	312
Do.	Do. for William Hunter, despatched on H.M.'s service.	9 Nov.	314
Anthony Todd, Esq.	To forward, by expresses by land and sea, packets for Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and the Isle of Man, containing Orders in Council for quarantine on all ships from the Russian dominions.	„ „	314
Agent at Holyhead	An extraordinary packet boat for John Kelly, a messenger from the Lord Lieutenant, on his return to Dublin.	14 Dec.	316
Postmaster General	A free passage to Lisbon and victualling at the King's expense for three witnesses, necessary for the prosecution of persons charged there with piratically plundering the ship "Black Prince," of Bristol, the prosecution being carried on at the expense of the Crown.	28 „	319
In Dom. Entry Book, 1771–6. "*Domestic despatched.*"			
Mr. Todd	The three American packet boats in port to be detained till further order.	6 Nov.	2
Do.	The same not to be detained longer than this night.	9 „	2
In Letter Book (*Secretary's*), 1771–75.			
Anthony Todd, Esq.	The several American packet boats to be detained till Lord Hillsborough's despatches should be ready.	30 April	2
Do.	Mail for Ireland to be detained till a despatch of great importance should be sent.	19 Aug.	5

1771.

1001. Parks.

Permissions to pass through the Park Gates, &c.

*** These are addressed, in the case of St. James's and the Green Parks, to the Earl of Orford, Ranger of St. James's Park, and in the case of the Horse Guards to the Gold Stick in Waiting.

Name.	Extent of Permission.	Date.	Page.
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.			
Palmerston, Lord Viscount. Holborne, Admiral.	On horseback through the Horse Guards -	23 Jan. -	247
Bentinck, Capt. John. Bentinck, Mr.	Do. do. do. -	25 Sept. -	276
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.			
Carlisle, Earl of - -	In his coach through the gates of St. James's and the Green Parks and the Horse Guards.	28 Feb. -	284 & 285
Robinson, John, Esq. - -	On horseback through the same - -	4 March -	285 & 286
London, Bishop of. Winchester, Bishop of. Suffolk, Earl of. Holdernesse, Earl of. Chester, Bishop of. Smelt, Leonard, Esq.	In their coaches through the same - -	29 April -	291
Heathcote, Lady Dowager -	In her coach through the same - -	5 June -	294
Pelham, Lady Catherine -	Do. do. - -	10 July -	297 & 298
Lord Chancellor and Apsley, Lady.	Do. do. - -	12 Sept. -	305
Nesbitt, Arnold, Esq. Sneyd, Jeremy, Esq.	On horseback through the same - -	11 Oct. -	308
Saunders, Sir Charles, K.B. -	Do. do., or his groom to lead his horses through the same.	7 Nov. -	313
Fox, Hon. Charles - -	On horseback through the same - -	27 Dec. -	319

1771.

1002. Passports or Passes.

From whom.	To whom.	Destination, &c.	Language.	Date.	Page.
In Passes, 1760–84.					
The King - -	Grantham, Lord, Ambassador Extraordinary, &c. to Court of Spain.	Spain - -	Latin -	23 May	77
Rochford, Earl of -	Chalmers, Mr. George -	Tripoli in Barbary.	English -	4 July	79
The King - -	Berlendis, Count de, Venetian Resident.	England -	Latin -	28 Sept.	80
Earl of Rochford -	Cock, William - - -	Naples - -	French -	27 Dec.	82

1003. Petitions.

*** A number of Petitions will be found noticed at the end of entries of the various Warrants containing the grant of the prayer of them. The Petitions in this list are those which (apparently) had not been acceded to before the end of 1771.

Names of Petitioners.	Object of Petition, &c.	Date	Page.
In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 6.			
Moore, Francis, of Cheapside, London, linendraper, &c.	Extension to Scotland of his patent for his new plough.—Referred to the Lord Advocate.	31 Jan. -	378
Sinclair, William, of Ratter, Esq.	Claim to the titles, &c. of Earl of Caithness, Lord or Baron of Berriedale, &c.—Referred to the House of Peers.	4 Feb. -	380
Lennox, William - - -	Do. to title, &c. of Earl of Lennox.—Referred as in preceding.	27 „ -	385
Lennox, Alexander - -	Do. do. do. -	„ „ -	387
Hargreaves, James, of Nottingham, cotton-weaver.	Extension to Scotland of his patent for the wheel for spinning, drawing, and twisting cotton.—Referred to the Lord Advocate.	1 April -	392
Scott, Daniel, of Westminster, Gent. Mackay, John, of Ravenhead, Lancashire, Esq.	Do. of their patent for making salt from sea-water.—Referred, &c.—[Entered also in *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 222.]	16 „ -	396
Governors and Trustees of Robert Gordon's hospital in Aberdeen.	Royal Charter of Incorporation under the name of "President and Governors of Robert Gordon's Hospital in Aberdeen."—Referred as in preceding.	21 May -	416
Dundas, Sir Lawrence, Murray, Sir Robert, Forbes, Sir William, Pringle, John, Esq., and others.	Do. for purposes of buying and selling annuities on lives or terms of years, &c., and for making insurances.—Referred as in preceding.	24 July -	431

1771. **1003.** PETITIONS—*cont.*

Names of Petitioners.	Object of Petition, &c.	Date.	Page.
Mayor and Burgesses of Kingston-upon-Hull.	Licence to enclose a street called Priest Row, in the parish of the Holy Trinity, in the said town.—Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General.	5 Nov. -	441
Gibbons, John, Clay, Henry, Pane, Clement, of Birmingham, japanners, &c.	Patent for their invention of a method of making japanned high varnished panels and roofs for coaches, rooms, doors, cabins, &c.—Referred as before.	6 Dec. -	453
Gale, Thomas, of St. Mary-le-Strand, Middlesex, cabinet-maker, &c.	Do. for bedsteads made on an entirely new plan and construction —Referred as before.	20 ,, -	456
In Petitions, 1765–84.			
Arkwright, Richard, of Nottingham, clockmaker.	Extension to Ireland of his patent for the machine for making west or yarn from cotton, flax, and wool.—Referred to the Lord Lieutenant.	3 Jan. -	208
Chadwick, John, of Burgh-within-Duxbury, and Thomas, Edward, of Dolgyn Forge, near Dolgelly, ironmasters.	Patent for their invention of the art and mystery of working and making iron malleable from pig or sow metal, &c. by turf or peat instead of wood charcoal.—Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General.	23 ,, -	214
Budge, John, of Camborne, engineer.	Do. a machine for raising metals, minerals, &c. from great depths.—Referred as above.	31 July -	242

1004. TREASURY LETTERS.

OFFICE LETTERS from one of the Secretaries of State to the Lords of the Treasury, desiring them to take the King's pleasure for PAYMENTS as below.

To whom.	Nature and Amount of Disbursement.	Date.	Page.
In Treasury Entry Book, 1763–75.			
Dick, Sir John, H.M.'s Consul at Leghorn.	124*l.* 1*s.* for postages. His account also entered.	1 Feb. -	270 & 271
Johnston, Lieut. Gov. - -	Bills drawn by him to meet expenses for the supply of the garrison of Mahon on apprehensions of an attack by the Spaniards.	12 ,, -	272
Gerrish, Capt. Cabot, of the snow "St. John."	426*l.* for hire of his vessel sent to England express on H.M.'s service by the Deputy Consul at the Island of St. Michael.	15 ,, -	272
Sneyd, Mr. Jeremy, of Lord Rochford's office.	200*l.* disbursed by Lord Rochford to sundry persons for H.M.'s service.	29 March -	273
Elphinstone, Capt. George Keith	165*l.* 10*s.* disbursements for his passage, &c., he having been sent to England by Sir John Lindsay, late H.M.'s Commander-in-Chief and Plenipotentiary in India, with despatches of great importance.	29 April -	273

1771. **1004.** TREASURY LETTERS—*cont.*

To whom.	Nature and Amount of Disbursement.	Date.	Page.
Forbes, George, Esq., deputy paymaster to the garrison of St. Philip's Castle in Minorca.	Bill for 77*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* drawn by Lieut. Gov. Johnston for expenses connected with the garrison.	29 April -	274
Sneyd, Mr., of Lord Rochford's office.	214*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* cost of pieces of woollen cloth sent with Sir Rob. Harland to India as a present from His Majesty to the Nabob of Arcot. (Quantity and sorts of cloth on p. 276.)	16 May -	275
Do. Do. - -	200*l.* disbursed by Lord Rochford for H.M.'s service.	11 June -	276
Boyd, Col. Robert, Lieut. Gov. of Gibraltar.	Additional allowance of 20*s.* per diem - -	12 July -	276
Sneyd, Mr. Jeremy - -	200*l.* disbursed by Lord Rochford for H.M.'s service.	11 „ -	277
Do. do. - -	Bill for 193*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* drawn by Mr. Preston, charged with H.M.'s affairs at the Court of Naples, for his disbursements in the execution of a commission from His Majesty for the purchase at Malta of three slaves as a present from His Majesty to the Dey of Algiers.	„ „ -	277
Dick, Sir John, H.M.'s Consul at Leghorn.	123*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* for postage account from 1 July 1770 to 30 June 1771.	7 Sept. -	279
Segui y Sanxo, Dr. John -	500 dollars as Criminal Assessor.	7 Nov. -	280
Segui y Sintes, Dr. Francis -	500 dollars as Fiscal -		
Mercadal, Dr. Matthew -	300 dollars as Civil Assessor during Dr. Font's life, and 500 dollars afterwards.		
Font, Dr., late Assessor -	500 dollars - -		
	Salaries, &c. in Minorca consequent on division of the office of H.M.'s Assessor into the two branches of Civil and Criminal.		
Sneyd, Mr. Jeremy - -	200*l.* disbursed by Lord Rochford for H.M.'s service.	8 „ -	281
Sampson, James, Esq., H.M.'s Consul and Agent General in Morocco.	Additional 150*l.* per annum (making in the whole 400*l.*) for extraordinaries, to meet expenses, gratuities to the Emperor's messengers, &c., in lieu of any demand whatsoever by bill or otherwise.	„ „ -	281
Preto, Peter, Villalonga, Francis, mariners, of St. Philip's, Minorca.	160*l.* compensation for loss of their boats, &c. in a storm while impressed for service of the garrison in Minorca.	28 Nov. -	282
Mercadal, Dr. Matthew - -	Salary of 500 dollars as Criminal Assessor in Minorca *vice* Dr. John Segui & Sanxo, deceased.	6 Dec. -	283
Segui & Sintes, Dr. Francis -	Do. as Civil Assessor - - - - -		
Sintes, Dr. Peter, of Ciudadella in Minorca.	300 dollars (500 dollars after death of Dr. Font) as Advocate Fiscal.		
Mercadal, Dr. Matthew, Criminal Assessor in Minorca.	50*l.* per annum for examining the rights of persons demanding Mediterranean passes. [This letter is from Lord Rochford's Secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury.]	11 „ -	284

1771. **1004.** TREASURY LETTERS—*cont.*

To whom.	Nature and Amount of Disbursement.	Date.	Page.
Preston, Mr., charged with the King's affairs at Naples.	395*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* for purchase, clothing and passage to Algiers of three Levantine Turks, a present from His Majesty to the Dey. [The three Turks mentioned in the letter of 11 July were, by an unlucky misapprehension of the Vice-Consul, Moors and not Turks, and therefore of no value to the Dey, nor looked upon as fulfilling His Majesty's engagement.]	28 Dec. -	285

1005. WRITS OF ERROR.

NOTICES OF WRITS OF ERROR from the Court of King's Bench, returnable in Parliament, petitioned for and allowed in this year, are to be found in *Dom. Geo. III. vol.* 6, between *pp.* 374 *and* 455. The whole information given consists in the names of petitioners and respondents, the dates when the several petitions were allowed, and in some cases the nature of the suit. Individual description of them has been thought unnecessary.

1006. MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS and WARRANTS from the Offices of the Secretaries of State.

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Channel Islands Entry Book, 1761–98.			
Governor or Commanding Officer in Jersey.	The five companies of Royals in the Island to embark with all expedition for Minorca.	29 March -	38
In Criminal Papers, vol. 13, 1767–72.			
Mr. John Stuart and other contractors for the transports.	Revell, James, a convict on board a transport vessel in the Thames, to be sent back to Newgate.	16 April -	271
Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.	The same to be received back into Newgate -	„ „ -	272
To the same as the two preceding	Bland, Arthur,—similar letters to the two preceding.	24 „	283 & 284
Do. do. - -	Beaver, Ann, do. do. -	20 July -	302
Do. do. - -	Bowler, John, a pardoned convict, do. -	27 Nov. -	326
Do. do. - -	Angus Robert, do. do. -	13 Dec. -	328 & 329

1771. **1006.** MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Criminal Papers, vol. 14, 1770–75.			
Messrs. Stewart and Campbell, contractors for transports, and Keeper of New Gaol, Southwark.	Riley, Ann,—similar letters to preceding.—(Southwark Gaol.)	17 April	60
Mr. Abraham Moses Furnandes and High Sheriff of co. of Bucks	Paty, John.—similar letters to above.—(Reading Gaol.)	21 „	61
Messrs. Stewart and Campbell and Keeper of Newgate	Slinn, Abraham,—two letters as above.—(Newgate).	27 June	73
Do. do.	Abrahams, Judith,—similar letters to preceding	27 Nov.	98
Do. do.	Hammock, Edward,—similar letters	4 Dec.	100
Do. do.	Young, Ann,—similar letters	14 „	106
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.			
Lord Chamberlain	For the furnishing of the smaller house added to the house in Cleveland Row, taken for the office of the Principal Secretary of State for the Northern Department.	16 Feb.	250
P. Sharpe, Esq., Clerk of the Cheque.	Russel, Thomas, to be struck off the list of messengers attending Lord Suffolk's office, for neglect of duty.	13 June	269
Mr. Rose	To deliver to Mr. George Aust two copies of the 13 vols. of the Journals of the House of Lords, and two sets of the Journals of the House of Commons, with indexes and reports.	23 Oct.	277
Do.	To deliver copies of the same to Mr. William Cooke.	9 Nov.	282
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.			
Lord Chancellor	Upper Ossory, Earl of,—commission to be issued for him to be Custos Rotulorum of the co. of Bedford, *vice* Duke of Bedford, deceased.	28 Jan.	278
Do.	Carnarvon, James Bridges, Marquis of,—do. of co. of Southampton, &c., *vice* the Earl of Northington.	„ „	278
Do.	Poulett, Vere Earl,—do. of co. of Devon, &c., *vice* John Duke of Bedford, deceased.	„ „	278
Master of the Jewel Office, or his deputy.	For a proper person to attend from his office at St. James's on the 18th inst., when His Majesty intends to dispose of two of the vacant red ribands.	15 Feb.	281
Lord Chancellor	Cranbourn, Lord Viscount,—commission to be issued for him to be Custos Rotulorum of the co. of Hertford, *vice* the Earl of Essex.	2 March	285

1771. **1006.** MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Master of the Jewel Office -	For delivery of two silver boxes for the Great Seal, for Lord Rochford's office.	15 March -	288
Lord Chancellor - - -	To give orders for a commission to be prepared for giving the Royal Assent to two Acts of Parliament.	11 April -	289
Lord Chamberlain - -	For orders to be given for papers found in Kensington Palace, and letters between King William and Queen Mary, to be sealed up and sent to Lord Rochford in order to be laid before the King.	24 „ -	290
Postmaster General - -	To stop and open all letters directed to James Wilson, 44, Oxford Road; Mrs. Murray, at Mr. Jones's, bookbinder in King's Street; or Mrs. Murray, at a fruit shop, Jermyn Street;—the correspondence being expected to come from Alexander Murray, who was in the Earl of Mareh's service, and had gone abroad after having defrauded his Lordship of a large sum of money.	24 May -	293
Lord Chamberlain - -	Blaquiere, Lt. Col. John, appointed Secretary to H.M.'s Extraordinary Embassy to the Court of France,—customary allowance of plate to.	18 July -	299
Master of the Jewel Office or Deputy.	For a proper person to attend at St. James's with everything necessary, His Majesty intending to dispose of a red riband immediately after the levée to-morrow.	29 Aug.	304
Mr. Rose - -	To deliver two sets of the Journals of Parliament, with indexes, reports, &c.	24 Oct. -	312
Do. - -	To deliver the same for the use of the University of Cambridge.	8 Nov. -	313
Do. - - -	Do. to each of the four Inns of Court -	22 „	315
Arthur Holdsworth, Esq., Governor of Dartmouth, or his Deputy.	Assistance, &c. to be given to a ship with Spanish troops on board on their voyage from America to Spain, which had been obliged, by contrary weather, to put into the port of Dartmouth.	18 Dec.	317
In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765–76.			
Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin.	Ellison, John, one of the junior fellows,—licence to travel and remain abroad for three years.	29 April -	236
In Military Entry Book, vol. 28.			
Secretary-at-War - -	Orders to be given for the whole 2nd Battalion of the Royals, the 51st and 61st Regiments, to embark with all convenient speed for Minorca.	29 March -	258
Do. - - -	A regiment of Foot to be marched to Portsmouth in order to be employed in carrying on the fortifications of the dock there.	6 June -	262

1771. **1006.** MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Secretary-at-War - -	A colonel's guard to be ready between the "Salmon and Ball" and the sign of the "Three Colts" on Bethnal Green Road, at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, there being reason to apprehend an attack on the house of one of the civil magistrates on occasion of the execution of Campbell and Stroud for the murder of Clarke. The officer in command to be very cautious not to repel force by force, except in case of the greatest necessity, and being thereunto lawfully required by the civil magistrates.	7 July -	267
In Treasury Entry Book, 1763–75.			
Lords of the Treasury - -	To cause 1,000*l.* to be lodged with the Treasurer of the Chamber for advance to messengers.	10 May -	274
Do. - - -	Pignatelli, Count, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Naples, to have all the usual and proper allowances of duty and indulgences and civilities on his landing at Dover.	17 „ -	275
Do. - - -	Berlendis, Baron De, Resident from the Republic of Venice, do. do.	25 Sept. -	279
In Warrants, 1768–1863.	("*Special Commissions.*")		
Lord Chancellor - -	For affixing the Great Seal to commissions to seize pirates; viz., to— Francis Reed, Commander of the "Godfrey." John Webb, do. "London." Fasham Nairne, do. "Holland." Arthur Morris, do. "Colebrooke."	6 Feb. -	13
Do. - - -	Do. to— Robert Rous, do. "Royal Henry." Francis Fortescue, do. "Osterley." Arthur Gore, do. "Nassau." James Beggin, do. "Norfolk." (Note of its having been done.)	13 Nov. -	14
Do. -	Do. to— John Clements, do. "RoyalCharlotte." William Mony do. "Gatton." (Note as above.)	27 Dec. -	15
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Lord Chancellor - - -	To pass grants depending - - -	25 Jan. -	136
Do. - - -	To grant briefs for collections for charitable purposes, &c.	„ „ -	137
Do. - - -	To grant the custody of idiots and lunatics -	„ „	139
Master of the Great Wardrobe (Earl of Ashburnham), or Deputy.	For liveries for the Yeomen of the Guard and Warders of the Tower of London.	20 „	147
Master of the Jewel Office (Earl of Darlington).	Catherlough, Earl of, lately appointed one of the Knights Companions of the Bath,—a collar of gold, &c., as worn by the Knights of the Bath, to be delivered to.	2 Feb. -	150
Do. - -	Moore, Sir John, Bart., - do. do. -	„ „ -	151

1771. **1006.** MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Master of the Great Wardrobe	Two stars of the Order to be provided for the same.	5 Feb.	152
Do. do.	Do. for the Earl of Catherlough	,, ,,	152
Master of the Jewel Office	Lynch, Wm., Esq., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Turin, lately appointed Knight Companion of the Bath,—a collar of gold, &c., for	,, ,,	153
———	Dispensation with the observance of the rites of bathing, vigils, &c., by the same, and authority to constitute a proxy.	,, ,,	154
Master of the Great Wardrobe	Two stars of the Order to be provided for the same.	,, ,,	155
Master of the Jewel Office	One badge or jewel of gold for the same	,, ,,	156
———	O'Hara, Charles, Esq., Governor of Senegambia,—leave of absence to go to the colonies of America for re-establishment of his health.	6 ,,	157
Treasurer of H.M.'s Chamber (Right Hon. George Rice).	Castle, Catherine,—bill for stationery ware for Lord Rochford's office allowed.	15 Jan.	158
Master of the Great Wardrobe	Maundy warrant	12 Feb.	158
Do. do.	Montagu, Sir Charles, appointed one of the Knights Companions of the Bath,—two stars of the proper weight, &c. to be provided for.	15 March	172
Master of the Jewel Office	Collar of gold, &c., for the same	,, ,,	173
Masters of the Great Wardrobe and Jewel Office respectively.	Payne, Sir Ralph, K.B.,—stars and collar (as above) for.	,, ,,	173
Treasurer of the Chamber	Castle, Catherine,—bill for stationery for Lord Rochford's office allowed.	25 April	196
Deputy Earl Marshal	Richardson, John, of Lincoln's Inn, and of Kildwick, in the co. of York, Esq.,—licence to assume the name of Currer, and to bear the arms of Currer and Richardson quarterly. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 232.]	18 May	196
Master of the Jewel Office	Osnaburgh, H.R.H. Prince Frederick, Bishop of, one of the Knights of the Bath,—a collar of gold, &c., and a badge or jewel of gold, for.	12 June	215
Lord Privy Seal (Duke of Grafton).	To pass grants depending	,, ,,	217
Suffolk and Berkshire, Earl of, one of the Principal Secretaries of State.	Authority to countersign military commissions. [This warrant is also entered in *Warrant Book*, vol. 34, p. 110.]	,, ,,	218
Mr. Justice Willes, Keeper of the Great Seal of the co. palatine and bishopric of Durham.	Williamson, Sir Hedworth, Bart.,—grant to be made to, of the office of Sheriff of the co. palatine of Durham.	3 July	223

1771. **1006.** MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Amyand, Sir George, of Crookham, in the co. of Berks, Bart., to take the name and bear the arms of Cornewall, on marriage with Catherine Cornewall. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 239.]	5 July -	227
Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.	Licence to purchase tithes in the co. of Cumberland for the use of the hospital.	5 June -	233
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Castle, Catherine,—bill for stationery for Lord Rochford's office allowed.	18 July -	234
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Harris, Roope, of Bristol, Esq.,—licence to take surname of Roope, and bear the arms of Roope.	23 ,, -	235
Governors of Sutton's Hospital or the Charterhouse.	Raine, Matthew, to be admitted a child of the foundation of the Hospital.	7 Aug. -	237
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Mason, George, Esq., commonly called Lord Viscount Villiers,—licence to change his surname to Villiers, and bear the arms of Villiers.	21 Oct. -	243
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Castle, Catherine,—bill for stationery for Lord Rochford's office allowed.	29 ,, -	247
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Copley, Robert, of Nether Hall, in the parish of Doncaster, Esq., (sometimes heretofore known by the name of Thomas Newby,)—licence to use the surname of Copley only, and bear the arms of Copley.	13 Dec. -	258
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.			
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery ware for Lord Sandwich's office allowed.	29 Jan. -	87
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Evans, Thomas, Esq.,—licence to bear the surname and arms of Durell.	18 July -	112
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Two bills for stationery ware for the Secretary of State's Office allowed.	30 Oct. -	121
Thomas Charles Bigge, Esq., High Sheriff of the co. of Northumberland.	Licence to live out of the country in regard to the several pressing affairs which require his presence elsewhere.	22 Nov. -	122
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Butler, Joseph, of Preston Hall, Aylesford, Kent, clerk,—licence to take the surname only, and bear the arms of his uncle Charles Milner, late of Preston Hall, Doctor of Physic, deceased.	23 Dec. -	129
Chief Justice and Justices of the King's Bench.	Marener, James, convicted of certain trespasses, contempts, and grand misdemeanors in publishing scandalous and seditious libels called *The Whisperer*, No. V. and No. VI.,—portion of sentence of imprisonment remitted upon his giving security.	26 ,, -	132
In Scotch Warrants, 1765–74.			
Keeper of the Palace at Holyrood House (Duke of Hamilton).	Breadalbane, Earl of, to have the lodgings, &c. in Holyrood House lately occupied by his son, Lord Glenorchy.	13 Dec. -	318

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IRELAND.

1007. Ireland. Army. Leave of Absence.

Applications from the Lord Lieutenant for Leave of Absence to be granted to Officers in the Army in Ireland are to be found in the series entitled *Ireland*, vols. 439 and 440; and letters from the Secretary of State in reply, signifying His Majesty's compliance with the same, in vol. 439 above, and in *Ireland Entry Book*, 1770–75, between pp. 32 and 81.

1008. Ireland. Creations.

King's Letters, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to cause Letters Patent to pass the Great Seal, containing Grants of Dignities in Ireland.

*** The usual official letter from the Lord Lieutenant, recommending the grant of these dignities, is in *Ireland*, vol. 440, No. 9.

Name.	Style and Title or Dignity.	Date.	Page of King's Let. Bk.	Page of Sig. Off.
In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765–76; and Signet Office, vol. 24.				
Molyneux, Charles William Viscount, of Maryborough.	Earl of Sefton - - - -	18 Oct. -	252	97
Jocelyn, Robert Viscount -	Earl of Roden, of High Reding, in the co. of Tipperary.	19 „ -	253	96
Loftus, Henry Viscount - -	Earl of Ely, in the co. of Wicklow -	20 „ -	253	97
Fortrose, Kennith Viscount -	Earl of Seaforth - - -	21 „ -	253	98
Westport, John Viscount -	Earl of Altamont, in the co. of Mayo -	22 „ -	253	98
Bellisle, Ralph Viscount -	Earl of Ross, in the co. of Fermanagh	23 „ -	253	104
Brandon, William Baron of -	Viscount Crosbie, of Ardfert, in the co. of Kerry.	18 „ -	253	98

1771.

1009. Ireland. King's Letters (Secretary of State).

King's Letters, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to issue out the usual processes for the Appointments in Ireland under-mentioned, or to give the necessary directions for other purposes.

*** The usual Official Letters from the Lord Lieutenant, desiring that these Appointments be made, and Warrants to him accordingly prepared, are to be found in *Ireland*, vols. 439 and 440; and letters signifying His Majesty's approbation and consent in regard to the same, in *Ireland Entry Book*, 1770–75, between pp. 35 and 60.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page of King's Let. Bk.	Page of Sign. Off.
In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765–76; *and Signet Office, vol.* 24.				
Berkeley, George, LL.D., *vice* Dr. John Averell	Dean of Limerick - - - "N.B.—Cancelled, and another made out. *Vide* p. 247."—*margin.*	7 Jan. -	230	6
Milne, John, of Manchester, in the co. of Lancaster, wire-worker.	Patent for 14 years in Ireland for his invention of a new machine or wire cylinder for dressing wheat, barley, and other grain, &c.	9 March -	231	—
Pery, Edmond Sexten, Esq. -	To be sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland.	22 „ -	234	26
Fowler, Robert, D.D., *vice* Dr. Nicholas Synge, deceased.	Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora *alias* Tenabore.	13 June -	239	35
Moore Francis, of Cheapside, in the city of London, linen-draper, &c.	Extension to Ireland of the patent for his invention of a new kind of plough. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 211.]	11 July -	241	—
Westmeath, Thomas Earl of -	To be struck off the list of the Privy Council in Ireland.	9 Aug. -	244	42
Poole, William, Esq. - -	Do. do. - -	„ „ -	244	42
Granard, George Earl of - -	To be sworn of do. - - -	„ „ -	245	43
Loftus, Henry Viscount - - Sudley, Viscount (Arthur Saunders Gore).	Do. do. - - -	„ „ -	245	43
Gorges, Robert, LL.B., *vice* William Nethercoat, deceased.	Dean of Kilmacduagh, *alias* Duach, *alias* St. Colman, in diocese of Kilmacduagh.	22 Aug. -	246	44
Crosbie, Maurice, D.D., *vice* Dr. John Averell.	Dean of Limerick - - -	4 Sept. -	247	45
Ardbraccan, Liscartan, Rateyne, Martry, and Churchtown.	United into one parish by name of parish of Ardbraccan.	20 Sept. -	249	46

1771.

1010. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY).

KING'S LETTERS, countersigned by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and directed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to give the necessary orders or to issue out the necessary processes for purposes as below.

For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Signet Office, vol. 24.		
Officers of the Ordnance in Ireland,—2,306*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* for stores - -	10 Jan. -	3
Munro, Henry, Esq., Munro, Anne, his wife, and Munro, Hector, their eldest son, } pensions of 100*l.* per ann. each on the civil establishment of Ireland.	,, ,, -	4
Balance of debt of John Pratt, Esq., due to the Crown, to be paid to the Commissioners of the First Fruits payable out of ecclesiastical premises, to be by them applied in building new churches or repairing old ones in country parishes in Ireland.	19 Feb. -	8
Hawke, Sir Edward, Knt.,—reimbursed the tax of 4*s.* in the £ on his pension of 2,000*l.* per ann.	28 ,, -	12
Athol, Duke and Duchess of,— do. do. -	,, ,, -	14
Charles, George, of Leicester Fields, Esq.,—do. on pension of 1,000*l.* per ann. -	,, ,, -	17
Besnard, Susanna, widow,—grant of towns and lands of Knockmark and Smithstown, and arrears of rent, &c. due therefrom. [The lands belonged to John Dussell, Esq. He had mortgaged them for 500 years to Mrs. Besnard for 3,300*l.* He died in May 1769, a bachelor and intestate, leaving no heirs or persons of the blood, whereupon the lands, &c. became vested in the Crown.]	8 March -	19
The 67th Regiment of Foot to be placed on the military establishment of Ireland in place of the 61st Regiment.	,, ,, -	23
Knox, John, Esq., collector of the Dublin Excise,—200*l.* to reimburse him for the same amount paid by him on a forged acquittance issued by Henry Ashworth, a clerk in the Pells Office.	8 April -	27
Clements, Nathaniel, Esq., Deputy Receiver and Paymaster General,—12,810*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.* net, allowed in his accounts.	,, ,, -	30
Officers of State in Ireland,—820*l.* for clothing - - - -	29 ,, -	32
Officers of Ordnance in Ireland,—400*l.* for horse harness - - -	18 May -	33
Kelley, otherwise Scintas, Margaret, gentlewoman,—pension of 50*l.* per ann. on the civil establishment of Ireland.	22 ,, -	34
Hamilton, George, of Dublin, Esq.,—200*l.* per ann. for supporting a lighthouse at Balbriggin, co. Dublin.	25 July -	39
Sundry Regiments to be discontinued on the Military Establishment of Ireland, and others to be replaced thereon, with other regulations.	24 Sept. -	49
Officers of the Ordnance in Ireland,—1,928*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.* for expenses - -	,, ,, -	56
Wool licences (part of the revenue of the Lord Lieutenant),—deficiency made good to 18 Aug. 1771.	,, ,, -	59
Hospital for ancient and maimed officers and soldiers,—6,000*l.* for extraordinary expenses.	,, ,, -	61

1771. **1010.** IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY)—*cont.*

For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Allowances for five of the ten Major Generals who composed the staff in Ireland, to be discontinued.	24 Sept.	62
Concordatum and other funds overdrawn,—18,474*l.* 16*s.* 10¾*d.* made good	2 Oct.	64
Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and Second and Third Barons of the same (all for the time being). } Commissioners to pass the accounts of the Vice-Treasurer, Receiver, and Receiver General of H.M.'s Revenues, Treasurer-at-War, and Paymaster General of Ireland.	31 „	67
O'Hara, Charles, Esq., Bushe, Gervas Parker, Esq., Loftus, Henry, Esq., Tighe, Edward, Esq., Jefferies, St. John, Esq., } Commissioners for passing the extraordinary accounts in Ireland.	„ „	75
Osborne, Sir William, Bart., Bernard, Sir Francis, Bart., Mason, Henry Monck, Esq., Waller, Robert, Esq., Montgomery, William, Esq., } Commissioners of Excise in Ireland	„ „	82
"Memd.—A new letter for the Commissioners of Excise in Ireland was made out and entered in the month of January 1772, but bears date, both letter and entry, the same as this letter. The new letter was occasioned by *John* Monk Mason being in this called *Henry* Monk Mason."—*Margin.*		
Bourke, John, Esq., Beresford, John, Esq., Staples, John, Esq., Agar, James, Esq., Allan, Thomas, Esq., Tottenham, Charles, Esq., Gore, Richard, Esq., } Commissioners of Customs in Ireland	„ „	84
Macleanee [? Macleane], Allan, Esq.,—to be Secretary to the Commissioners of Accounts in Ireland at a salary of 300*l.* a year.	„ „	87
Rumsey, Edward, Esq.,—to be Secretary to the Commissioners of Excise at a salary of 500*l.* a year.	„ „	88
Jones, Hugh Valence, Esq.,—pension of 1,070*l.* per ann. in Ireland	„ „	90
Milbanke, John, Esq., do. do.	„ „	91
Stanton, Samuel, Esq.,—500*l.* per ann. on the military establishment of Ireland	„ „	91
Dunbar, George, Esq.,—300*l.* per ann. pension on the civil establishment of Ireland.	„ „	92
St. Leger, Dame Levina,—200*l.* per ann. additional pension on the same	„ „	93
Scanlan, Anne, wife of John, Esq. (for her sole and separate use),—100*l.* per ann., Swan, Frances, spinster,—100*l.* per ann., Swan, Maria, spinster,—50*l.* per ann. to John Swan, Esq., in trust for Ormsby, James, gent.,—200*l.* per ann., } pensions on the same	„ „	94
Pennefather, Kingsmill, Esq., deceased, three sons and four daughters of,—pensions of 30*l.* per ann. each. Nesbitt, Cosby, Esq.,—pension of 300*l.* per ann.	„ „	95
Half pay on the military establishment of Ireland, and arrears thereof, for which proper certificates have not been returned, to be discontinued.	13 Nov.	99

1771. **1010.** IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY)—*cont.*

For whom and what purpose.		Date.	Page.
Officers of the Ordnance in Ireland,—4,642*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* for musket balls, iron shot, and shells.		12 Dec. -	105
Osborne, Sir William, Bart., Barnard, Sir Francis, Bart., Mason, John Monck, Esq., Waller, Robert, Esq., Montgomery, William, Esq.,	Commissioners of Excise in Ireland (amended warrant).	31 Oct. -	106

SCOTLAND.

1011. SCOTLAND. APPOINTMENTS.

By whom made.	Name.	Office.	Date.	Page.
In Scotch Warrants, 1765–74.				
Earl of Halifax, as Secretary of State.	Campbell, Mr. Neil, *vice* Mr. Archibald Cook, deceased.	Clerk to the justices of the peace within the shire of Dumbarton.	13 April -	270

1012. SCOTLAND. PATENTS (GREAT SEAL).

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, for Patents to be passed *per saltum* under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be made use of instead of the Great Seal of Scotland, containing PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS in SCOTLAND.

Name.	Invention.	Date.	Page.
In Scotch Warrants, 1765–74.			
Roebuck, Dr. John, Garbett, Samuel, Esq.	Grant of the sole use and benefit in Scotland, for 14 years, arising from their invention of a means of obtaining an acid spirit from sulphur and saltpetre in vessels of lead, and likewise for purifying the same, also in vessels of lead, which in all things answers and in some excels oil or spirit of vitriol. [For their petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, vol. 6, p. 407.]	16 May -	272
Arkwright, Richard, of Nottingham, clockmaker.	Extension to Scotland of his patent for his machinery for making west or yarn from cotton, flax, or wool. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, vol. 6, p. 326.]	31 „ -	283
Cockshutt, John, of Worsley Iron Works, ironmaster.	Do. for the art of making malleable iron directly from the ore with sea coals and pit coals in a finery; a new method of refining sow, pig, or cast iron, with charcoal; and a new finery or bloomery. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, vol. 6, p. 435.]	23 Aug. -	299

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1013. Scotland. Appointments (Privy Seal).

Warrants, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, for Patents to be passed under the Privy Seal of Scotland, containing Grants of Offices in Scotland.

Name.	Office.	Date.	Page.
In Scotch Warrants, 1765–74.			
Rose, Mr. Hugh, *vice* Mr. Thomas Gair, deceased.	Deputy Keeper of the Particular Register of Sasines and Reversions kept within the burgh of Inverness for the whole lands lying within the sheriffdoms of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Cromarty.	2 Aug. -	293
Anderson, Mr. Patrick, *vice* Mr. John Colville, deceased.	One of the four ordinary macers before the Lords of Council and Session in Scotland.	21 „ -	296
Burn, Mr. John, *vice* Mr. John Forester, deceased. [At the end of this warrant is entered a certificate, signed by the Earl of Suffolk, that "Thomas Brodie, Esq., by whom the above instrument is certified, is His Majesty's Deputy Lyon King-at-Arms in Scotland, &c."]	Clerk of the commissariat of Stirling -	21 Oct. -	310
Mackenzie, Mr. William, *vice* Mr. James Grame, deceased.	One of the four Commissioners of Edinburgh	29 Nov. -	313
Sibbald, ——, tailor and burgess of Edinburgh, *vice* Mr. Robt. Barclay, deceased.	H.M.'s master tailor in Scotland - -	7 Dec. -	315

1014. Scotland. Church.

Warrants for Letters of Presentation to be passed under the Privy Seal of Scotland.

[In the case of the Appointment of an Assistant and Successor, the Warrant is in the form of a Royal Assent.]

Name, &c.	Church, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Church Book, Scotland, 1761–84.			
Bryce, Mr. Patrick, *vice* Mr. James Small, deceased. — "Recommended by Lord Panmure."—*Margin.*	Church and parish of Carmylie, in the presbytery of Aberbrothock and co. of Forfar.	14 Jan. -	183
Macvean, Mr. Patrick, *vice* Mr. Alexander Campbell, deceased. — "Recommended by Mr. Mackenzie."—*Margin.*	Church of Dull, in the presbytery of Dunkeld and co. of Perth.	20 Feb. -	183
Urquhart, Mr. John, preacher of the Gospel. — "Recommended by Mr. Mackenzie." —*Margin.*	Assistant and successor to Mr. Donald Ross, minister of Fearn, in the presbytery of Tain and co. of Ross.	„ „ -	184
Wilson, Mr. Thomas, son of Mr. James Wilson.	Do. to his father, minister of Gamery, in the co. of Banff.	30 „ -	185

1771. **1014.** SCOTLAND. CHURCH.—*cont.*

Name.	Church, &c.	Date.	Page.
Davidson, Mr. John, *vice* Mr. Edmonston, deceased.	Church and parish of Cardross, in the presbytery and co. of Dumbarton.	13 April -	186
Lumsden, Mr. Robert, *vice* Mr. McWilliam, deceased.	Do. of Kildrimmy - - - - -	22 „ -	187
Sterling, Mr. Robert, *vice* Mr. Stuart, deceased.	Do. of Crieff, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and co. of Perth.	2 July -	187
Wishart, Dr. George, Drysdale, Dr. John, Webster, Dr. Alexander, three of H.M.'s chaplains in Scotland.	Grant to, of the teind and few duties, &c. belonging to the Chapel Royal in Scotland, comprehending the abbacy of Cross Regal and Dundrennan.	9 Aug. -	188
Webster, Mr. Alexander, minister of the Gospel at Edinburgh, *vice* Dr. Robert Wallace, deceased.	One of H.M.'s chaplains in ordinary in Scotland	„ „ -	191
Lesslie, Mr. Alexander, *vice* Mr. Forbes, deceased.	Church and parish of Fordoun, in the presbytery of Mearns and co. of Kincardine.	9 July -	193
Coulter, Mr. John, *vice* Mr. George Blair, deceased.	Do. of Stranraer, in the presbytery of Stranraer and co. of Wigtown.	20 Sept. -	193
Pirie, Mr. John, schoolmaster of Brechin.	Assistant and successor to Mr. Alexander Ross, minister at Lochlee, in the presbytery of Brechin and co. of Forfar.	„ „ -	194
Duff, Mr. William, *vice* Mr. Alexander Strachan, deceased.	Church and parish of Keig, in the presbytery of Alford and shire of Aberdeen.	26 Oct. -	195
McAulay, Mr., *vice* Mr. Edmonston, deceased.	Do. of Cardross, in the presbytery and co. of Dumbarton.	14 Dec. -	196

SIGNET BILLS.

*** A series thus called contains Bills prepared pursuant to Warrants from one of the Secretaries of State. Those for 1771 are in bundle 131.

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A.D. 1772.

1 Jan. Ireland, v. 441, No. 2.

1015. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Kelly, the messenger, arrived yesterday with the Money Bill, &c. It was immediately sent to the House of Commons, where it was read twice, committed and reported, then carried up to the House of Lords, where it went through the same ceremonies; the whole in one day, a circumstance as agreeable as unprecedented; and this afternoon his Excellency gave it the Royal Assent. By this the difficulties mentioned in his letters of 26th and 27th Dec. are entirely obviated. Parliament has adjourned as usual for a month.—Dublin Castle.

Received the 8th. 1 *p.*

1 Jan. Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 93.

1016. John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to Lord ———.

In answer to letter of the 21st ult., relative to the places for performance of quarantine. The orders and regulations for quarantine were as strictly observed in the Isle as possible, and Ramsey and Derby Haven Bays were assigned for that purpose; not that they were in any respect proper, but for want of any other commodious place. Points out the dangers, &c. to ships in such "exposed and boisterous" bays. From the experience of ten years and upwards, is of opinion that there is no part of the Isle which is in any shape convenient for the purpose, and that mere necessity pointed out Ramsey and Derby Haven.—Isle Mann.

Received the 15th. 2 *pp.*

2 Jan. Channel Islands, v. 42, No. 4 a, b.

1017. Sir Jeffery Amherst to the Earl of Rochford.

Enclosing a report of the state of the castles, forts, batteries, &c. of Guernsey, with the several papers referred to therein. A return was given in, during the war, of what was judged, on a survey of the Island, to be the best manner of defending it, but nothing has been done in consequence. As most of the defences are in a ruinous condition, recommends that a proper engineer should be sent to view the whole. The best defence is that of

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preventing the enemy from making good their landing in any part thereof.—Near Whitehall.

The report, dated Guernsey, Nov. 10, 1771, and signed by Lieut.-Governor P. Æmil. Irving. With the report were sent over a plan of the Island, a plan of Castle Cornet, and a state of the fortifications. [They are not now with it.] The Lieut.-Governor asks how it was possible for an officer to be answerable for the place in the condition it was in, and says the principal people of the Island thought they had a just claim to some assistance from England to put the Island in a better state. In reference to his own position, he says that it was with the utmost difficulty that he was able to get part of a house, for which he was paying 40*l.*, though he had no stables, chaise-house, wash-house, or rooms for servants (which was an additional expense of 10*l.* yearly), while he was only allowed 34*l.* He was in a much worse position than any of his predecessors, a company of invalids having been annexed to the Lieut.-Governor till his time. He compares the situation of Jersey, and says he would have looked about him long had he not been assured that Lieut.-Governor Corbet's solicitations were likely to prove successful. 12 *pp.*

3 Jan. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 320.

1018. Stanier Porten to Sir Abm. Isaac Elton.

Desiring him to give notice to Mr. Land and Peyton to come up to London once more, and to be here on Friday evening, the 10th inst., bringing with them the receipt and Mr. Player's day-book, for it is hoped that Dudley's trial will now be immediately brought on, and finally determined.—St. James's.

4 Jan. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 31. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 12.

1019. Earl of Hillsborough to the Lords of the Admiralty.

In answer to their letter of 2 Oct. last, relative to the collection of the sixpenny duties for Greenwich Hospital from the fishing vessels of Marblehead and Salem, in North America. Directs them to consider the instructions which have been already given to the collectors of the sixpenny duty, and, in case they think further instructions necessary, to take the steps that shall seem most proper to them.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

4 Jan. Ireland, v. 441, No. 1 a, b.

1020. Earl of Suffolk to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In answer to letters of 26 and 27 Dec. (in the absence of Lord Rochford). Transmits the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General on the Loan Bill. His Majesty approved his Excellency's caution. The opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General here is precise enough to justify him in opening a subscription immediately on the Loan Bill, if it were absolutely necessary; but as the Money Bill is now returned, and the time when it may probably pass is not so far distant as to cause any material inconvenience, it appears more prudent to avoid bringing on a question (which would undoubtedly be much canvassed) by postponing the measure till that time.—St. James's. *A draft.*

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The original report, signed "E. Thurlow" and "Al. Wedderburn." In their opinion the plain intention of the Act was to enable the Lord Lieutenant from time to time to borrow sums of money, not exceeding 200,000*l.*, to answer present and immediate purposes. 4 *pp. and* 2 *half pp.*

5 Jan. Ireland, v. 441, No. 3.

1021. Sir George Macartney to Sir Robert Wilmot.

Relative to a mistake in the name of a gentleman set down in the list for a commission.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

8 Jan. Channel Islands, v. 42, No. 5 a, b.

1022. P. Æmil. Irving, Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, to the Earl of Rochford.

Relative to the performance of quarantine. The great and small roads are the usual places for ships to perform quarantine, and the only proper places in Guernsey; but for some years past ships bound to Guernsey, and liable to quarantine, have been ordered to the Mother Bank, or other place in England, which the merchants of the Island considered a distressing hardship. By an Order in Council of 8 Nov. 1771 it is left to the Lieut.-Governor to appoint the place for performing quarantine; and this last regulation seems perfectly agreeable to the gentlemen of Guernsey. The Royal Court has established a quarantine boat in the Island. Encloses their Act relative thereto.—Guernsey.

The Act enclosed, of date 11 July 1747. (*French.*) 4 *pp.*

9 Jan. Channel Islands, v. 61, No. 1.

1023. Mr. Le Mesurier, Governor of Alderney, to the Earl of Rochford.

In answer to letter of 24 Dec. There is no place near Alderney where a ship can perform quarantine with any safety. Has always ordered ships liable to it to the Mother Bank to perform it. But it is more customary for such ships to stop at Falmouth, Plymouth, or Portsmouth, to get their clearances before coming to Alderney. Sark is under the direction of the Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey. There is no place there where a ship can land goods, or perform quarantine, nor any kind of trade whatever carried on. —Alderney. 1 *p.*

9 Jan. Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 19.

1024. Wm. Tryon, Governor of New York, to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Informing his Lordship of the arrival of Mons. Douchez, a brigadier-general in the Spanish service, at New York, who gave him (the Governor) a detailed narrative of the cause of his being thrown into the British colonies. He had been wrecked on his return from Vera Cruz to Old Spain. He intends to remain in New York till the spring. He is a gentleman of much candour and politeness, and is greatly pleased with the manners of this country. He has been in America near five years, in the character of Inspector General of Cavalry in South America.—New York. 4 *pp.*

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9 Jan. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 321.

1025. Earl of Rochford to Sir Abraham Elton.

Repeating the desire, contained in Mr. Porten's letter of the 3rd, relative to Land and Peyton, as Dudley's trial is likely to come on the day after to-morrow.—St. James's.

9 Jan. Ireland, v. 441, No. 4.

1026. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

In answer to letter of 20 Dec., and particularly as to the division of the Revenue Board.

Since its receipt, has called the King's servants together again upon this point, and they seem at present rather to wish that the arrangement should not take place till after the rising of Parliament. For himself, thinks that the measure most for the dignity of the Crown is the most proper to be pursued, and will have no objection, if it be His Majesty's pleasure, to meet Parliament after the recess, with the measure already accomplished in his hand. Very possibly the Opposition may be able to obtain a majority upon this ground, and perhaps come to some improper resolutions relative thereto; but it will be an occasion in which those who are really friends of His Majesty's Government must show themselves; and the real designs and motives of those who pretend to support Government on certain questions, and desert it upon others, will be ascertained; for when a beneficial measure shall have been approved of and determined by His Majesty, and actually carried into execution, it will be very extraordinary indeed if persons who have received the greatest favours from Government, and profess to give it the firmest support, should again abandon its interests, merely because it seems to clash with their own particular views and connexions. This matter can have little or no effect with regard to the Revenue Bill; for though it is intended to pass that law during this Session, and perhaps to make some amendments to it, yet, in case Government should fail, the present subsisting Bill is in force till the 24th of next June, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament; and he, the Lord Lieutenant, presumes His Majesty will not let the Session run far into the summer. Besides, if the measure of dividing the Boards be not now adopted, new motions will be made in the House of Commons, in order to inflame the public, and preclude the Crown from carrying it into execution,—not to mention the damp which the failure of it would fling on the minds of those who have deserved so well from Government. Therefore, if, on these reasons, it should be His Majesty's pleasure to adhere to the point, the King's letter for the Excise Board, sent over to have the misnomer corrected, should be returned with directions to pass the patent upon it immediately.

Considering how his expectations, after the very successful Session of last year, and the very favourable opening of the present, have been disappointed by the conduct of gentlemen from whom he had reason to look for the warmest support, he cannot take upon him to say he will be able during the remainder of the Session to parry or defeat every attempt of Opposition. What has been considered, however, as the chief business of the Session is

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now carried through. His predecessors have been accustomed to some repose after this period. His task has been more severe, for he has been now more than four years endeavouring to establish English Government in Ireland upon the proper footing. Trusts that though the difficulties have been inexpressibly great in laying the foundation, it is such as, if properly pursued and attended to, will stand. Hopes it will appear he has given his principal attention to this great point, regardless of his own ease, and of popular applause, and intent only on His Majesty's service. The Opposition seems to be composed of very discordant materials, the principal persons of it being actuated by different principles and views, agreeing only for the present in their efforts to embarrass English Government in such a manner as to open, by a change of the Chief Governor, a pretence for their own reception. Mr. Ponsonby's weight is almost totally destroyed; and, however he may flatter himself with the present use which men of superior abilities make of him, he has very little authority over his own party, and declines in his credit every day. Concessions to popular opinion are seldom repaid with gratitude, and seem to have been interpreted hitherto as foundations only for further claims. It is alone by a determined resolution of adhering to system, and by constant perseverance on the part of English Government, that its authority and superintendence can be thoroughly maintained and established in Ireland. Were it consistent with his duty to prefer the ease and smoothness of his administration, he might wish no matter whatever to be stirred which could furnish Opposition with the least materials to work upon, so that he might conclude the Session in the usual manner with complimentary addresses to himself from both Houses; but should it ever be necessary to finish the Session without those addresses, no disappointment of that kind can check his readiness to obey His Majesty's commands whenever his service requires it. One word, before concluding, as to Mr. Dyson's pension. The resolution of the House of Commons cannot affect it. It is a grant under His Majesty's Great Seal of Ireland, and can only be determined by the voluntary resignation of Mr. Dyson himself. The pensions are paid upon orders from this Government to the Vice-Treasurers. Will take care that Mr. Dyson's is included in the number ordered to be paid. Is informed, however, that they intend to move a resolution in the House of Commons to forbid the Vice-Treasurers to pay this pension. Will exert every nerve to defeat it. Should they carry such a motion, asks for directions for his conduct.—Dublin Castle.

Received 14th, by Mr. Lee, late at night. $6\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

11 Jan. **1027.** Mr. Whitehead to ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 1.

Will certainly take care that everything shall be ready at 12 o'clock on Wednesday next for the investiture of the two new knights. Asks that the usual letter may be sent to the Jewel Office for somebody to attend with the ribbons and badges.—Mount Street. 1 *p.*

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13 Jan. **1028.** PHP. STEPHENS to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 32.

Asks him to return original papers sent with the Lords of the Admiralty's letters of 7 Jan. and 2 Oct. last.—Admiralty Office. 1 *p.*

13 Jan. **1029.** JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 8 a, b.

Sends, for the Earl of Hillsborough's information, a report of the Commissioners for the Sale of Lands in the Ceded Islands, dated Dominica, 16 Oct. 1771, stating the means used by them (which have proved ineffectual) to incline the Charibbs to quit possession of certain lands in the Island of St. Vincent, and suggesting several proposals for that purpose.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosure. The Commissioners met about 40 of the black Charibbs, under the conduct of one named Chetoyé, a person of influence amongst them, and Chief of Grand Sable, the most considerable district, at a place called Morne Garon. The Commissioners proposed their yielding that part of the Island called Morne Garon, extending as far as Point Espagnol at the north end of the Island, a tract containing about 4,000 acres of practicable land, and, as a recompense, offered in His Majesty's name to confirm to them the whole of the land inhabited by them, and the woods adjacent in the district of Morne Espagnol, Robaca, and Grand Sable, promising that it should never be taken from them, and that they should be permitted to sell on obtaining the King's licence. They also offered a present in money of 1,000 "Johnannes's," or thirty six-shilling pieces, to be divided amongst them. These proposals the Charibbs steadily refused, showing a fixed resolution not to consent to our settling any part of the country claimed by them. The Commissioners expressed their astonishment at the refusal of these offers, which they considered advantageous to the Charibbs for reasons which they explain, and ascribe it to the influence of one amongst them, who had been resident in Martinico from his infancy, and had been servant to several French officers. This person spoke for the Charibbs when asked whether they acknowledged themselves subjects to the King of Great Britain, and would take the oath of allegiance; and answered in the negative, affirming their independence of both Great Britain and France, but confessing a great partiality for the French. The Commissioners were convinced that all treaty and negotiation, though on the most just and humane terms, would be fruitless, and advised that steps should be immediately taken to prevent the Charibbs committing outrages unpunished, thinking the sale of the lands no longer the most important object, but the protection of His Majesty's subjects. They recommended that a road should be carried through the country under the protection of a sufficient military force, and, after allotting the Charibbs proper lands for their comfortable subsistence, that the remainder should be sold, the proceeds of which would amply repay any expenses incurred. 6 *pp.*

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13 Jan. **1030.** The SAME to the SAME.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 9. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 40.

Relative to the application of George Milligen, Surgeon to all H.M.'s garrisons in South Carolina, for an additional salary out of the quit-rents of that province. The Lords of the Treasury are of opinion that as Mr. Milligen is an Army Surgeon, these quit-rents ought not to be charged on account of that service.—Treasury Chambers. 1 *p.*

13 Jan. **1031.** BISHOP OF WORCESTER to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 2.

Mr. Philip Duval, one of the Prebendaries of Worcester cathedral, has this morning resigned his canonry, which is therefore legally void, and open to any signification of His Majesty's pleasure.—Brook Street. 1 *p.*

14 Jan. **1032.** WILLM. DALRYMPLE to the SAME.

Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 20.

Transmitting three papers, viz., copy of his office to his Excellency the Governor of Cadiz, dated 11th inst., demanding pratic for H.M.'s frigate "Liverpool," that came in that day; of his Excellency's answer to the same; and of his, Dalrymple's, further answer.—Cadiz. 1 *p.*

There are now no enclosures.

14 Jan. **1033.** "J. W." to the SAME.

Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 21.

As a report at present prevails that Government intend sending some families to establish a settlement at Falkland Island, asks what encouragement would be given to a gentleman who has lived abroad several years, and been brought regularly up to trade, and his wife, to settle there. 1 *p.*

15 Jan. **1034.** M. CORBET, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, to LORD ——.

Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 34 a, b.

In accordance with his letter of the 24th Dec. last, has consulted the capital merchants, &c., who were of opinion that a harbour at St. Aubin, called the Tower, detached from the Island about half a mile, would be the securest place for shipping to perform quarantine. The States, however, were nearly unanimous in thinking that harbour to be by no means a proper place, but subject to certain inconveniences, which may be prevented by the mode proposed in the enclosed Act; with which opinion he, Major Corbet, agrees.—Island of Jersey.

The "Act" enclosed, in which "la Place sous Belle Croute" is recommended, with liberty to ships to perform quarantine there, or in any of the places appointed on the coast of England. [*French.*] 3 *pp. or parts of pp.*

15 Jan. **1035.** JOHN POWNALL to PHILIP STEPHENS, Esq.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 14.

Enclosing the original papers relative to the collecting of the sixpenny duty in North America for Greenwich Hospital, enclosed in the Lords of the Admiralty's letters to Lord Hillsborough of 7 Jan. and 2 Oct. last.—Whitehall.

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16 Jan. **1036.** South Sea Company.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 3.

Petition from the South Sea Company to the King, praying His Majesty to continue their Governor. *Signed:* T. Coventry, Sub-Governor.—South Sea House. 1 *p.*

17 Jan. **1037.** Earl of Rochford to Sir Jeffery Amherst, K.B.

Channel Islands Entry Bk., 1761–98, p. 41.

His Majesty, in accordance with his request in the letter of the 16th inst., has granted leave to William Le Marchant, Esq., H.M.'s Bailiff of Guernsey, to come to England on his private affairs, he having sworn two sufficient deputies.

18 Jan. **1038.** Php. Stephens to Richard Sutton, Esq.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 52.

Giving an account that 220,000 Mexican dollars, landed from a Spanish frigate at Lisbon, were sent to the French Consul's house, in order to be sent to the Mauritius by a French frigate, for the payment of the troops.—Admiralty Office. 1 *p.*

18 Jan. **1039.** Earl of Rochford to the Sub-Governor and Deputy Governor of the South Sea Company.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 324.

The King has consented to grant the request of the South Sea Company in General Court assembled, that he should continue their Governor.—St. James's.

20 Jan. **1040.** "List of Lords of Parliament summoned to meet at Lord "Rochford's in Berkeley Square, the 20th Jany. 1772." And

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 4 a, b.

"List of the Lords who were present at Lord Rochford's house "to hear the King's speech read, on Monday evening, 20th Ja-"nuary 1772." 4 *pp.*

20 Jan. **1041.** J. Pownall to John Robinson, Esq.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 14.

Enclosing, for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, a copy of a letter of 31 Aug. last, from Peter Chester, Esq., Governor of West Florida, representing that, as considerable sums are due to the Crown for quit-rents in that province, he had appointed Mr. Philip Livingston, junior, Receiver General thereof. — Whitehall.

21 Jan. **1042.** Circular.

Circular Bk., 1761–86, p. 89.

Enclosing the King's speech at the opening of Parliament. Sent to:—

Lord Harcourt, Lord Grantham, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Murray, General Cornwallis, Sir John Hort, Colonel Blaquiere, Hon. Mr. Robinson, Hon. Mr. Walpole, Sir Horace Mann, Capt. Frazer, Mr. Taverner, Mr. Cooke, General Mostyn, Sir P. Dennis, Consul General Monro; Messrs. Murray, Preston, Norton, Whitehead, and Dalrymple; Consul Jamineau, Sir Jno. Dick, Sir Jas. Wright; and Messrs. Holford, Sargint, Bomeester, Marsh. Beawes, Udny, Whitham, Wilkie, Sampson, Traill, Banks, Miller, Davison, Fraser, and Barker.

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21 Jan. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 33 a, b.

1043. Mr. Stephens to Mr. Pownall.

Sends, for Lord Hillsborough's information, a list of the squadron in North America under the command of Rear-Admiral Montagu, with their destination.—Admiralty Office.

The list enclosed. 3 *pp.*

21 Jan. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 34 a, b.

1044. Lord Sandwich to Lord Hillsborough.

Sends a letter from Mr. Gambier relative to the appointment of a proper person to take care of the lighthouse at Halifax, &c.

Mr. Gambier's letter, dated from Orchard Street, Portman Square. He recommends either Mr. Gewish, Naval Storekeeper at Halifax, or Mr. Henry Newton, Collector of the Customs there. 4½ *pp.*

21 Jan. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 6.

1045. Address from the House of Lords in answer to His Majesty's speech from the Throne. 2¼ *pp.*

22 Jan. Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 35.

1046. M. Corbet, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, to the Secretary of State for the South Department.

At a meeting of the States of the Island, the 9th of October last, on proposals made by the King's Procureur, the Act No. 1 enclosed was voted and passed into law. But in consequence of a petition presented and read by the Procureur the 17th of the same month, after many debates, it was, by a majority of one, voted that the alterations in Act No. 2 should be made; the States then seeming very clear in their authority, and the King's Procureur supporting that opinion, the King's Advocate being absent. Unacquainted with the consequences of trade, and circumstanced as the country is at present, it was not prudent for him, the Lieut.-Governor, to interfere; nor, at any rate, could he use his negative (until the King's pleasure was known) in opposition to any Act, before he was armed with the authentic abstract of charters and privileges, till now always given to Governors upon their admission as a guide for their proceedings, but which having been mislaid, and there being no authentic records but in private hands, he has not yet been able to get. The originals are in the Tower.

On the 14th inst. a petition that had been lodged *au greffe* the 15th November by the King's Advocate, was taken into consideration, and the Act No. 3 determined upon, notwithstanding the arguments then used by the Advocate and other gentlemen, members of the States, (who upon the former occasion were not in in the Island,) in support of the petition, alleging that by the 19th article of King Henry the Seventh's charter, confirmed by His present Majesty, the States cannot take on themselves that authority, being directly contrary to the words of the charter; and therefore prayed that the said petition (copy enclosed, No. 8) might be attended to in every particular.

This difference between the two King's officers, and arguments not used before, as that every Act so visibly contrary to the

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King's commands could not be valid, obliged him to desire that the charter might, if possible, be produced; but such record, being only in the hands of individuals, could not *then* be produced. He was therefore obliged to ask the States to state whether (notwithstanding what the King's Advocate and some other gentlemen had advanced) they still were of opinion that such duties could be imposed by the States without infringing on the charters and privileges of the Island. Some joined the Advocate, others thought they had such a right, and others, having never seen the charter or privileges, could only act from a supposition. This unsatisfactory opinion, and the intimation by the King's Advocate that the petitioners would not rest satisfied without representing it to superior authority, induced him to write an official letter to the King's officers; a copy of which, with their answer by way of opinion, is enclosed. They both think that if he, the Lieut.-Governor, had been armed with the authentic charters and privileges, he would have been well warranted in using his negative. The Procureur says that although his opinion is favourable to the power of the States, yet, as it seems to admit of a doubt, he would be glad to have it explained. Begs therefore to lay the same before His Majesty in Council, in order to remove displeasing circumstances from the people's doubts as to the legality of the States' authority in the taxation or imposition of duties, &c., otherwise than through the channel prescribed by His Majesty.—Jersey.

"N.B.—The inclosures sent to the Lord President, 21st."

A list on the back of the letter gives the following:—

No. 1, 2, 3. Acts of the State.
„ 4. The Lieut.-Governor to the King's officers.
„ 5. The Lieut.-Governor's opinion in the matter.
„ 6. The King's Procureur's opinion.
„ 7. The King's Advocate's opinion.
„ 8. The petition referred to by the Advocate.
„ 9. The Governor's oath.
„ 10. Abstract of an Order in Council relating to the Governor's negative and the power of the States.
„ 11. Article of King Henry the Seventh's charter limiting the power of the States. 3 *pp.*

22 Jan. **1047.** LIEUT.-GENERAL H. S. CONWAY to EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 13. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 47.

On the subject of the works going on at St. John's, in N[ew] F[ound] Land.—Little Warwick Street. 3 *pp.*

22 Jan. **1048.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 5.

In reply to letter of the 9th inst. Assures him of His Majesty's sense of the repeated proofs he has given of his zeal for the support of his dignity, &c. For the reasons judiciously stated by him, His Majesty permits him to proceed to the division of the Revenue Boards as soon as he shall think proper. The account given of

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the composition and state of the Opposition seems to promise success for the measures of Government; but if it should happen otherwise, justice will always be done to his Excellency's intentions; and the distinction which must appear of those to be depended on as real friends of Government from those ready to abandon its interests as soon as they clash with their private views and connections, will be useful for the conduct of His Majesty's business. In regard to Mr. Dyson's pension, he is to use every means to defeat the efforts of Opposition; also to explain, as an assistance to the King's servants, his own ideas on the directions he wishes to receive in case of a resolution to forbid the Vice-Treasurers paying the pension being carried.

P.S.—Lord North has sent the King's letter for the Excise Board, which is enclosed.—St. James's. *A draft.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

22 Jan.

Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, p. 288.

1049. R. Sutton to John Robinson, Esq.

Sending an extract from a letter from the Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury, in order to an answer being given to it.—St. James's.

23 Jan.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 325.

1050. Earl of Rochford to Mr. Purling.

Asking him to take measures for the discharge of a first lieutenant of a Dutch man-of-war, the son of Mons. de Casemboot, a Major-General in the Dutch service, who in a fit of despair engaged himself in October last as a soldier in the service of the East India Company, under the name of James Maxwell, born at St. Andrew's, in Scotland.—St. James's.

24 Jan.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 53 a, b.

1051. Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Rochford.

Send an extract from a letter from Sir Peter Denis, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships, &c. in the Mediterranean, dated at Mahon, the 25th of last month, relative to the sending of the ships of his squadron to Cadiz.

The extract enclosed. He acknowledges the receipt of the Lords of the Admiralty's order not to send any of the ships under his command into Cadiz, and will not do so, unless by notice from H.M.'s Consuls there. 2 *pp.*

*24 Jan.

Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 93.

1052. R. Sutton to Philip Stephens, Esq.

The trial of Joshua Dudley for his scandalous imposture in the pretended discovery of the authors of the fire at Portsmouth Dock is expected to come on upon Friday next, the 10th inst. Asks that two intelligent persons, who can give evidence of the fact, with the time and circumstances of it, may be ordered to come up from Portsmouth to be examined as witnesses.—St. James's.

* 1771 in orig., but a mistake.

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24 Jan. **1053.** Circular.

Circular Bk., 1761–86, p. 90.

Enclosing the addresses of the Lords and Commons, which passed in both Houses without the least debate, "a circumstance scarce ever remembered." Sent to Earl Harcourt, Lord Grantham, Sir Horace Mann, the Hon. Mr. Walpole, Sir James Wright, and Messrs. Preston, Cooke, and Catt.

24 Jan. **1054.** British Museum.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 7.

Memorandum of the resolution of the Committee of the Trustees of the British Museum, signed "C. Morton, S.B.M.," acknowledging and returning thanks for the printed copy of the Journals of the Lords and Commons, with the Indexes and Reports, received from His Majesty. 1 *p.*

27 Jan. **1055.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 11.

Enclosing papers, &c. relative to a demand from several non-commissioned officers and private men of H.M.'s 62nd Regt. upon their Colonel, Lieut.-Gen. Strode, for their clothing for the years 1767, 1768, and 1769. The matter was referred to a Board of General Officers for report thereon. Gives their opinion in detail of the satisfaction which should be immediately made by Lieut.-Gen. Strode. It appears from this report that there has been clothing due to this regiment for some years past. It also appears from the returns that there has been more desertion in this regiment than in any other on this establishment, although the regiment is in other respects a very good one, and the Field Officers seem to have done their duty well.—Dublin Castle.

On the back is:—"15 inclosures w^ch^ were sent in original to Judge Advocate, M^ch^ 1772."

Received 8th Feb., from Sir R. Wilmot. 4½ *pp.*

27 Jan. **1056.** General Jas. Adolphus Oughton to Lord ———.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 26.

Acknowledging, in the absence of the Duke of Argyll, the letter of the 21st, covering H.M.'s speech, &c.—Edinburgh. 1 *p.*

28 Jan. **1057.** Justices Wilmot, Digby, and Camper to the Earl of Rochford.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 8.

Two men have in the course of last week been accidentally killed, and others received damage, by their horses taking fright as they were riding along the highway, occasioned by journeymen, labourers, and apprentices shooting about the highways, fields, and hedges near town in the frost. To remedy this, have looked into the several Statutes, but can only find an Act of Parliament of 33 Hen. 8, enacting that no person, except he had lands, tenements, fees, annuities, or offices of the yearly value of 100*l.*, should shoot in any hand-gun other than such as should be in the stock and gun of the length of one whole yard; but as the guns now made use of exceed one yard, such journeymen,

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labourers, and apprentices cannot be convicted on that Statute. Suggest a clause to be inserted in some Public Act—Public Office, Bethnal Green. 1⅓ *pp.*

28 Jan. Ireland, v. 441, No. 13.

1058. Thos. Waite to R. Sutton, Esq.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of 21st inst., with a printed copy of the King's speech at the opening of Parliament.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

28 Jan. Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 193.

1059. Earl of Rochford to the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Sending papers relative to certain new regulations, represented by Lieut.-Gen. Cornwallis to be necessary to be added to those formerly approved, with regard to the houses in Gibraltar holden under grants from the Governors, and to the safety of that garrison from spies or suspicious persons residing there. Asks for their opinion as to the lawfulness or expediency of enforcing these new regulations.—St. James's.

29 Jan. Church Bk., 1729–82, p. 321. Church Bk., 1761–78, p. 220.

1060. Poor Knights of Windsor.

Mem. "His Majesty was pleased to acquaint the Earl of Rochford with his pleasure that the Secretaries of State for the time being should not henceforward direct any persons to be put on the list of the Poor Knights of Windsor without first taking the King's pleasure; and that after His Majesty shall have approved of any person, it should be notified in the letter that such person so appointed must attend, after his installation, to every regulation of the institution of that Order.

"That the Secretaries of State for the time being should not henceforward grant any dispensations of non-attendance without first taking the King's pleasure thereon."

30 Jan. Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 22.

1061. Jurats of Mahon (Pedro Ximenez, Gabriel Carreras, and Marcho Pons) to Major General Johnston, Lieut.-Governor of Minorca.

Praying his interposition with His Majesty for the confirmation of the articles for the good government of the people, which they presented to his Excellency the 3rd July 1770.—Mahon. *Spanish.* 1 *p.*

General Johnston was at this time in London, residing in Green Street, Grosvenor Square.

30 Jan. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 327.

1062. Earl of Rochford to the Bishop of Exeter.

His Majesty considers it necessary to the support of the institution with decency that at least one-third of the 18 Poor Knights should be constantly resident at Windsor, and appear regularly in the choir at divine service; the remaining 12, on whatever excuse absent, to have 10*l.* stopped out of their yearly pay, to be divided among the six who reside, as a recompense for their attendance;

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allowing, however, a proportionable deduction for any part of the time which any of the said 12 may attend. Asks if his Lordship sees any objection to the arrangement.—St. James's.

30 Jan. **1063.** The SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 7.

Drafts of two letters of this date:—

(1.) Relative to the two Bills remaining, yesterday taken into consideration at the Council. His Excellency's idea of restraining the grants for particular Irish purposes to the same bounds as set to the subsidies granted to His Majesty was entirely approved as fit to be adopted as a rule, unless there should be any particular reason to deviate from it. Asks for his sentiments on a very striking novelty in the Inland Navigation Bill, viz., the clause empowering the trustees to transfer the property of any navigation which might be too expensive to be completed at the public charge alone, to any company of private undertakers on certain conditions; also, if it should be a real benefit to the kingdom to allow navigations to be undertaken by private companies, whether the intention may not be rendered ineffectual by the shortness of the term of two years.—St. James's. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 8.

(2.) Signifying the King's inclination that the Count de Kearney, in the service of France, but born in Ireland, should remain unmolested, as far as immediately depends on the orders of Government, during a six months' visit to Ireland, where he has not been since his childhood.—St. James's. "Private." 1 *p.*

31 Jan. **1064.** W. JUSTICE to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 5.

In looking over his father's papers, finds, when his Lordship was at Turin, that he honoured his father with a subscription to his great and laborious undertaking of a new edition of Virgil, all engraved with copper plates. This being finished, will early next week send a complete set in 5 vols., large 8vo, to Mr. John Hyde, in Cornhill, to whom his Lordship will be pleased to pay three guineas, the subscription being four guineas, supposing one to have been already paid. By the enclosed letters it will be seen what good opinion my Lord Chesterfield has of this work, and how much (if it was in his power) he is inclined to assist and favour him (Mr. Justice), the finisher thereof. The plates of this work are now "laying" in Holland, but deserve to be in a much better country. May he presume to wish for an order (if it is not an improper request) for their introduction into this country, where they would certainly be the cause of employing many hands, and, of course, give bread to his fellow countrymen.—Wymondham. 1 *p.*

31 Jan. **1065.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 328.

Sending, for report to be made thereon, a copy of a memorial from the French Ministry, complaining of the disturbance threatened to be given to their fishermen at the Island of St. Pierre by H.M.'s Governor of Newfoundland.—St. James's.

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31 Jan. **1066.** Wm. Knox to Mr. Robinson.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 15.

Sending, in order to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury, a copy of a letter from Wm. Tryon, Esq., Governor of New York, dated 4 Dec. last, enclosing an account of seizures made by ships-of-war in the port of New York; and stating a plea, on behalf of himself and the other Governors of H.M.'s Colonies in America, to a like share of His Majesty's moiety of all seizures made in the American seas or ports by ships-of-war, with that given by His Majesty to the Admiral or Flag Officer on that station.—Whitehall.

Jan. **1067.** "Memorial of the manufacturers and merchants trading "in cotton goods, residing at Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, and "elsewhere in the county of Lancaster," addressed to Lord Rochford.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 9.

Representing the losses, &c. likely to arise by the Ordinance of 19 Nov. 1771, prohibiting the importation of cotton goods into Spain; suggesting that such prohibition was in contravention of the 7th article of the Treaty of Madrid, 1667, and praying for assistance and relief. Numerous signatures are appended. *On the dorse is:* "R. Jan. 1772, from Lord Sefton." 2 *pp. brief size.*

Jan. **1068.** Staffordshire Ware.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 10.

Memorandum. "The Staffordshire people complain that our "earthenware is prohibited in France, and 18*d.* in the pound for "all French earthenware imported here. Lord Rochford to pro-"pose to the French if they will take off the prohibition; if not, "we will prohibit theirs." ½ *p.*

4 Feb. **1069.** Bishop of Exeter to Lord ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 11 a, b.

Had the honour of his Lordship's letter of 30 January, communicating His Majesty's pleasure concerning the Poor Knights, which is exceeding gracious, considerate, and favourable to the body. Thinks that the Governor should be constantly resident (which has ever been usual till of late), for the sake of good government, and assisting the Dean in seeing His Majesty's commands obeyed in a proper manner. Is afraid there are not six effective men among the present body able to attend their duty in St. George's Chapel, as there are many who are old and infirm, and worthy of His Majesty's indulgence. Encloses a list of the Poor Knights with some remarks of his own, which he hopes may not be too officious.—Deanery House, Windsor.

The List.

Nathaniel Carrington, Governor.—Very rich; and, indeed, in strictness, disqualified by the statutes of the Order from being a Poor Knight, having more than 40*l.* per annum in land.

Sir John Fielding.

Sir Evelyn Alston.

Peter Papon.

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George Hay,
Peter Palairet,
John Palairet,
James Richardson,
John Richardson,
John Gracieux,
} Plead old age and infirmities.

Stephen Monot, never appears,
William Dick,
Jonathan Maxstead,
} Live at Windsor.

John Clarke,
John Lambe,
} have no good excuse for not living at Windsor.

John Morrison.—I am afraid, has no other excuse, but that of living in Scotland.

John James.—Lives in Wales, and, it is said, has sold the income of his place of Poor Knight.

—— Reeves—lately dead.

3 *pp.*

4 Feb. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 83.

1070. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Giving notice of His Majesty's gracious intentions of presenting the University of Dublin with the Journals of the two Houses of Parliament.—St. James's.

5 Feb. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 295.

1071. Thos. Whately to Edw. Payne, Esq., Governor of the Bank.

Transmitting the copies of a letter (of Jan. 31) from Sir Joseph Yorke, with two enclosures. Lord Suffolk desires to know whether he, Mr. Payne, wishes for any further instructions to be given to his Excellency in the present state of the affair, and would also be glad to know what success Mr. Payne has had in his enquiries here, and in his proceedings against the persons in custody.—Cleveland Row.

5 Feb. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 295.

1072. Earl of Suffolk to the Postmaster General.

The name of Mr. Richard Carter to be added to the list of persons employed in his Lordship's office, and the statutory privileges to be allowed him.—St. James's.

5 Feb. Ireland, v. 441, No. 12.

1073. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

On receiving his Lordship's letter of 22 Jan., enclosing H.M.'s letter for the new Board of Excise, the patents for appointing the two Boards of Revenue were immediately ordered to be passed, which was accordingly done on the 3rd inst. Yesterday the House of Commons met pursuant to their adjournment, when, as his Excellency wished to show them as much respect as possible, he ordered Sir George Macartney to deliver the following information to them, who, addressing himself to the Chair, said—

"Sir, By order of my Lord Lieutenant, I some time since "informed this House that his Excellency had postponed issuing

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"any orders for carrying His Majesty's commands into execution "with respect to the appointing the two Boards of the Commis- "sioners of the Revenue until His Majesty's further pleasure "should be known. I am now directed by his Excellency to "acquaint you that his Excellency, having since received His "Majesty's pleasure thereupon, hath given the necessary orders "for causing the commissions to be passed pursuant to H.M.'s "letters; and the same have been passed under the Great Seal "accordingly."

Thereupon Sir Charles Bingham rose and desired the resolution of the 16th Nov. last to be read, and declared he considered the passing these new commissions after that resolution as an outrage and indignity to Parliament. Some others said a few words reprehensive of the measure, and, amongst them, Mr. Ponsonby, who expressed his hopes that in consequence of it a Committee of the House would be appointed to attend His Majesty with their sense of it, and also of the state of the nation, which he believed had never been faithfully represented to His Majesty. It was moved that the new patents should be laid before the House, which was agreed to, and "we are told" that some day next week will be appointed for the grand battle, in which, if the Opposition are successful, he, Lord Rochford, will probably be visited by parliamentary ambassadors. Will do everything in his power to defeat so absurd a measure, but, if he should fail, will rely on the assurances given him in the despatch before mentioned, that justice will be done to his intentions and zeal. Nothing further passed upon this subject, and the House then proceeded upon the order of the day, and very soon adjourned.

Will defer saying anything as to Mr. Dyson's pension till he knows the real designs of Opposition relative to that matter.

As he sees at present no reason for altering his opinion that he cannot undertake, during the remainder of the Session, to defeat every attempt of Opposition, requests the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, whether, in case of any intemperate resolutions being carried that strike at the authority of English government, such, for instance, as directly pass a censure upon this measure, or otherwise deny His Majesty's undoubted prerogative, he may thereupon immediately prorogue the Parliament, or whether he is to wait further instructions.—Dublin Castle.

Marked "Private." $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

10 Feb. **1074.** N. WETHERELL to LORD ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 12.

Announcing the safe arrival of 49 vols. of the Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons. The University will take the earliest opportuntiy of expressing their thanks to His Majesty by letter under seal of Convocation.—Univ. Coll., Oxford. 2 *pp.*

10 Feb. **1075.** THOS. WHATELY to ED. PAYNE, Esq.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 297.

Has shown his letter to Lord Suffolk, who has given orders for the desired purpose. Encloses a copy of a letter from Sir Joseph

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Yorke, with one of its enclosures; the rest of them are the same as Mr. Payne has already received from Messrs. Muilmans. Returns the papers left with him.—St. James's.

10 Feb. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 84.

1076. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Announcing the death of the Princess Dowager of Wales.—St. James's.

10 Feb. Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 94.

1077. John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to Thomas Whately, Esq.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of the 21st ult. accompanying H.M.'s speech at the opening of Parliament. Has not yet received the addresses mentioned to have been sent from Lord Suffolk's office.—Isle Mann. 1 *p.*

11 Feb. Circular Book, 1761–86, pp. 90, 91.

1078. Circular announcing the death of the Princess Dowager of Wales, and enclosing letters of notification, addressed to the same as the circular of 24 Jan.

A circular containing the same intelligence was also the same day sent to various other ministers and consuls. [See list to circular of 21 Jan. (which includes those named in circular of 24 Jan.) with exception of Mr. Norton and addition of Mr. Katenkamp.]

11 Feb. Criml. Papers, Scotch, 1762–86, p. 95.

1079. Earl of Suffolk to the Lord Justice Clerk.

Enclosing a remission of the sentence of death passed on James Baillie, at Edinburgh, for the murder of Marjory Wilkieson.

11 Feb. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 14. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–3, p. 48.

1080. Lieut.-General H. S. Conway to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Upon the subject of the soldiers to be employed on the works going on in N[ew] F[ound] Land.—Little Warwick Street.

(It is mentioned that the dismantling of Placentia was contemplated.) 2 *pp.*

11 Feb. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 13.

1081. Gautier to Lord ———.

Stating that having lost his fortune he had come from France to England, and, being thoroughly acquainted with the culture of the white mulberry, has made a tour of inspection through several counties. Is convinced there is no other country in Europe where the soil is in general more suitable for the cultivation of the white mulberry. Has secured from the Earl of Warwick a plot of land suitable for nurseries of white mulberry, if His Majesty will accord his permission. To obtain this he drew up a memoir and a letter of request to the King, addressing the whole to the Princess Dowager. From the account of the state of the Princess's health given in the papers, fears his packet has not been presented to Her Royal Highness, and therefore has not reached the King. Addresses to his Lordship, therefore, a duplicate of his said memorial and letter.—Warwick. *French.* 3 *pp.*

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11 Feb. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 298.

1082. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the RIGHT HON. ROBERT DUNDAS, Lord President of the Session at Edinburgh.

His Majesty is pleased to present the College of Justice with a copy of the Journals of Parliament, which will be delivered to any person whom the College shall authorise to receive them. —St. James's.

"Like letters (*mutatis mutandis*) to the Rev. Dr. Leechman, "Principal of the College of Glasgow, and the Rev. Dr. Robertson, "Principal of the College of Edinburgh."

12 Feb. Ireland, v. 441, No. 14.

1083. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

In answer to his letter of the 5th instant. The contents of it are of a much more serious nature than H.M.'s servants had reason to expect from a measure so strongly recommended by His Excellency, and from which therefore they could not apprehend consequences so very extraordinary as these. He may, however, still depend on every endeavour in England to obviate or to remedy the difficulties apprehended. If, therefore, this letter arrives before any step is taken for sending a deputation, he is to exert himself to the utmost to prevent the question upon it being carried against Government; but if he is not certain of success in withstanding the proposition, he is, before it is made, to prorogue the Parliament to a short day. On the other hand, should the deputation be voted before this letter arrives, and by the forms of the Parliament of Ireland a prorogation will stop the proceedings of the deputation, he is also, in that case, to prorogue to a short day. But he is to understand that these instructions are confined to the single object of preventing the deputation, and is not to take any step without being further informed of His Majesty's pleasure on account of any other intemperate resolutions of the House of Commons.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2¼ *pp.*

12 Feb. Ireland, v. 441, No. 16.

1084. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Since he last wrote the gentlemen in Opposition have had several meetings to concert measures for showing their disapprobation of the division of the Revenue Board. There have been great dissensions among them, some being for mild and others for strong resolutions. The King's steadiness in persevering in the measure has staggered and frightened some, and irritated others; amongst the latter is the Duke of Leinster, who declared that nothing less than the expulsion of the new Commissioners of Excise would satisfy him, for some gentlemen pretend to call the Commissioners of Customs the old Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Excise the new ones, a distinction that does not exist. In the proceedings of the House of Commons of the 11th inst. the first motion of the Opposition was proved to be so absurd and so contrary to the laws that, after some debate, it was with-

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drawn, and then another proposed that the House should not consent to any alteration in the Revenue Laws to give effect to the division of the Boards. An amendment was proposed, "However "such alteration might appear to be for the improvement of the "Revenue," but was rejected, and the main question carried. Though it was argued by the Opposition on the inexpediency of the measure, yet Government lost this question by 12 only; whereas two months ago, before the measure was executed, it was beaten on the same ground by 46; which shows—what he always thought—that a steady perseverance on the part of the Crown is the wisest conduct to be observed to Ireland. A ridiculous motion was afterwards made by Mr. Barry (brother to the Earl of Farnham) to suspend the Commissioners of Excise from sitting and voting in the House as long as they continued in office; which was rejected without a division. The House sat till past one, and the debates were warm. Is told that some other motions are intended relative to this matter; hopes to be able to defeat them. Considers, indeed, the victory which Opposition gained on Tuesday as no defeat to Government. Has already stated that though some clause might be desirable in the Revenue Bill, yet the renewal of the Bill itself was not necessary this Session, and that the Boards can perfectly well execute their duty upon the laws already existing.—Dublin Castle. *Received* the 21st. 5 *pp.*

13 Feb. **1085.** Mr. Schomberg to the Earl of Rochford.

Dom. Geo. III., pel. 85, No. 14.

Reminds his Lordship of his promise to interpose his good offices on his (Schomberg's) behalf with Count Guignes, to prevail on that nobleman to legalise his public acts in the same manner as done for Messrs. Bonnet and Ogier. The delay in this matter, though highly detrimental to him, he has not for near 12 months complained of, continually confiding in the humanity and benevolence of Lord Rochford, that it would by some means or other be satisfactorily adjusted. Asks to be allowed to wait on Lord Rochford personally.—"From my house, No. 11, Whalebone Court, Lothbury, behind the Royal Exchange." 2 *pp.*

13 Feb. **1086.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 17.

In answer to letter of the 30th inst. relative to the new clause in the Inland Navigation Bill empowering the trustees to transfer the property of any navigation to any company of private undertakers on certain conditions. Gives in full the explanation of the motives upon which it is grounded, received from Sir Lucius O'Brien, who was the principal promoter of it; and also the reasons given by the Speaker, who is a great advocate of the new clause. Upon the whole, is of opinion it will be advisable to let the Bill pass in the shape in which it was transmitted, limiting the duration of it, however, to seven years only. If, however, notwithstanding the reasons of Sir Lucius O'Brien and the Speaker, the

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Council should still think this clause exceptionable, presumes they will pass the Bill without it, but limiting the duties to seven years. —Dublin Castle. *Received* 21st. 4½ *pp.*

[About 13 Feb.] Ireland, v. 441, No. 18 a, b.

1087. The SAME to "MY DEAR LORD."

Encloses a list of the deserters and "skirkers," with their different obligations and merits, for His Majesty to read, if his generosity of heart and more important concerns can submit to it. Would really never have intruded such matter, but that he apprehends it is fitting His Majesty should be informed how difficult the appetites and ingratitude of his subjects in Ireland have rendered his Government, not only during his Excelleney's poor endeavours, but that there are rocks which his successor may learn to shun, or at least be prepared against. His Lordship knows how earnestly he, the Lord Lieutenant, has affectionated these families, and recommended them to the Crown, and also *how largely* he had the pleasure to convey H.M.'s favours and approbation to them. Let their conduct and events speak the rest. Will always be unhappy when private friendship shall suffer for public ingratitude, but will always represent faithfully, and will always esteem it his duty to make one permanent (if such a thing can be acquired in this country) friend to the Crown, before twenty personal attachments to Lord Townshend. Is heartily sorry that Lord Sudley has acted so wretched a part. He stayed with his brother at the door till he heard the question went against Government, and on the second division they marched in on the patriotic line to save *their seats* and court the Opposition,—a miserable subterfuge where there was no danger, and which has rendered them most contemptible *even* in the eyes of their countrymen. "The market day they have "lost, for be assured the Opposition are all dispirited and divided. "The town has it, the Duke of Leinster is to come every hour "to the Castle, and to join us. Lord Shannon and his friends "have offended him by their moderation, and Lord Kildare "publicly calls the last majority a victory for the Castle. Be "pleased, my Lord, to lay this letter before His Majesty, and may "it contribute to the general tranquillity of his empire and his "own repose." *A holograph. Marked* "Private." *Undated, but received* 21st Feb. 1772. *On the back is:* "Only to Lord Suffolk and Lord North."

The following is the list enclosed "of the gentlemen who voted "against Government on Tuesday, Feb. 11th."

Col. Eyre—has two pensions of 200*l.* each.

Henry Pritty—asks favours. Is Sir H. Cavendish's relation and connection.

Sir Art. Brooke—is a Privy Councillor, and his brother was made a Major of Dragoons the other day; he is brother-in-law to Lord Clermont.

James Fortescue—is brother to Lord Clermont; is Postmaster-General and a Privy Councillor, and now wants the reversion of his brother's peerage.

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Col. Burton—wants to sell out of the army, and to have a civil employment; is cousin to Lord Cunningham.

Rich. Jones—follows him.

Lord Sudley,
Rich. Gore,
John Knox,
} Lord Arran's and Lord Annaly's connection.

Abraham Creighton.—His father was lately made a Peer, and promised his fullest support. One son is always against us, and the other who has a place (which he says he owes to my late Secretary and no one else), is absent.

Sir Edwd. Newenham,—collector of Excise for the co. of Dublin.

Robt, Birch.—He promised his fullest support at a concession from the Crown, which would give him at least 8 or 9 perpetual advowsons.

Crofton Vandeleur.—Has been obliged this Session already, and asks two more favours.

Capt. Montgomery.

Capt. Stewart, Capt. of Cavalry.—He is Lord Kingston's nephew and connection, and has received repeated favours.

Mr. Montgomery, of Cavan—is son-in-law to Mr. Clements, and has been obliged this Session.

A list of absentees.

Townly Balfour—is Lord Tyrone's connection, and has been twice obliged.

Rich. Gorges—is Lord Tyrone's connection; wants a place.

John Creighton—another son of Lord Earne; has a place, and wants a better.

Hugh Massey—asks a peerage for himself, a better collection for his son, and a regiment for his brother, Col. Massey.

Silver Oliver—was lately made a Privy Councillor, and now asks a Bishopric for his uncle.

John French.—His brother was made a Dean, and a commission was given to his nephew; he now asks a pension for his other nephews. He is in the Gore connection, and promised every support.

Henry Gore,—brother to Lord Annaly. He had given to him the first great office that fell in my administration, viz. Examin^{r} of the Customs, worth at least 800*l.* a year. He wanted afterwards to be a Commissioner; he was offered it soon afterwards without salary, and to be succeeded by Mr. R. Gore (Lord Arran's second son), of the same family, by which they might have had two great offices of 800*l.* a year at least, and 2,000*l.* on the first vacancy. Lord Annaly and Mr. Gore declined it; it was then accepted by Mr. Tottenham (Lord Loftus's connection), who vacates a place of 500*l.* a year in the Revenue. I since brought Mr. R. Gore to the Customs, which he received apparently thankfully, and his old speechless father expressed it by tears of joy. They are now angry; and Mr. R. Gore, and his brother Lord Sudley (as in the other list), were against us.

Will. Gore,—Lord Annaly's connection. He asked a place in the Revenue, and was promised. He pressed Sir Geo. Macartney in a note the night of the debate.

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Sir John Freke—was made a Baronet in my administration ; attached to Lord Arran ; was introduced by his brother-in-law, Lord Sudley, before the recess, asked two favours, promised to return and support us, but has not kept his word.

Henry King—brother to Lord Kingston. He was lately made a Privy Councillor. Lord Kingston has had two removes in his peerage. Mr. King now asks an office.

John Croker—is Sir Henry Cavendish's connection, and has just received a commission for his nephew.

John Hamilton—has made many professions of support, none of which he has ever kept.

8 *pp.*

14 Feb. **1088.** Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 35. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 40.

Ask him to obtain the usual commission of Governor of Newfoundland, &c. for Capt. Molineux Shuldham, appointed by them to be Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships, &c. at and about Newfoundland, the Islands of Anticosti, and upon the coast of Labrador from the river St. John to the entrance of Hudson's Straits. 1 *p.*

14 Feb. **1089.** Anth. Todd to John Pownall, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 80 a, b.

By the enclosed it will be seen that the express was just in time to detain the two American boats. As the only information they can give at present to the numbers of people who make enquiry at the General Post Office every minute is that they are not sailed, would be glad to know Lord Hillsborough's pleasure if the merchants may be informed that the boats are detained, and likewise the last day they may write by them if that is fixed. —General Post Office.

The enclosure, being a letter to the Postmaster-General, dated Falmouth, 10 Feb., from George Bell.

14 Feb. **1090.** John Pownall to Anthony Todd, Esq.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 15.

Will have no opportunity of seeing my Lord Hillsborough this morning, but thinks there can be no objection to informing the merchants that the boats are detained, and that Tuesday next will be the last day that they may write by them.—Whitehall.

15 Feb. **1091.** The Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Rochford.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 54.

Relative to the quartering of the marine forces at Chatham. Suggest that they should be lodged in the barracks there.—Admiralty Office. 2 *pp.*

15 Feb. **1092.** Lord Suffolk to Mr. Payne, Governor of the Bank.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 300.

Enclosing an extract of a letter received last night from Sir Jos. Yorke, by which he will see the activity and zeal with which Sir Joseph continues to give his attention to the business recommended to him.—St. James's.

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15 Feb.
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 333.

1093. Earl of Rochford to Sir Isaac Elton, Bart.

As Dudley's trial is to come on again on Friday or Saturday next, must once more trouble him to procure Land and Peyton to come up to London with the receipt and Mr. Player's day-book.—St. James's.

17 Feb.
Ireland, v. 441, No. 19 a, b, c.

1094. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Transmitting addresses of condolence to the King upon the death of H.R.H. the Princess Dowager of Wales, from the Houses of Lords and Commons.—Dublin Castle.

The addresses.

Received 26th, in the evening, from Sir R. Wilmot. 3 *pp.*

17 Feb.
Scotland, v. 47, No. 27.

1095. Lord Justice Clerk (Miller) to Lord ———.

Acknowledging receipt of letter containing the melancholy accounts of the death of H.R.H. the Princess Dowager of Wales. Prays God that the distresses His Majesty has suffered in his family may be recompensed in the increasing love and affection of his people, &c.

Acknowledging also another letter, enclosing H.M.'s remission to James Baillie, prisoner in the Tolbooth in Edinburgh, for the murder of Marjory Wilkieson.—Edinburgh. 1½ *pp.*

17 Feb.
Scotland, v. 47, No. 28.

1096. Genl. Jas. Adolphus Oughton to Lord ———.

In answer to letter notifying the death of H.R.H. the Princess Dowager of Wales.—Edinburgh. 1 *p.*

19 Feb.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 44 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 41–2.
The letter (but dated 18 Feb.) also in Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 334.

1097. Earl of Rochford to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Enclosing a copy of a memorial lately presented by the Count de Guines [French ambassador], containing a complaint of Mons. de Vaudreuil, late French Governor of Canada, against Major Genl. Murray. Asks for information.—St. James's.

The enclosure (French). It relates to furniture, &c. left by Mons. de Vaudreuil in the vaults of the chateau of St. Louis at Quebec, which were removed by Genl. Murray after the capitulation. Mons. Vaudreuil demanded compensation. 3½ *pp.*

19 Feb.
Ireland, v. 441, No. 15 a, b.
The letter (but there dated 18 Feb.) in Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 86.

1098. The Same to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Returns the petition of John Annesley of Ballysax, Esq., claiming the honour of Viscount Valentia and Baron Mount Norris, together with a copy of the report of H.M.'s Attorney and Solicitor General in England thereupon. Directs him to refer the petition to the House of Peers in Ireland.—St. James's. *A draft.*

The original report of the Attorney and Solicitor General, a copy of which was enclosed in the above. 3 *pp.*

20 Feb.
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 15.

1099. James Fullarton to the Earl of Rochford.

Asking what had been done about a petition from David Ross, left at his Lordship's office, with a letter enclosed from Alexander

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Ross, praying his lordship to use his influence towards getting the said Alexander freed from the slavery of a Spanish prison.—London. 1 *p.*

20 Feb. **1100.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD PRESIDENT.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 335.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, concerning the legality of an Act of the States of that Island, imposing a duty on rum and gin imported there; together with the original papers accompanying it. Asks him to lay it as soon as possible before His Majesty in Council, as the matter appears of the greatest importance, and the Lieut.-Governor is of opinion that the determination of the Council should be had before 25th March, the time fixed for the Act taking place.—St. James's.

20 Feb. **1101.** J. POWNALL to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 16.

Two letters of this date:—

(1.) Enclosing copies of the answers received by Lord Hillsborough to the letters he had written to the proprietors of Pennsylvania and to the Governor of Rhode Island, concerning the alleged ill-treatment and obstruction the Customs officers had met with in that colony and Philadelphia.

(2.) Enclosing a petition to the Lords of the Treasury, received yesterday under Governor Hutchinson's cover.—Whitehall.

20 Feb. **1102.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 22.

Mr. Power, whom he has recommended for the vacancy in the Court of Exchequer, is a gentleman of eminence in his profession and a member of Parliament, and has supported Government with great zeal and abilities. By this promotion his Excellency will be able to bring forward Mr. Scott and Mr. Hellen as joint counsel to the Commissioners of the Revenue. These two gentlemen are in the House of Commons; his Excellency lies under engagements to them, and they have merited this advancement by their zealous and able support of Government. Can now also oblige a very considerable family in the southern part of Ireland, by bringing their eldest son, Mr. Carleton, (a rising young lawyer,) into the House of Commons in the room of Mr. Power, who gives his seat to the disposal of Government without any expense.—Dublin Castle. *Received* the 27th. 2 *pp.*

20 Feb. **1103.** JOHN WOOD, Governor of the Isle of Man, to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 95.

Acknowledging the receipt of letter of the 11th inst. announcing the death of H.R.H. the Princess Dowager of Wales.—Isle Mann. 1 *p.*

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20 Feb. Scotland, v. 47, No. 29.

1104. Lord Advocate (Ro. Dundas) to Lord ————.

Representing the sincere and dutiful acknowledgments of the College of Justice, for His Majesty's gracious attention in presenting them with a copy of the Journals of Parliament.—Edinburgh. *Received* the 24th. 2 *pp.*

21 Feb. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 55.

1105. Lord Sandwich to the Earl of Rochford.

Sends a copy of a letter from the commandant of His Catholic Majesty's ships at Carthagena to Sir George Rodney.—Admiralty.

Endorsed: "Copy of the inclosure was sent, said date, to the "Prince Maserano, and the inclosure itself to Lord Grantham "25 Feb., as there is another copy in Lord Hillsborough's "letter 24th Feb." 1 *p.*

21 Feb. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 36 a, b, c. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 42–46.

1106. Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Send copies of a letter of 4 Dec. from Vice-Admiral Sir George Rodney, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, and of its enclosure, viz., a letter from the Commandant of His Catholic Majesty's ships at Carthagena relative to the seizure of the "Sir Edward Hawke" schooner. Admiral Rodney's letter also contains intelligence of the state of the French and Spaniards at the Havanna, Carthagena, and Cape François.

The enclosures. The Spanish Commandant having disavowed the menace said to have been delivered to Lieut. Gibbs, and repudiated the claim of searching vessels except those found within two leagues from the shore, the result was that perfect harmony was established. 6½ *pp.*

22 Feb. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 16.

1107. Mr. Francis to Mr. "Portein."

Dudley has just now withdrawn his plea to the indictment preferred against him, and pleaded Guilty, submitting to the mercy of the Court, and requesting to be sent abroad.—"Saturday evg. 7 o'clock." *On the back is,* "R. 22 Febry. 1772, at "9 o'clock p.m." ½ *p.*

24 Feb. Admiralty, v. 163, No. 56.

1108. "Extract of a Letter from Sir George Rodney, dated Jamaica, Jan. 29, 1772."

Since the affair of the "Hawke" schooner, no interruption has been given to the English commerce; neither has he had any complaints made to him but from the owners of several vessels taken in the harbours on the south side of Cuba, in the very fact of cutting mahogany the property of the King of Spain. The inhabitants of Montego Bay in this Island have long made it a practice, and, in defiance of all treaties, have by force taken off mahogany to the value of at least 10,000*l.* per annum. He therefore thought it would be prostituting the dignity of the

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British flag to demand the restitution of vessels taken in the act of piracy.

Endorsed: "R. fm. Lord Sandwich, 24 Febry. 1772."

24 Feb. **1109.** EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Two letters of this date:—

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 45. 1. Enclosing copies of two letters from the Governor of North Carolina, and also copy of a private letter from the Governor of New York, relating to some Spanish officers and seamen who, having been shipwrecked in the Gulph of Florida, were put on shore at Beaufort in North Carolina.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 16.

Ibid., No. 46, and p. 17, respectively. 2. Sending a copy of a dispatch from the Lords of the Admiralty, containing the last advices received from Vice-Admiral Sir George Rodney relative to the detention of the "Sir Edward Hawke" schooner at Carthagena, and to the naval strength of the French and Spaniards in the West Indies.—Whitehall.

24 Feb. **1110.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the BOARD OF ORDNANCE.

Ordn. Entry Bk., 1761–75, p. 268. Sending papers relative to the military state of the Island of Guernsey for their opinion thereupon.—St. James's.

25 Feb. **1111.** "E. B." to "MY LORD."

Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 23. Alludes to a letter written by him to his Lordship the 17th inst. If the contents of the same can in any way deserve being attended to, and procure him admission to his Lordship's presence, he will demonstrate that his offered services are not calculated for Denmark only, but equally so for Prussia.—"Sword Blade Coffee House," Birchin Lane, Cornhill. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

25 Feb. **1112.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 94. Having laid before the King their letter of yesterday with the estimate of the annual expense of maintaining such a force at Falkland's Island as remains there at present, asks them for any plan they may have to suggest by which the possession of the Island and the port and fort of Port Egmont may be constantly and effectually kept up at a less expense to Government.

25 Feb. **1113.** LIEUT.-GENERAL AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE ORDNANCE to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 15 a, b, c. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 46. Asking whether anything is determined relative to the fortifications at Placentia, which, at the time of their report of 3 Aug. 1769, it was under consideration to dismantle. They enclose copies of their letter of 3 Aug. 1769, and the papers accompanying the same.—Office of Ordnance.

The enclosures, the second being a copy of the report of "Leonard Smelt, engineer in ordinary, of the present state of the "fortifications at Placentia in Newfoundland." He recommends a sea force as the only proper defence for Newfoundland.—Dated 22 Nov. 1751. $9\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

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25 Feb. **1114.** Lord Fife to the Earl of Suffolk.

Scotland, v. 47, Nos. 30 a, b, and 31.

Took the liberty to call in order to leave the enclosed memorandum. Understands those who oppose him intend to apply for this favour in order to use it as an influence against him, as those two gentlemen, Mr. Hay and Mr. Gordon, are his neighbours and related to him. They are very proper objects of H.M.'s mercy, otherwise no recommendation would come from him.—Whitehall.

The memorandum, in which Lord Fife asks for a pardon for Andrew Hay of Rannes, and James Gordon of Cobardie, who were excepted from the indemnity as being concerned in the rebellion 1745, but had ever since behaved so as to merit the favour and protection of Government, living near Lord Fife, and visiting and being visited by everybody in the country.

Draft of Lord Suffolk's answer, dated the same day. He suggests, as it was by no means a matter of course, and as many forms must be observed before the recommendation could be laid before the King, that if these gentlemen remained unmolested, it might be more advisable not to stir in it at all. He promises, however, not to receive any application in their favour from any other person than his Lordship. *3 pp.*

26 Feb. **1115.** Earl of Rochford to the Chairman and Deputy of the Canada Committee.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 336.

Encloses, for the information of the proprietors of Canada reconnoissances, a copy of the arrêt passed in the French King's Council at Versailles the 2nd inst., for the reimbursement of the capital of those reconnoissances in three years from the 1st July next ensuing by monthly payments. Has particular satisfaction in being able to acquaint them of this agreeable conclusion of a dispute so long depending.—St. James's.

26 Feb. **1116.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 29 a, b.

Transmitting the address of condolence to the King upon the death of H.R.H. the Princess Dowager of Wales, from the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the city of Dublin.—Dublin Castle.

The address. *1 p. of MS., and a memb. of parchment.*

28 Feb. **1117.** Earl of Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 94.

Has received their letter and estimate in answer to his of the 25th relative to Falkland's Island. Explains the meaning of an expression in his letter which their Lordships misunderstood. His Majesty approves of their carrying the plan suggested by them into execution.

28 Feb. **1118.** Mr. Cottrell to Mr. Porten.

Council Office, v. 20.

The orders for engrossing the two Irish Bills and passing them under the Great Seal are made out. The Bill for carrying on an inland navigation has no material alteration, but, in respect to

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the term of its continuance, changed from 21 to 7 years. That for licensing hawkers and pedlars is passed without any amendment. —Council Office. 1 *p.*

28 Feb. **1119.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Two letters:—

Ireland, v. 441, No. 24. 1. In obedience to His Majesty's commands, has sent by Lieut.-Col. Smith, his Aide-de-camp, who will deliver this, two muskets and bayonets browned. Col. Smith will give an account of the process, &c.—Dublin Castle.

Received 2 March. 1 *p.*

Ibid., No. 30. 2. Has received the letter of the 18th inst. with the petition of John Annesley of Ballysax, Esq., &c., and has referred them, according to His Majesty's commands, to the House of Peers. —Dublin Castle.

Received 5 March. 1 *p.*

28 Feb. **1120.** Board of Ordnance to the Same.

Ordnance, v. 6, No. 23. The field-pieces ordered by His Majesty for a present to the Emperor of Morocco are ready, and will be put on board one of H.M's. store ships now loading for Gibraltar.—Office of Ordnance. 1 *p.*

28 Feb. **1121.** H. S. Conway to the Same.

Ordnance, v. 6, No. 24. Relative to the quartering of the marines of the Chatham division in the barracks there. *Marked* "Private." 1 *p.*

29 Feb. **1122.** Desecration of Royal Remains.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 17. An anonymous letter from Bury St. Edmunds, giving an account of the discovery of a coffin containing the embalmed remains of Thomas Beaufort, son of John de Gaunt, by his third Duchess, Lady Catherine Swinford. The body was taken out of the lead coffin, and thrown promiscuously amongst some rubbish, and the coffin sold by the workmen to Mr. Jaye, a plumber of the town, for 15*s.* The body was "cruelly cut and mangled" by Thomas Gery Callum, a young surgeon (lately appointed Bath King-at-Arms), and the two arms carried away, one of which Callum owned was in his possession. Every humane and sensible mind in Bury St. Edmunds reflected with horror upon the savage indecency and disrespect with which the remains had been treated by the young surgeon. The labourers were breaking up all the choir of the old Abbey, and claimed the leaden coffins as their perquisites.

The writer says he had sent this account, as Mr. Callum had intimidated the printers from inserting it in their weekly papers, and as every person wished that some method might be taken to prevent the other Royal deposites and great personages interred in the monastery from the like brutal treatment. 2 *pp.*

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29 Feb. **1123.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 23 a, b, c. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, pp. 87–8.

Transmitting the King's answers to the addresses of the two Houses of Parliament on the death of the Princess Dowager of Wales.—St. James's. *A copy.*

Copies of the enclosures. 3 *pp.*

29 Feb. **1124.** The SAME to the SAME.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 88.

Announcing the despatch of the two remaining Bills, approved by the King in Council, without any amendment to that for licensing hawkers and pedlars, and with no material alteration in the other for carrying on an inland navigation, except as to the term of its continuance, which is to be seven instead of twenty-one years.—St. James's.

29 Feb. **1125.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Three despatches, &c., of this date:—

Ireland, v. 441, No. 27.

(1.) In answer to the letter of the 12th inst. Though he has done everything in his power to find out what further objects the Opposition have in view, his enquiries have not produced any particular light. Their denunciations are vague and general. No doubt they will be glad to take up any ground on which they can annoy Government with any probability of success, but he hears from all hands that the idea of sending over a Committee from the House of Commons is considered as too ridiculous and absurd to be revived. Believes, therefore, he will have no occasion to use the powers given him in his Lordship's letter. The Opposition moved some time since for a Committee to enquire into the state of the nation, which, however, they seem very unwilling or very unprepared to enter into. It has been deferred from day to day, and week to week. Sir George Macartney has told them that he is ready to meet them on that ground whenever they please; and if they should at last determine to proceed upon that subject, his Excellency flatters himself that the result will not be to the disgrace of Government, and that they will be defeated in any attempt to carry any violent resolutions. Has not heard of any new motions that are intended relative to the two new Boards of Revenue. The general report is, that Opposition mean to let that matter remain where it is. Reports are likewise circulated very industriously that the leaders of Opposition are divided amongst themselves, and disposed to quarrel; and, without doubt, their present supineness does afford some ground for a suspicion of that sort; but he, the Lord Lieutenant, will not be amused or deceived by such reports. In the meanwhile the new Commissioners are going on with their business with all the alacrity and care which he could wish, "except that Mr. Beresford, who complains that the "unusual powers of the Boards, which a proper clause in the

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" Revenue Bill which his connexions have prevented, might have " remedied, and Mr. Richard Gore, who has been pleased to go " out of town at this crisis." No other inconvenience is likely to follow from their present situation than their being obliged to sit together in the same room. Will send regular accounts as anything of moment happens in the Houses of Parliament. Since the 14th nothing has passed worth notice, and the House of Commons are at present sitting merely to do their own business.

[*Postscript in the Lord Lieutenant's hand.*]—" Since I wrote " the above, I can inform your Lordship that the order for the " Committee for enquiring into the state of the nation dropt this " day, and I believe there is now no likelihood of that matter " being revived again."—Dublin Castle. 4 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 28. (2.) *A holograph, endorsed* " Private."

" Your Lordship will have seen by my letters to Lord North " that I had opened a communication with Lord Shannon before " he came up to Dublin, to prevent his entering into any new " measures of opposition. Since his Lordship's arrival I have been " informed by the Attorney General, who, at my request, has had " for some time an intercourse with his Lordship, that he declines " accepting any proposal at present, as he thinks he cannot with " honour, during the Session, change his conduct, though he is " under no engagement to the gentlemen with whom he now acts. " But, my Lord, I have reason to believe that he has declared to " his friends his resolution not to concur in any violent measures; " and as the attendance of gentlemen under his influence is not at " all constant or regular, the success of Opposition has by that " means upon some occasions been disappointed, and *I am* " *assured* that immediately after the close of the Session his " Lordship will be ready to declare his resolution to support " Government upon any terms His Majesty shall be pleased to " approve. I am sure I need not caution your Lordship how " extremely essential it is to the King's service here that this " transaction with Lord Shannon, so critical to Government at " this period, should not transpire, as its enemies would not fail " to take every advantage of it, and to revolt Lord Shannon, who, " from the above representation, appears to wish to return as early " as possible to the service of the Crown, with the utmost pro- " priety and effect. At the same time, I own I could not, in " justice to the use we derive from his conduct, refrain from " requesting your Lordship to lay this circumstance before His " Majesty, that it may have its due weight, at the same time that " it will account in a great measure for the inaction of one " desperate party, the disappointment of a very shameful flying " squadron, who have certainly the greatest obligations to the " Crown, and I hope will end in a very honorable and prosperous " Session."—Dublin Castle.

On the back is, " Lord Suffolk and Ld. N." 4 *pp.*

Both despatches received 4 Mar. by the messenger Staley.

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Ireland, v. 441, No. 34 a, b.

(3.) Enclosing a letter of this date from the Registrar of the University of Dublin, expressing their dutiful and grateful sense of His Majesty's goodness in presenting the University with the Journals of the two Houses of Parliament, as well as of every other mark of His Majesty's goodness.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

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Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 336.

1126. Earl of Rochford to Lord Mansfield.

The King having signified his commands that each of his Courts of Judicature in Westminster Hall should be furnished with the Journals lately published of the two Houses of Parliament, his Lordship encloses an order for a set of them for the Court of King's Bench.—St. James's.

"A like letter was written to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord "Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Chief Baron of the "Exchequer."

1 March.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 16 a, b.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 50.

1127. Lieut.-General H. S. Conway to the Earl of Hillsborough.

The enclosed note from Capt. Debbieg will show the necessity of letting them have orders, as several arrangements must be made in consequence.—Little Warwick St.

Capt. Debbieg's note, dated 1st March, from Mortimer St., relative to the stores to be sent out to Newfoundland. 2 *pp.*

2 March.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 10.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 18.

1128. J. Pownall to Grey Cooper, Esq.

Transmits an extract from a letter from the Governor of New Hampshire stating the prejudice arising to the due execution of the Acts of Parliament for regulating the plantation trade, by the authority of the Governor and his officer (commonly called the Naval Officer) being greatly lessened and impaired in consequence of the regulations adopted by several late Acts of Parliament. Asks him to lay it before the Lords of the Treasury. Sends also another extract from the same letter, in which the Governor gives an account of his having applied the sum of 500*l.*, moneys received for arrearages of H.M.'s quit rents, to the making of roads through New Hampshire.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

2 March.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 47.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 18.

1129. Earl of Hillsborough to the Earl of Rochford.

Encloses a copy of a letter (of 12 May 1764) from the Earl of Halifax to Governor Murray. This is all the information which the books and papers in his office give respecting the memorial of Mons. de Vaudreuil.—Whitehall. *A draft.* ½ *p.*

3 March.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, Nos. 37, 38.

1130. Commodore J. Gambier to the Earl of Sandwich.

Recommending as a proper person to take care of the lighthouse at Halifax, Matthew Pinnell, who formerly was a pilot in H.M.'s Navy, and bears a great character for honesty and sobriety.—Orchard Street. 1 *p.*

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Following this letter, but undated, is "An estimate of the sum "necessary for supporting the lighthouse on Sambrô Island." $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

3 March. Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 11 a, b. The letter in Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 47.

1131. JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Transmits, for the Earl of Hillsborough's opinion thereon, a memorial from James Gambier, appointed in July 1770 Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships in North America, with instructions to be particularly attentive to what should pass at Boston: praying compensation for very considerable extraordinary expense incurred in the execution of these instructions, and carrying on the King's service on shore.—Treasury Chambers.

The memorial. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

3 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 25.

1132. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

As very particular intelligence has been received here that the rioters in the North of Ireland, who call themselves Regulators, have provided themselves with considerable quantities of arms and ammunition, they could not but be surprised not to have heard anything from his Excellency on the subject, which induces a doubt of its authenticity. His Majesty considers this, if truly represented, as a matter of the most serious nature. Recommends the greatest attention, &c.—St. James's. *A draft.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

4 March. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 17. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 19.

1133. EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the LIEUT.-GENERAL AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF ORDNANCE.

Relative to the battery in course of erection at the entrance to St. John's Harbour in Newfoundland, the cove of Quiddi Viddi there, and the fortifications at Placentia.—Whitehall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

4 March. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 18.

1134. M. GAUTIER to LORD ———.

Having read in the *Oxford Journal* of 29 Feb. that His Majesty has received his project for the culture of the white mulberry and breeding of silkworms, he supposes his Lordship had heard favourably the prayer he addressed to him (*see* No. 1081). Returns his respectful thanks. Asks his Lordship's permission to dedicate to him a work he proposes to publish immediately on the same subject.—Warwick. 2 *pp.*

5 March. Church Bk., 1761–78, p. 222.

1135. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the BISHOP OF EXETER.

In answer to his letter of the 4th of last month, expressing his doubts whether, in the present state of the Poor Knights at Windsor, there are six able to attend their duty regularly in St. George's Chapel, as well as his opinion on the propriety of the Governor being constantly resident. Details a plan which has been approved of by His Majesty in reference thereto, and which, considering it only as a temporary trial, he does not think proper to give the solemnity of being passed under the seal of the Order. The principal regulations are, that on the nomination of any new

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Governor, he shall be obliged to reside at Windsor and not be permitted to act by deputy, and that six Poor Knights be appointed by rotation every month to reside at Windsor and appear regularly in the choir at Divine Service, or forfeit at the rate of 10*l.* per annum, or 50*s.* per month for the months they do not reside, to be divided among those who do attend, unless one of the brethren be procured to act as a substitute.

5 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 42 a, b.

1136. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Enclosing a resolution of the House of Lords asking that certain papers relative to the claim of John Annesley of Ballysax, Esq., to the titles of Viscount Valentia and Baron Mount Norris (*sic*) may be laid before them.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

5 March. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 89.

1137. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Asking, in case his Excellency does not disapprove it, for an official letter recommending a renewal of leave of absence for Lieut.-Col. Cuninghame.—St. James's. *Marked,* "Private."

6 March. Criml. Papers, 1767–72, p. 343.

1138. The Same to H. Zouch, Esq.

In answer to his letter of the 1st inst., together with the former applications of the other gentlemen on behalf of Robert Allanson, sentenced to be transported at Bradford Sessions. His Majesty has granted him a free pardon, which his Lordship encloses.

6 March. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 19.

1139. Petition to the King of "Alexander Lennox, Claimant of the Earldom of Lennox."

Was, from a boy of fourteen, in H.M.'s Royal Navy, and when abroad in the "Colchester" man-of-war lost his whole fortune, owing to the report of the said ship's being burnt in an engagement with two French men-of-war on the coast of Brittany. His cousin, then his guardian, took possession of his fortune, and afterwards became a bankrupt, and by that means deprived him of his all. Prays His Majesty to grant him a commission or annuity to enable him to support his family. "Del^{d} by the King to L^{d} Rochford, 6 March 1772." 1 *p.*

6 March. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 20.

1140. Sir Hed. Williamson to Lord ———.

He, Sir Hed. Williamson, having been appointed Sheriff of the county of Durham during the vacancy of the see, Mr. Brooks, secretary to the late and present Bishops of Durham, from a desire to serve the county, applied for a patent, paid the fees, and delivered it to Mr. Lee, the proper officer, being Register of the Court of Chancery at Durham, who set out with the utmost expedition that the assizes might not be lost. The justices of the peace for Durham said the law would not authorise them to pay the bill

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for that service out of the county stock. His trouble and expense in this affair have been great, yet he requires no gratuity, but intreats his Lordship to order Mr. Brooks and Mr. Lee to be paid their expenses.—Whitburn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

6 March. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 21.

1141. JAMES MCNEMARA to LORD ———.

Is the officer who waited on his Lordship with the Nabob of Arcott and Sir John Lindsay's despatches lately from Madras. Gives an account of the "abuse" he received at Lisbon in 1766, when he was arrested and imprisoned, from a presumption that he went there with an intent to challenge a man who deserted his brother in action in the River Plate. After a fortnight's imprisonment the British Minister there, "named Hay," subjected him to sign two papers not to return thither on pain of death. Does not mean to revive this matter, but to let his Lordship into the light of a very iniquitous affair. Has been six years silent on this business after injuring his little fortune on a year's attendance in London at the Secretary of State's office, and was long ago flattered that he should be represented to His Majesty as an officer who had been hard treated, and that by a noble Lord then in the office of the Southern Department. Begs his Lordship's assistance in obtaining promotion.—Will's Coffee House, Spring Gardens. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

6 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 31. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 90.

1142. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Relative to the demand of the non-commissioned officers and private men of H.M.'s 62nd Regiment, on their Colonel, Lieut.-General Strode, for their clothing, &c. Relates what has been done thereupon. [*See the next letter.*]—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

6 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 32. Mil. Entry Bk., v. 28, p. 270.

1143. The SAME to LIEUT.-GENERAL STRODE.

Is sorry to acquaint him that his conduct relative to the clothing of the 62nd Regiment appeared in such a light to the King, that His Majesty cannot think of leaving him in command of the regiment unless he can clear up what appears so much to his discredit, to the satisfaction of a court-martial, which he will accordingly desire if he shall think proper.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

7 March. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 302.

1144. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

In March 1767, Count Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, presented a memorial desiring that search might be made after a Mr. Christian Van Teylingen, formerly Governor of a Dutch Settlement in the East Indies, who had taken refuge in England after having defrauded the Dutch East India Company to a very considerable amount, and was accused of other malpractices, and that he might be detained. But as the Attorney General, upon being consulted, gave it as his opinion that our laws would not admit of a compliance with the request

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Mr. Van Teylingen has remained here ever since unmolested. And as he has frequently been seen at St. James's, and observed there by the Dutch Minister, the latter has lately expressed a desire, in the name of the States General, that the man so charged may be so far discountenanced here as not to be permitted to make his appearance in the Royal presence. It is His Majesty's pleasure, therefore, that Mr. Van Teylingen should be informed that for the future he must desist from presenting himself at St. James's in any of the Royal apartments; and if he should afterwards persist in making his appearance there, the proper officer is to be directed to refuse him admittance.—St. James's.

7 March. **1145.** JOHN WOOD, Governor of the Isle of Man, to LORD ———.

Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 96.

Explaining the nature of the Governor's judicial character, in view of the directions given by His Majesty for the Commanding Officer of the troops in the Island to be Lieutenant Governor *pro hac vice* only, in case of his, Mr. Wood's, absence, which was to be so timed that the administration of justice might not suffer for want of his presence in the Courts at the decision of causes, which it might not be advisable to have supplied by a military officer, though it might be immaterial with regard to issuing common processes only; he, Mr. Wood, being also to bear the expense.

The Governor presides in the Courts of Chancery, Exchequer, Common Pleas, and General Gaol Delivery. As Chancellor he holds a Court the first Thursday in each month; but our peculiar situation and circumstances often require a Court weekly upon petitions as exigencies occur. And no other Court having the jurisdiction of issuing processes of arrest (granted here without oath), the Governor's aid and authority becomes daily, nay hourly, necessary to administer immediate relief to the parties; and for these, and many other motives, the Court admits of no vacation or recess from business. The Court of Exchequer is in like manner always open, but the other Courts have their terms.

The two Deemsters, who are H.M.'s Justices in the Courts of Common Pleas and General Gaol Delivery, constantly attend the Governor at the several other Courts, to aid him with advice when required, and were generally judged the properest persons to execute the office of Deputy Governor in the absence, &c. of the Governor. The Courts in the Isle of Man not having their regular terms as in England, many are the inconveniences which would attend vesting the Commanding Officer of the troops with the civil power under such limitations. For to have jurisdiction to commit or arrest persons, without a power to try or hear them till the Chief Governor's return, must appear a great hardship upon the subject, whose duress, so readily obtained by the laws and constitution of the Isle, is provided to be as speedily relieved and redressed by the immediate interposition of the Governor's jurisdiction. And as attachments and contempts are granted at these monthly Courts only, if they are not regularly held, no cause can be brought to issue; and, in short, a total stagnation of business cognizable before the Governor would ensue: with all which Lord

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Mansfield, who was many years Commissioner of Appeals from the Isle of Man under the late Duke of Athol, is perfectly well acquainted. Suggests, should the Commanding Officer be appointed Lieutenant Governor, and vested with full powers, that the Deemsters should be authorised by Order in Council, or otherwise, to discharge the judicial part by hearing and determining causes, with an appeal to the Governor. This would obviate every difficulty, and the Lieutenant Governor (though he issued the processes and even appointed the hearings) would find little trouble or embarrassment.

Represents, further, the peculiar hardship it would be for him, Mr. Wood, to bear any expense, upon account of a Lieutenant Governor, out of his small salary,—considering the public character he is to support; that he has neither fees nor emoluments as other Governors have; that he pays a yearly rack-rent, not only for his house and every other accommodation, but also for a chapel, the King allowing 25*l.* a year only to the chaplain; and that he, Mr. Wood, has not been allowed one farthing for his expenses in entertainments, &c., upon his taking possession of the Isle for His Majesty, which the King commanded him to do with all the solemnities the importance of the occasioned required.—Isle Mann. *Received* the 17th. 3 *large and closely written pp.*

2 & 8 March. **1146.** Pardon of Criminals in America.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 87.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771-6, p. 17.

Earl of Hillsborough to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Some doubts having arisen as to the mode of pardoning persons convicted in America of high treason and murder, but recommended to His Majesty's mercy, encloses forms of H.M.'s warrant to the Recorder of London upon such occasion, and of the covering letter to the Governors usually sent with it by one of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State. And it having been suggested that the passing a pardon under the seal of the Colony, on a warrant to the Governor under H.M.'s signet and sign manual, would be a more legal and effectual method, further encloses extracts of such parts of H.M.'s commission under the Great Seal to the Governors in the Plantations as relate to the case in question, and asks if there are any legal objections to adopting this mode.—Whitehall. *A draft, dated* 2 March.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 88 a, b, c.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771-5, pp. 50-52.

The report, signed, "E. Thurlow. Al. Wedderburn." Dated 8 March.

They were of opinion that the commission to the Governor gave him no legal authority to pardon the crime of murder, but expressly restrained his general authority from that case. They could not recommend it to His Majesty to command his Governor, by warrant under the signet or sign manual, to do that which, by the constitution of his office under the Great Seal, he had no legal power to do.

The method adopted at present, viz., a warrant to the Judges of the Criminal Courts under the King's signet or sign manual, to discharge convicts, with or without bail, to appear and plead

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the future general pardon, in which he ordered their names to be inserted, was the most expedient they were able to suggest.

The enclosures mentioned in Lord Hillsborough's letter are bound in after the report. *6 pp. and 3 halves.*

8 March. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 22.

1147. Bishop of Exeter to Lord ———.

Will endeavour, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, to put the purport of his letter of the 5th inst. into execution.—Windsor, Deanry House. *1 p.*

9 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 33.

1148. Lieut.-General W. Strode to Lord [Rochford].

The King having permitted him to clear up his conduct by a court-martial, asks that one may be appointed.—Gerrard Street. *1 p.*

9 March. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 91.

1149. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Stating that His Majesty received in the most gracious manner the address of condolence on the death of H.R.H. Princess Dowager of Wales, from the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the city of Dublin.—St. James's.

9 March. Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 97.

1150. John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to Mr. ———.

Expresses his grateful sense of the assurances of his good offices received through Col. Masterton. Refers to his letter of the 7th inst. to Lord Suffolk with respect to his occasional absence. "The "letter is rather prolix, but to be explicit it could not well be "otherwise." In the event of its being proposed to appoint the Major commanding the four companies to be Lieut.-Governor in his absence, suggests that the appointment should be made out for the Commanding Officer *for the time being.* Gives his reasons.—Isle of Man.

Received the 17th. *2½ pp.*

10 March. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 23.

1151. Dr. John Colwell to Lord ———.

Having been appointed to one of Dr. Radcliffe's travelling fellowships, and intending to make Italy for the first year or two the place of his residence, begs for a letter of recommendation to the English Minister at Florence, or any other Court that his Lordship may think proper.—Will's Coffee House, Lincoln's Inn. *1 p.*

10 March. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 24.

1152. Memorial of Count Pictet, Colonel in the service of the King of Sardinia, and "Chargé de ses Affaires" at Geneva and in Switzerland.

Sets forth the services rendered by him, in consequence of which he was appointed in 1763, upon the death of the Count de Marsay, H.B.M.'s Minister to the Republic of Geneva. Received no part of the appointments attached to the post, and in 1767 had his commission revoked for a disobedience of which he had not been guilty. Did not consider that moment a favourable one

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for approaching the King, and therefore waited the time of his justification, not ceasing, however, either himself or through his son, Mr. Norton, to give every information worthy of being brought to His Majesty's knowledge. Now prays His Majesty to cause his expenses and arrears to be paid, and also to grant him some gracious mark of his approbation, such as charging his eldest son with a correspondence with his Ministers for the service of his affairs, joining thereto suitable appointments. — Geneva. *French.* 2½ *pp.*

10 March. **1153.** Lord Stair to Lord ———.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 32.

Is this moment honoured with his letter of the 2nd curr[t]. Can add nothing to the sentiments of gratitude he already felt for his Lordship's former goodness, and being a bankrupt in thanks, &c. —Culhorn.

11 March. **1154.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Four despatches of this date:—

Ireland, v. 441, No. 36 a, b, c.

(1.) In answer to letter of the 3rd inst. About 18 months ago some outrages, such as hamstringing and maiming of cattle, and burning of houses, had been committed in the county of Antrim, on Lord Donegall's and Mr. Upton's estates, under pretence of supposed grievances. Afterwards they broke out in other parts of the country. Had the civil magistrates done their duty in the beginning, these disturbances might probably have been very easily suppressed, but by neglecting them they have been obliged to require the assistance of the military. There are now stationed in these counties a body of troops sufficient, he flatters himself, to quell the dangerous spirit which for some time past seems to have been increasing. He long since foresaw the tendency of these deluded people's intentions, and gave notice of it in his speech at the beginning of the Session, and recommended it to Parliament to provide laws for the prevention of any further mischief; but the matter was taken up as a point of party by some gentlemen desirous of popularity in their respective counties, so that a Bill to prevent and punish these outrages, introduced early in the Session, met with so many delays and obstructions, that it was not sent to the Council from the House of Commons till last Sunday. It was committed yesterday, and sealed this day, and he now sends it by a special messenger. Earnestly requests it may have every possible despatch, so that he may give it the Royal Assent before the recess. Did not write on these subjects in order not to give unnecessary alarm. Has no doubt, if the gentlemen who are magistrates will exert themselves as they should do, having now a considerable number of troops to assist them, together with the terror of the new law, an end will soon be put to these disturbances, of which no regular information of any consequence from the counties, or requisition for military aid, came before him till Saturday the 29th past, when he received a memorial from the Governor, &c. of the county of Armagh (copy enclosed), which was followed on the 4th inst. by another memorial,

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signed by the noblemen and gentlemen of the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Downe, Londonderry, and Tyrone (copy also enclosed). Previously, upon representations from different gentlemen, he had sent at different times a body of troops to different parts of these counties, and upon these new requisitions he immediately reinforced them, so that every precaution has been taken on his part to restore peace and quiet, but the completion of that work will depend principally on the activity of the magistrates. Has exhorted the noblemen and gentlemen whose names are subscribed to these applications to repair to their respective counties, as soon as the business of Parliament would permit, and to exert themselves as magistrates in suppressing these disorders. As several of them have promised to follow his advice, trusts that their presence and activity, supported by so large a body of troops, will have every good effect that could be wished. Had not heard that these rioters assumed to themselves the names of Regulators. They were generally known by the names of Hearts of Steel. Does not think they have any considerable quantity of arms or ammunition. They have in several places taken such arms as they found in private houses, but not to any amount.

P.S.—Refers to a clause for making compensation to any person injured in apprehending offenders against the Act, which he took care to have rejected in Council, as no provision was made in the Bill for reimbursing to His Majesty any sums which should be so paid.—Dublin Castle.

The memorials enclosed. $9\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 37 a to e.

(2.) *Marked* "Secret."

Since writing his other despatch of this date, a letter of the 8th has come from a Mr. Johnston, a man of fortune and character, near Newry, giving an account of an attack made upon his house by a party of the Hearts of Steel. (Copy enclosed.) Proposes immediately to send General Gisborne to the North to take the command of the troops there. Will in a post or two send a copy of his instructions. Details other proceedings. Will propose in Council this day the immediate issue of a proclamation offering a large reward for apprehending the persons concerned in the attack on Mr. Johnston; and will advise with the Lord Chancellor as to the necessity of appointing the two Chief Justices and the Chief Baron to hold the approaching Lent assizes for the North-East circuit, the seat of these disturbances, instead of the two Justices nominated. Any uncommon appearance and solemnity in the administration of justice will, he is satisfied, have a very good effect in these parts, where the staple commodity and the Protestant interest of Ireland are so particularly interested. Encloses a copy of a circular letter sent by his direction to the Governors of the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Downe, Londonderry, and Tyrone; also of a circular letter to the High Sheriffs of these counties, and a list of the troops sent thither.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. Mr. Johnston gives a lengthened account of the attack on his house. For the safety of his family and of his town of Gilford he had armed fifty of his tenants; and in order to have them so disciplined that in case of attack they might fire

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upon the enemy without prejudicing one another, he entertained a sergeant lately discharged with the benefit of Chelsea. He had frequent alarms of attack. Hearing that a party of the chiefs of the insurgents were to assemble at Clare, the estate of Lord Moira, to plan an attack on Lord Moira's house, Mr. Johnston, with his party under arms, proceeded silently to the place of rendezvous, but arriving an hour too soon only seized three of them, armed with guns. His party was weakened by dispatching ten of this number to convey the prisoners to gaol. He went with the escort himself five miles to see them safe through a part of the country where he apprehended a rescue. After his return a large party assembled to attack him. He could find but two or three and twenty of his men, the rest having gone to their respective houses for refreshment. Being too weak to make a stand out of doors, he lined the windows of his house with them at both fronts, having first sent out of the house his wife and children. The attacking party advanced on "the town" in two divisions of about 1,000 men each, and began the attack. After having been beaten twice or thrice from before the windows, the attacking party began to pull down the ends of the house with pickaxes, &c., where the shot of the defending party could not reach them. Mr. Johnston then offered to put them in possession, but both his messengers and himself were fired on. The defence, therefore, was continued while one cartridge was left. Finding all opposition vain, Mr. Johnston, sending warning to Mr. Morrell, made out of a kitchen door, ran through his stable-yard, jumped into the river Bann, and swam across it, being fired at all the time. He got a horse on the other side of the river, which, without saddle or bridle, he mounted, and rode to Newry. In the attack on the house he "had killed" the Rev. Mr. Morrell, dissenting clergyman of his parish, a man deservedly respected in his country for his many great virtues, who had become obnoxious to the insurgents by his endeavours to prevent those of his congregation from joining in the tumults, so that the insurgents determined to put him to death, "which they unhappily executed." He gives an account of killed and wounded on both sides. The lives of Mr. Johnston's party were saved, but the insurgents tore all the inside of his house to pieces, destroyed all his furniture, burnt his family papers, leases, collection of books, &c., drank and destroyed all the liquor in his cellars, and did all the damage possible, except carrying away his plate, part of which they destroyed. Mr. Johnston expressed his belief that the spirit of opposition to Government, "not to call it by a worse name," would turn out more serious than had been imagined. It was spreading over the county of Down like wildfire; their numbers were beyond belief; they had a general connexion; they were all desperate, and aiming at discipline. He thought if a sufficient force were not sent immediately to the North, that the consequences might be fatal. In a postscript Mr. Johnson announces that two companies of men from Newry having come to his assistance, he was just marching off.

The insurgents took the names of Hearts of Steel and Oak Boys, 15½ *pp*.

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Ibid., No. 38 a to d.

(3.) *Marked* "Most secret."

Some few months ago, after these disturbances first began in the North, the dissenting clergy of Temple Patrick, reported to be a very respectable set of men, published in the Belfast newspaper a serious address and admonition to the people under their care to desist from all such outrageous proceedings. Encloses a written copy thereof, which he submits to his Lordship's serious perusal. It specifies very shortly, in the lines which he has marked, what might be the original occasion of such proceedings, and at that time made such an impression upon his mind that he ordered a printed copy of it to be carefully preserved. Cannot say he has ever heard those disturbances originally ascribed to any other causes.

P.S.—Encloses a copy of an anonymous letter from the North, received this morning by John O'Neil, Esq., M.P., of Shain's Castle, with a copy of a letter from Mr. O'Neil himself to Sir George Macartney. How far it may be advisable to issue a proclamation immediately shall be submitted to the consideration of H.M.'s Privy Council this day.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. The lines in the address marked by the Lord Lieutenant are: "Now, though we, the members of the presbytery, " cannot but lament the heavy oppression that too many are " under from the excessive price of lands, and the unfriendly " practice of many by proposing for their neighbour's possessions, " by which means they are too often deprived of the improvements " made by their forefathers and themselves, which may be the " unhappy occasion of such illegal measures, yet, &c."

The anonymous letter (*c*) is dated from Belfast, and signed with the initials "J. G." and begins thus: "The distressed state of the " country calls for immediate relief. You know well Upton and " Ld. Donegall's oppression gave rise to the disturbances, seconded " by indiscreet land jobs here." The writer suggests that an act of amnesty from 1 May 1771 to all persons concerned in the disturbances should be obtained, and expresses the belief that then evidence sufficient could be procured to convict the future disturbers. "Many who were concerned in the first tumults dare " not appear against the present robbers, fearing they may be " accused by their first inducers, and who now sensibly feel the " present distresses, but dare not appear in evidence lest they be " accriminated."

Mr. O'Neil in his letter seconds the suggestion. 6 *pp. and* 2 *halves.*

Ibid., No. 39.

(4.) *Holograph. Endorsed* "Private."

Is this moment returned from Council. By the alterations in the Bill he now transmits, the prisoners will probably be brought to Dublin. The idea, therefore, of sending down the Ch. Judges becomes unnecessary. The particular danger at present appears to arise from the quantity of militia arms which the gentlemen of the Northern counties had delivered to them on former occasions. These arms are dispersed, some in their houses

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and others in towns, and all ask for troops to guard them. His Excelleney expressed his wishes to some of these gentlemen, upon the earliest appearance of these commotions, to return them; but they were not inclined to do it, and the idea of disarming the Protestants was very disagreeable. As they are now struck with the public danger, and less jealous of a military Government, he desired the opinion of the Council upon this subject, and likewise upon some method of disarming the insurgents, who have collected by force a considerable quantity from private persons. So long as they possess these arms there can be no reliance upon the public tranquillity. His secretary is to write to the several noblemen and gentlemen of the North, that if they cannot answer for the security of the arms, they may be sent to places his Excellency shall assign; and as to the second point, an address will be moved for to-day, and followed by heads of a Bill to be brought in by Mr. Conolly, for disarming all such in the province of Ulster as shall be suspected of joining in the present disturbances. It is judged a proclamation will best follow this step.—Dublin Castle. "Past 4." 3½ *pp.*

All these despatches received the 16th by an Irish messenger.

12 March. Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 36.

1155. Lord Albemarle to Lord ———.

His friend the Attorney General assured him that the papers relative to Jersey were but just put into his hands; that, perhaps, the King's Advocate might have had them for some time; and promised to give his opinion in a very little time. Mr. Sauney Wedderburne likewise said he had never seen them. Asks him again to move the Lord President to despatch the business, trifling in appearance here, but of a very serious nature to the Island of Jersey. Is more anxious than ever to bring this matter to a conclusion, as Col. Bentinck goes in a few days to join his regiment at Minora, and as Mr. Shabeare is forming a party in the Island that will interrupt its future peace and tranquillity. Believes Colonel Bentinck has done very well. Hopes if the King approves of the Colonel's conduct, that he will show him some mark of the Royal favour to wipe off the abuse and dirt flung upon him by that infamous scoundrel Shabeare. The poor man, who can but ill afford it, has spend 500*l.* of his own upon this extraordinary commission.—Berkeley Square. 1 *p.*

14 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 51 a, b.

1156. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Enclosing the petition of Richard Annesley, Esq., claiming the titles of Viscount Valentia and Baron Altham of Altham, in Ireland. Has been induced by the Lord Chancellor's advice to depart from the usual mode of referring such claims first to the Attorney and Solicitor General in Ireland, the title of Viscount Valentia being now before the House of Peers. The Attorney General coincides in opinion with the Chancellor.—Dublin Castle.

The petition is not with this letter; but there is a copy of the

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Lord Chancellor's opinion referred to, and on the back of the Lord Lieutenant's letter a note from Rich. Jackson relative to the same. *Received* 24th, from Sir R. Wilmot. 2½ *pp.*

14 March. Ordnance, v. 6, No. 25 a, b.

1157. "The process of browning muskett barrels, &c," signed by Lewis Alley, gunmaker, Dublin; also "The description of a pattern "firelock made with alterations."

These are copies, the originals received from Col. Fraser having been sent to the Board of Ordnance, 14 March 1772.

Ordn. Entry Bk., 1761–75, p. 278.

Letter enclosing the above, from the Earl of Rochford to General Conway.

15 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 47.

1158. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Relative to the recommendation from Lord Sandwich for permission to be given to Lieut.-Col. Windus, now upon the Irish Establishment of half-pay, to resign his half-pay in favour of Lieut.-Col. James Cuninghame, who has been Lieut.-Colonel by brevet thirteen years, and has been sixteen years a Captain of a company in the 45th Regiment, which commission he purchased, and now wishes to sell to enable him to purchase that half-pay. Gives his reasons for wishing that the request may be complied with. Would not write in office form, however, until he could learn his Lordship's opinion whether it is a request which may properly be proposed to His Majesty.—Dublin Castle. "Private." 3 *pp. Received* 22nd, at night, by an Irish messenger.

16 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 40.

1159. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

In answer to letters of the 11th instant, relative to the riots, —objects of so serious a nature as to require the most particular attention. To enable his Excellency to pursue necessary measures, orders have been given for a regiment of Foot to march immediately to Port Patrick in Scotland, there to wait his Excellency's orders, and to embark for Ireland, if found expedient. This is all he has at present in command to signify to his Excellency, except that all possible despatch shall be given for sending back the Bill. —St. James's. *A draft.* 2¼ *pp.*

16 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 41.

1160. The SAME to the SECRETARY-AT-WAR.

Directing that orders be given for a regiment of Foot to be marched to Port Patrick, as announced in the preceding letter to the Lord Lieutenant.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

16 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 48 a, b.

1161. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Announcing the despatch of the fourth transmiss of the Session, consisting of five Bills sealed in Council, a list of which is enclosed. —Dublin Castle.

The list.

Received 23rd, from Sir R. Wilmot. 2½ *pp.*

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18 March. **1162.** Col. Rudolph Bentinck to the Earl of Rochford.

Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 37.

The abuse he has met with from Dr. Shabbear would awaken his keenest resentment, if the condition of Jersey, the delusion of the inhabitants, and the ill consequences that inevitably hang over the Island, did not absorb his feelings, and make him forget his own ill usage in the general calamity which he fears will befall that people. All these effects originate in the factious doctrines diffused by Shabbear. Is surprised to see him permitted to go on, a low caballing pamphleteer, pensioned by Government at the same time that he is essentially hurting it. For Government not having performed as yet what they further promised in consequence of his (Col. Bentinck's) report, gives Shabbear the opportunity of propagating his poison with apparent success; and indifferent people imagine he writes with the connivance, if not approbation, of the Ministry,—for a very obvious reason, because he enjoys the pension. Col. Bentinck continues: "Of what am I not accused?—of having "joined a sett of people I have constantly endeavoured to overturn "upon account of their tyranny and iniquitous proceedings!— "of having sold myself to them, and play'd a double part upon "the Island and upon His Majesty! My character, thank God, is "too well established to want a confutation; yet I speak to the "common feelings of mankind. My Lord! is it not very hard, is it "reputable even to the army, that an officer of it who has served "from the year 1756 at least without reproach,—that a man coming "into the English service at the beginning of the war with every "plea of connexion, with the determination of doing his duty, and "under the hope of receiving the most ample protection,—that a "soldier who attempted the civil administration of one of your "Islands, then in the greatest confusion, without the most distant "expectation of pay or reward, and with unexpected success,— "should be traduced and villifyed as I have been in a book wrote "by Dr. Shabbear, and sent by himself to every individual of the "Privy Council, solely because the wretch is disappointed, and "thirsts for revenge against me for refusing to serve his private "purposes at the expense of my integrity and duty? I want no "recompense from such a rascal; and if any vindication is "necessary, I trust it will appear sufficiently conspicuous in the "whole tenor of my conduct, in my correspondence, and in the "report I had the honour of transmitting to the Council Office "from Jersey."—Burlington House. 1½ *pp. closely written.*

18 March. **1163.** Mr. Pownall to Mr. Franklyn.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 56.

Governor Melville, in his letter of the 6th April 1771, transmitted an address of the Legislature of Tobago to the King, dated 23 January 1771, requesting, upon a prospect of a war and the danger from the insurrections of Negroes, that fortifications might be erected and troops sent for the defence of the Island, which address was laid before His Majesty.—Whitehall.

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18 March. **1164.** Earl of Suffolk to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 44. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 92.

The Bill for punishing the rioters in the counties of Antrim, &c., has been under the consideration of the Privy Council this morning, which was as early as it could possibly be fixed, and has been passed with no material alteration, except that of making it commence from the 2nd of next month instead of the 25th inst.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

18 March. **1165.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Two despatches, &c., of this date:—

Ireland, v. 441, No. 45 a, b.

(1.) Since the 11th nothing material has happened in the North respecting the Hearts of Steel, except what is contained in the enclosed copy of a letter from a Mr. Rankin, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Londonderry. Lord Moira, who left his lady and family in the county of Downe, has talked of great numbers being drawn up on his lawn. His Lordship has not been so good as to communicate his intelligence to him (the Lord Lieutenant), but from letters which his Excellency has received from Lady Moira (for whose protection a troop of dragoons was sent), her Ladyship does not make the least mention of such an appearance; on the contrary, that the inhabitants of Moira were perfectly quiet.

Has great reason to fear that the very high price which gentlemen put upon their lands, and, of course, the great oppression which the lower orders of people labour under in these parts, are the probable causes of the present discontent; and, without doubt, the remissness of the magistrates has contributed much to these violences. Notwithstanding the almost incredible number of magistrates made of late throughout Ireland, General Gisborne cannot find one to act even at Lurgan, the head-quarters of the discontented, where he proposes to make his head-quarters. Mr. Brownlowe promised to set out directly to assist the General, but to prevent any delay his Excellency immediately sent back Mr. Johnston (whom he found as discreet as he is brave). This gentleman, whose letter was transmitted on the 11th, came here last Friday. His accounts of what had happened corresponded entirely with that letter. He related that a captain with a company of the 5th Regiment marching through a village, great numbers of the rioters gathered round them, and fired their arms on every side in the air to provoke him, whilst the magistrate hid himself. The officer, with great coolness, marched his men through them to their destination. The Lord Chancellor has promised, upon complaint made, to strike out the names of such magistrates as refuse to do their duty. Surely those who seek this commission, and do not exert themselves upon such an emergency, can only have party and private purposes in view. The truth is that neither the laws nor provincial justice are administered in Ireland as in England. Neither the Quarter

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Sessions nor Grand Juries give the same speedy relief or maintain the like respect as "with us." The chief object of the Grand Juries is to dispose of the county cesser as best suits their party views and private convenience. The sums raised by these gentlemen throughout the kingdom do not amount to less than 130,000*l.* per annum, which is levied upon the tenantry, the lower classes of which are in a state of poverty not to be described. It may easily be conceived what these poor people feel when these charges are added to rents already stretched to the utmost. It is notorious that some noblemen of the first rank have let their lands, in parts where the linen manufacture flourishes most, at very high rates; others have granted long leases of great tracts, which are let again at high rates, and in such large parcels as do not suit the cultivation of the linen trade, and must of course depopulate the country and sink the manufacture. Has been thus particular because it must appear very extraordinary in England that the Protestants in Ireland should be so suddenly up in arms, and that in the wealthiest and most flourishing parts of the kingdom. It is certainly a most severe calamity, and, from the present stagnation of trade, very bad consequences to the linen manufacture and H.M.'s revenue must be expected. The troops in their dispersed situation can only check the enterprises of these insurgents. When the leading gentlemen and patriots in Parliament, who have been busied in opposing the Revenue Bill, shall resort to those parts, and be pleased to restore the public tranquillity, they may hope for a happier scene. As to the cavalry desired by them, has requested Sir George Macartney to enquire what forage those gentlemen can spare in the North on the emergency, for they all call out for cavalry without ever considering their subsistence. General Gisborne is to make a new disposition of the troops, founded on his own view of the state of things. Is sensible at the same time that the best or any disposition of the troops is only a temporary remedy against evils unexplored (for he is told that the Committee of Parliament never enquired into or probed them to the bottom), especially if these people are left in arms. These risings first began in the county of Antrim upon particular grievances. Unchecked and unrepelled, the spirit hath spread itself rapidly to other parts, and hath been caught by numbers who have joined, as is usual, from imaginary grievances and a dislike to all government. Papists and men of all professions (Quakers excepted) are in arms. Is informed that the pensioners of Kilmainham and Chelsea have joined them. Has ordered all the former in Ulster to appear before General Gisborne, and wishes that the latter had a proper order to do the same sent immediately. It is a pity the Disarming Bill does not extend to the whole kingdom, for he has had innumerable applications to support sheriffs and protect jails; and the Papists, particularly at Cork, where there are many riots, are in general armed. The attention of Parliament seems to have been principally directed to oppose the increase of the revenue by the Rum Bill, and the period of the revenue itself; so much more do the patriots of Ireland appear

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alarmed at any expected increase of H.M.'s hereditary revenue, than at the devastation of the most fertile part of the kingdom.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure, dated 13th March, at Bellaghy. It gives an account of an engagement between the King's troops and the Hearts of Steel at Clady. 8½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 46 a, b.

(2.) *Marked* "Secret."

By the minutes of the House of Commons, regularly transmitted to his Lordship, he may have observed the progress of the Revenue Bill. It has now been carried through after the utmost efforts of Opposition. Mr. Ponsonby thought himself very secure of defeating it, at least the clause for the usual period, *and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament.* Government lost this in Committee; wherein also the improvements in the new Bill were strongly contested, sufficiently proving that no object is more dear to the patriots, and indeed to all parties in Ireland, than a deficiency in the revenue and a weak Government. It is a matter of clamour to arraign Government, and it induces a necessity to treat with those who otherwise would fall into their natural level. Nothing can more fully evince this than the conduct of some who left "us" upon this *decent* attention to Government, and who have been largely rewarded. From this circumstance only can account for the sanguine hopes of Opposition, and their proposal to him to compound *for the term of four years*, and the Bill then to expire, instead of the usual period of *two years, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament.* He knew their force, and the hollow support of some of its friends, when a substantial measure for English Government came in question. Would only say, therefore, before the first division, that he could give no answer to so sudden a proposition. After the two first divisions in the Committee, the same proposition was renewed: he rejected it. Flushed with success they negotiated next day, and he thought it his duty to let them feel the force of English Government by assuring them that, however flattering the proposition might be to his administration, it certainly entailed a difficulty on Government hereafter; that he had reason to think the proposed alteration would not be approved, and that he had already experienced too fully His Majesty's gracious reception of his endeavours, upon the defeat of the first Augmentation, to be in pain about the success of a measure whilst he did his duty; and that he knew it was the sentiment of Government to prefer system to expedients. Knows not how far this language may have prevailed, but the minutes will show the success of the following day, when they had summoned every friend possible, and detained every Northern gentleman they could, who had been better employed in quelling the unhappy commotions in those parts. The language now is no longer a falling revenue, oppressive new board, and an exhausted state. The increase by the Rum Bill, which the patriots opposed, and the improvement of the revenue, upon which the governing without Parliaments is to be founded, are the topics, forgetting at

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the same time the linen provinces, and the melancholy prospect of depopulation.—Dublin Castle.

Minutes of the Irish House of Commons of 16 March 1772. 5 *pp.*

These despatches, &c. all received, 22 March, by an Irish messenger.

19 March. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 40 a, b. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 53.

1166. Philip Stephens to Mr. [Pownall].

Enclosing, for Lord Hillsborough's information, a copy of a letter from Mr. Johnston, supposed to be Attorney General at Rhode Island, without date or place named, relative to the "Diana," a Spanish transport, bound from the Havannah to Cadiz.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure entered. The transport, having on board three companies of Infantry of the Royal Irish Regiment in the Spanish service under the command of Don Hugo O'Reilly, put in in distress, and after survey made, was allowed to come up for necessary repairs.

20 March. Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 38.

1167. Chas. W. Le Geyt to the Earl of Rochford.

Asks when he may wait upon his Lordship with Dr. Shabbear, who is appointed agent by the people in conjunction with himself, to present the petition from the inhabitants of Jersey to His Majesty for redress of grievances, which has been approved of by Lord Albemarle, their Governor.—Meards Street, Dean Street, Soho. 1 *p.*

20 March. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 25 a, b.

1168. Alex. Mackglashan to Lord ———.

Sends a copy of his memorial which Lord North sent to his Lordship some time ago. Begs to be made acquainted with what has been done therein. Trade is of such advantage to this kingdom, that he is fully convinced his Lordship will not think it derogatory to support a trader when so unjustly stripped of his property by foreigners; nor will this application, he hopes, be thought impertinently troublesome, as there is no British Consul in the place or neighbourhood, and as he is assured that upon the appearance of such interest the affair will be immediately determined according to justice.—Dundee.

The enclosure. The matter complained of was, that a sloop purchased by their (Mackglashan and Co's) supercargo in France, one Frederick Didericksen, to bring off goods brought on their account, was seized by Didericksen's French creditors on a supposition that the property was his own. They immediately claimed their property, but had never been able to obtain from the judge a definitive sentence for their claim of 42,000 livres which they had been at great expense in prosecuting. 4 *pp.*

20 March. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 26.

1169. An application from one Alex. Pirie to His Majesty for his "Royal bounty." He says it was incumbent upon him to point out to His Majesty the way he fell upon to preserve the Church and State. "According to the grace of God which was

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" given unto me (see the third chapter of First Corinthians, tenth " verse, and downwards to the sixteenth), I laid a foundation, " Jesus Christ or Episcopacy fourteen years, Popery three years " and an half, Presbytery twenty-one years, Dissentery seven " years, and Independency seven years, in all fifty-two years and " an half." He thought that as all his works, both foundation and superstructures, had abode, he was entitled to a reward from His Majesty as Head of the Church.—Edinburgh. 2 *pp.*

20 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 54.

1170. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of the 6th inst. relative to Lieut.-Genl. Strode.—Dublin Castle. *Received* the 27th. 1½ *p.*

21 March. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 27 a, b.

1171. George Pitt to Lord ————.

Can't avoid troubling him with the enclosed, since, if his correspondent can be of any use here, he dares say his Lordship will not lose him for the trifle he proposes. To say the truth, the hardships he undergoes, and the distresses to which his ill-paid 12*l.* per annum reduces him, are sufficient to make him desperate. Believes him ready to undertake anything.—Hertford Street. *On the back is:* "Read by the King 23 March, to remain in offices."

The enclosure; being a letter in French, signed "De Joubert-Barraut." He asks for a loan of 20 guineas, as he will be obliged to go to Rotterdam, and that the grant of a pension and commission promised him should be expedited. He promises to enter into no engagement till he has Mr. Pitt's answer, and, if it is not favourable, asks him to speak on his behalf to Lord Albemarle.—Dated 5 March. 4 *pp.*

21 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 57.

1172. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

In answer to his letter of the 16th inst. relative to the regiment sent to Port Patrick. Acknowledges this high mark of His Majesty's attention; but is persuaded that the troops already sent, with the presence of the noblemen and gentlemen who have estates there, will be very sufficient to restore the public tranquillity. Will, therefore, immediately send to the Commanding Officer to return to his former quarters. Thinks that Drogheda's Light Horse, now on the march from the South, will be the most useful to act against people whose movements are chiefly by night, and who avoid all actions with the King's troops. Is satisfied these disturbances sprang originally from private oppression, and that they can only be cured by the lenity of the landlords, who, if they refuse to let their lands on more moderate terms (as some landlords in the South have done), will compel their unfortunate tenants to go to America, or to any other part of the world where they can receive that reward which is honestly due to their labour.—Dublin Castle. *Received* the 28th. 2 *pp.*

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23 March. **1173.** LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Two letters, &c.:—

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 41 a, b. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 57–60.

(1.) Send a copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Man, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships at the Leeward Islands, dated 4 January last, at Grenada, giving an account of a most dreadful fire that happened there on the 28th December last, and of some indignities offered to him by the people of the town in consequence thereof; also of his having sent to demand restitution of a schooner seized and carried into Porto Rico by a Spanish armed vessel.

The enclosure. The populace had burnt a figure in the town, to which they had affixed the Admiral's name. $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 42 a, b, c. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 54–7.

(2.) Send a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir George Rodney, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, dated the 29th of January last, giving an account that the Spanish guarda costas have been very quiet since the affair of the "Sir Edward Hawke" schooner, excepting the seizure of eight sloops detected in an illicit trade in the harbours of Cuba; also of its enclosure, viz., a letter from the Governor of North Carolina relative to the detention of a British vessel at Vera Cruz, in consequence of which a frigate had been despatched to that place to demand restitution of the vessel, &c.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. Sir George mentions in his letter that the Marquis de Torrias had arrived as Governor of Havannah, the late Governor Bucarelli having gone as Viceroy to Mexico. 6 *pp. or parts of pp.*

23 March. **1174.** J. POWNALL to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 12. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 21.

Relative to the memorial of James Gambier, Esq., late Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in North America. The Governor of Massachusetts Bay has represented in the strongest terms the merits of Mr. Gambier's conduct, and the happy effect of his zealous and liberal endeavours. As there can be no doubt that Mr. Gambier's expenses during his command in North America must have greatly exceeded the emoluments of his situation, Lord Hillsborough is of opinion that he is justly entitled to some compensation.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

24 March. **1175.** LORD ALBEMARLE to LORD ———.

Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 39 a, b.

Encloses extracts from some letters from Jersey. That business seems almost to be completed. Wishes the new code when finished might be printed, that the poor people might be thoroughly apprised of the laws they are for the future to be governed by. Capt. Legets, son-in-law to Dr. Shabbeare, is come over with a petition to lay before His Majesty in Council. Does not know the merits of it. Sees it is drawn up by Shabbeare, and contains much more than the simple complaints against the tax lately made. The young man Legets has as good a character as his father-in-law, Shabbeare, has a bad one.—Berkeley Square.

The enclosure, consisting of a copy of letters from Major Corbet, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, dated respectively March 3rd and 12th.

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In the first he says that infringements of the King's and Governor's prerogative had been too frequent, and that this had not a little contributed to alienate the opinion of the public. The two former Lieut.-Governors, ignorant of the language and constitution of the Island, were too much trifled with. For the past 20 years sufficient attention had not been paid to the residence of strangers. He, Major Corbet, had a review of them, and found about 90 deserters, murderers, &c., in the Island, many of whom very imprudently had been suffered to marry Islanders, and their families must in time fall a charge to the country. They were too well acquainted to wish them to go back to France, but in the case of a war they would do well on board the fleet, as they mostly went to Newfoundland. Lord Albemarle's receivers stated that by the great demand for corn, which they could no more answer, they judged the public was much distressed.

In the second letter the Lieut.-Governor, referring to Col. Bentinck's report and the code of laws, says that Lord Rochford or the Lord President had promised that "the whole" should be printed. [It is impossible to make out whether he means the report or the code (as suggested by Lord Albemarle above) or both.] He says the code would want corrections and additions, " not less so that the Col° in many things was overpersuaded or " deceiv'd, or that they were all mistaken. The great desire of " retaining power might occasion it, making total and general " changes in the mode of things, without favourable reserves, " where it becomes almost impossible to comply, could not but " make a clamour and continue an uneasiness among the people, " and thus frustrate the intention." He presumed many articles had escaped Col. Bentinck's observation, but this was not so surprising as that he should not have been reminded of these matters by some of the gentlemen whom he consulted. The Lieut.-Bailey, Court, and Clergy had since found inconveniences in many of the articles; but he, the Lieut.-Governor, would not take upon him to say that they would candidly correct or improve them, nor to point out the sure means, but only to say that the most effectual method for Government would be to send some gentleman, experienced in the civil law, to "revive informations, " weigh, and report," who, willing to dive into the constitutions, &c. of the country, might indeed make a candid report, save Government much trouble, and make the King's subjects very happy; " for it is not to be supposed that this old Norman law " and constitution, reformed of so many errors by the French " Parliam^t for the use of that province, can with propriety " remain unpurged in this Island, which can only be done by " King and Council . . . . . The education and experience " among the gentlemen of the Court and States is too limited " to expect helps from many; and from a visible self-attachment " disinterested measures are not much to be expected; and whilst " matters remain so, the narrow bounds of our understanding in " general is the reason that the decision of every intricate matter " must take from the right, which gives rise to the story of the

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" nodding pupits (? puppets), and might be in a great measure " prevented if proper incouragement was given for young advo- " cates of education, because it wou'd be a nursery for supplying " the Bench with Jurats." The letter concludes with a reference to a letter from Dr. Shebbear, " mentioning, from the authority of " the Lord Presid[t], that the people of Jersey have an equal right " with the rest of the subjects to petition their King." 1 *small p. and* 2½ *pp. folio size.*

25 March.
Channel Islands Entry Bk., 1761–98, p. 42.

1176. Earl of Rochford to the Earl of Albemarle.

In answer to his letter of yesterday. Has not neglected repeatedly to press the Advocate and Attorney General to complete their report on the affairs of Jersey. Will transmit the petition of the inhabitants to the Lord President of the Council. Will do with the greatest readiness whatever may contribute to make the Island contented and quiet. The proposal of having the code of laws printed at the expense of the Crown, also suggested by Col. Bentinck, appears a very proper one.

25 March.
Ireland, v. 441, No. 56 a, b.

1177. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Enclosing a copy of a letter received this day from General Gisborne, from which he flatters himself the disturbances will very soon be brought to a conclusion. General Gisborne's account is confirmed by several other letters received from gentlemen of rank and distinction in those parts.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure, dated 23 March, at Lurgan. The General announces the capture of prisoners and arms; the prisoners generally taken by surprise in their houses, and the arms being concealed. He thought the troops had effectually stopped their assembling in that part of the country, but says it would seem from the anonymous letters which appeared every day, that the evil spirit was very far from being subdued. He commends the vigilance and activity of the magistrates, mentioning Mr. Brownlow in particular.

Received the 28th, at night. 2½ *pp.*

26 March.
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 28.

1178. The Lord Chancellor (Apsley) to the Same.

Asks when His Majesty will come to the House of Lords to give his Royal assent to the Bills ready for it. They are in number more than forty.—Thursday morn. " R. 26 Mch. 1772." ½ *p.*

26 March.
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 338.

1179. Receipt for the quarterly allowance from the Post Office for the clerks of the Earl of Rochford's Office of Secretary of State.

26 March.
Ireland, v. 441, No. 52.

1180. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Relative to the appointment to the vacant company of the 62nd Regiment of the captain-lieutenant thereof, Earle Hawker,

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not only on account of the regular succession, which His Majesty wishes to have observed as much as possible in his army, but also from Capt. Hawker's excellent character, services, &c. Apologises for not writing with his own hand, being much engaged in receiving the foreign ministers.—St. James's. *A draft.* "Private." 1½ *pp.*

26 March. **1181.** The SAME to the SAME.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 94.

Mr. Christopher Fagan, formerly an officer in France, but who has quitted that service for seven years, having humbly represented his great desire to visit the kingdom of Ireland for —— months, the King, in these particular circumstances, expressed his inclination that that gentleman should remain unmolested, as far as immediately depends on the orders of Government.—St. James's.

26 March. **1182.** The SAME to the JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Mil. Entry Bk., v. 28, p. 273. Ireland, v. 441, No. 53.

Enclosing His Majesty's warrant for holding a court-martial for the trial of Lieut.-General Strode, at his own request, together with other papers on the same subject.—St. James's.

27 March. **1183.** EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 43. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 23.

Sends an extract from a letter from Governor Leyborne, giving an account of the destruction of the town of St. George, in the Island of Grenada, by a fire which broke out in the night of the 27th December, there being several passages in it in which the Governor regrets the want of an early and effectual assistance from the commander of H.M.'s ships lying off the town. *A draft.* ½ *p.*

27 March. **1184.** The SAME to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 48. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 22.

Sends extracts of two despatches to the Lords of the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Rodney and Rear-Admiral Man, commanders of H.M.'s ships on the Jamaica and Leeward Island stations respectively. Also a copy of a letter from the Superintendent upon the Mosquito shore, containing an account of the murder of three Spaniards by the Mosquito Indians and some negroes belonging to the British settlers there, together with the deposition of a Spanish subject relative to that matter.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

27 March. **1185.** LORD [ROCHFORD?] to the ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY and YORK; Bishops of London, Winchester, and Durham; Duke of Grafton, Lord Chancellor, Lord President; Earls of Suffolk, Dartmouth, and Sandwich; and Lord North.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 29.

Asking them to meet at his house on the 31st, at eight o'clock in the evening, to consider of the Dissenters' Bill, which is to come on in the House of Lords on the 2nd of April.—Berkeley Square. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

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27 March. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 338.

1186. The Same to the Lord President of His Majesty's Council.

Enclosing, in order to be laid before His Majesty in Council, a petition of divers inhabitants of Jersey, together with a printed translation of the same, delivered by Mr. Charles William Le Geyt, whom they have appointed their agent.—St. James's.

27 March. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 23.

1187. Earl of Hillsborough to the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from three of H.M.'s Assistant Judges in South Carolina, expressing apprehensions that the salaries allotted to them by an Act of the Legislature there are intended to be withheld; also a printed copy of the law to which this letter refers. Directs them to report their opinion whether these Judges are entitled to their salaries under the Circuit Act (proclaimed there on the 19th Feb. 1770), from the dates of H.M.'s warrants for their appointments, or when the salaries do commence under the authority of the said law.—Whitehall.

27 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 55. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 95.

1188. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Relative to the petition of Richard Annesley, Esq., claiming titles of Viscount Valentia, &c. Signifying His Majesty's approval of his Excellency's passing over the common form of reference in regard to it, and returning the petition in order to be laid immediately before the House of Lords.—St. James's. *A draft.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

27 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 62.

1189. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Two despatches of this date:—

(1.) In answer to his private letter of the 9th inst. relative to Genl. Irwin's application concerning a demand of his mother as an officer's widow. Mrs. Irwin was placed on the pension list of officers' widows, on her application, from 21 Nov. 1770, eighteen years after her husband's death. As she had not applied before, the Board of General Officers concluded she had not been in want of it; and, in accordance with the regulation, reported her to be entitled to it from such time only as, from her affidavit annexed to her petition, she appeared to be under that necessity.—Dublin Castle. 3 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 63 a to g.

(2.) Enclosing a copy of a letter received this day from General Gisborne, together with a petition in the name of the Hearts of Steel, and a printed remonstrance of the inhabitants of the northern parts of Ireland sent to the General, and a copy of a paper accompanying it. Although the paper sent with the remonstrance mentions that it was publicly handed about to many members of Parliament, it was never shown to him (the Lord Lieutenant) till this day. These papers, 'tis true, lead to nothing at present, yet these disturbances in the North are so interesting, and seem to have given

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such an alarm, that he thought it his duty to forward them.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures mentioned. Also, copies of Genl. Gisborne's letter to the commanding officers of the posts in the Northern counties; his instructions to the officers commanding in cantonments there; and a letter from him, enclosing the whole, dated Lurgan, 25 March. The General says that the outrages had been put a stop to by the arrival of the troops, but that the current was only stopped, and not diverted. The conviction and punishment of the offenders might, he thought, bring on some reflection, and the Lord Lieutenant's wisdom would then suggest such measures as might be necessary to restore that real peace and security, the appearance of which was then preserved with difficulty by a large military force.

The petition of the "Hearts of Steel" represents them to be all Protestants, and Protestant Dissenters, and affirms their unfeigned loyalty, &c. It declares that they were groaning under oppression, and had no other possible way of redress; that by oversetting their lands they were reduced to extreme poverty and distress, and that by their rising they meant no more than to have their lands, so that they could live thereon, and procure the common necessaries of life for themselves and starving families; that some of them, refusing to give the extravagant rent demanded by their landlords, had been turned out of their lands, and their places given to Papists, who would promise any rent; that they were sorely aggrieved by the county cesses, which, moreover, were applied to private purposes, so that public business was left undone, and the burden still renewed; that, nevertheless, lest it should be said they flew in the face of the law, they would cheerfully pay the then cess, and hope that the gentlemen of Down would in future have some pity on the distressed inhabitants.

The printed remonstrance is signed, "The Northern Protestant Draper," but headed as "from the inhabitants of the northern parts of the kingdom of Ireland." They also begin by declaring their unchangeable love and obedience to their King, his Government and laws. They complain of the landlords having raised rents to an excessive degree by charging the lands a third or a half more than they were really worth, chiefly by the severe method of offering, when the tenant's lease was out, the land to the highest bidder, whereupon the "trembling tenant" was obliged to offer much more than the value, or turn out, "he knows not whither." They complain also of the great increase of the county taxes, and of the unequal manner in which they were levied. They call attention to and comment upon the fact that many possessed of the greatest estates in the North had latterly made such additions to their wealth, "as not to be able to find delicacies in their own "estates or country to bestow them on; but carry them abroad in "search of foreign luxuries and diversions, there to lavish away "the entire day's sweat of thousands of their poor tenants." The clergy also come in for animadversion, as contributing greatly to the causes of the people's complaints, by the exaction of a tenth,

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not of the increase of the land only, but also "of the product of his "pocket." "Many of them bestow their time on secular offices, "and live at the rate of other folk; so that when they pray or "preach well, the hearers doubt if they are in earnest. This proves "the cause of great indifference in matters of faith, and of the "neglecting the public worship, and mis-spending the Sabbath Day "in idleness, drinking, profane swearing, and the like. Lamentable "decay of Christian charity and holiness! It is not uncommon to "see a rich rector leave his flocks in the care of a young shepherd, "to defend them from the wolf, with an allowance of about 40*l.* "or 50*l.* a year, while he carries the remainder of his income "where he may spend it with greater elegance than he can in his "parish. He who is the best judge plainly shows that the sum "given to his curate is a sufficient recompense for the performance "of the parochial duties. Pray then, why should he desire more, "unless he means to make himself burthensome; seeing it is to "arise out of the labours of other men's hands, not of his own, "according to examples of great authority."

The paper accompanying this remonstrance says, that many copies of it had been handed into the Parliament House, and many sent to the gentlemen and clergy in the North, but that all had been suppressed. It continues: "We now hope the Supreme Judge "has looked down on our distresses, and has incited us to this "general commotion, in order to cause our landlords, on whom no "mild means could prevail, to observe the paleness of the faces "and thinness of the clothing of such numbers of honest Pro-"testant subjects who have enriched the country by their industry."

11 *pp. or parts of pp., and* 2½ *pp. print.*

Both despatches, &c. received 3rd April.

28 March.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 49 a, b.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 339.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–3, p. 61.

1190. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Enclosing a copy of a note received from the Count de Guines, the French Ambassador, together with two memorials, setting forth the claim of Mr. Hocquart, formerly Intendant of Canada, to the enjoyment of two grants made to him by the King of France, one on the Lake Champlain, the other at the Gros Mecatinat on the River St. Lawrence; together with copies of papers annexed. Asks for information.—St. James's.

The first-mentioned enclosure only. The papers enclosed were referred to the Privy Council. 2½ *pp.*

28 March.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 50.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatches," 1771–6, p. 24.

1191. EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Since his letter of yesterday's date, has received a letter from the Governor of North Carolina, relative to the vessel belonging to that province detained at Vera Cruz. Sends an extract from it, together with copies of certain depositions concerning the case in question, and a copy of a message from the Assembly of North Carolina to the Governor thereupon. Encloses also copies of two letters from Mr. Losack, Lieut.-General of the Leeward Islands,

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and other papers, concerning a vessel belonging to H.M.'s subjects, seized at Crab Island by order of the Governor of Porto Rico.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

28 March. **1192.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 441, Nos. 58, 59. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 96.

Two despatches of this date:—

(1.) Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Secretary-at-War, from which, together with the *London Gazette*, it will be seen that orders are given for the Chelsea Pensioners in Ulster to appear personally before Major-Genl. Gisborne.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

(2.) Announcing that His Majesty has signed a warrant for a court-martial to try Lieut.-Genl. Strode.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

28 March. **1193.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 65.

Two despatches of this date:—

(1.) *Marked* "Secret."

Relative to the vacant company in the 62nd Regiment of Foot, to which the King has appointed Lieut. Earle Hawker instead of the Hon. Cornet Buttler, of the 1st Regiment of Horse, as recommended by his Excellency.

Mr. Armstrong, a member of Parliament in Ireland, and till then always in opposition, offered at a very critical time to support Government, if his relation, Lieut. Lumm, of the 25th Regiment, were recommended for a company; to which his Excellency agreed; and Mr. Armstrong has very honourably performed his part of the engagement ever since. On the company in the 62nd Regiment becoming vacant, the Earl of Carrick and Lord Ikerrin, his son, who in every instance have supported Government with the utmost zeal and steadiness, asked a recommendation to the company for Cornet Buttler, Lord Carrick's second son, and at the same time Mr. Armstrong claimed it for Lieut. Lumm. In this situation it occurred to his Excellency that if Mr. Buttler and Lieut. Lumm, both of whom had purchased, had leave to sell their commissions, the money raised by the sale of these commissions would be sufficient to purchase a company for Lieut. Lumm in the 38th Regiment, at that time to be disposed of. By this means both gentlemen might be gratified, and his Excellency's engagements to Lords Carrick and Ikerrin, and Mr. Armstrong, fulfilled to their satisfaction. It was under these circumstances that exchange was recommended. Humbly hopes that His Majesty, on consideration of them, will recall Capt. Hawker's commission; for, exclusive of the loss of three firm friends, the inference which will be drawn from this disappointment will be as prejudicial to his endeavours in carrying on H.M.'s Government in Ireland, as distressful to him. It is in truth with no small concern he finds himself compelled by parliamentary influence, whenever the King's business becomes

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critical, to yield to such recommendations as affect officers of merit; but he hopes that when His Majesty considers the many difficult and critical points he has had to carry, and that the prospect of advancing Lieut. Lumm secured Mr. Armstrong's support upon that nice and interesting question relative to the *protest and prorogation*, and that Lord Ikerrin has not only been a most active friend, but absolutely turned the question a few nights ago, by his influence with others, upon *the period of the Revenue Bill*, His Majesty will be so good to him as to comply with this his earnest and anxious request.—Dublin Castle. 3 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 66. (2.) *A holograph.*

Upon the subject of his secret letter of this date. Refers him, for any further information upon this to him (the Lord Lieutenant) interesting circumstance, to Col. Smith, his first aide-de-camp, now in London, to whom, at a very critical hour, were entrusted the negotiations of that affair, and who will state more fully the particular exigency of the King's service which compelled his Excellency to interfere with Capt. Hawker's merit.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

Both despatches received 6 April.

30 March. **1194.** The JUDGE ADVOCATE (CHARLES GOULD) to the SAME.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 60. In reference to the court-martial on Lieut.-Genl. Strode, has received a letter from him, wherein he observes that he never received any off-reckonings, either for 1769 or 1770, so that he could not embezzle any money that he never received. Asks for His Majesty's further pleasure in case Lieut.-General Strode's allegation should be confirmed.—Judge Advocate's Office. 1¼ *pp.*

30 March. **1195.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 71 a, b. Transmitting the address of the House of Commons of Ireland, containing their most sincere thanks for His Majesty's answer to their address of condolence.—Dublin Castle.

The address.

Received 8 April, at night, from Sir R. Wilmot. 2 *pp.*

27 and 31 March. **1196.** SALARIES OF COLONIAL JUDGES.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 89. Earl of Hillsborough to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Enclosing a copy of a letter from three of H.M.'s Assistant Judges in the province of South Carolina, expressing their apprehensions that the salaries allotted to them by an Act of the legislature there are intended to be withheld from them, &c. Also a printed copy of the law to which their letter refers. Asks their opinion as to the time from which the said Judges are entitled to their salaries under the Circuit Act proclaimed 19 Feb. 1770. —Whitehall, 27 March. *A draft.*

Ibid., No. 90. The report of the Attorney and Solicitor General (Thurlow and Wedderburn), dated 31 March. It does not appear from any of

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Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 61–3.

the papers sent them when these Judges were appointed. If they were appointed after the proclamation of the Act, they will have no title to their salaries before the date of their appointment; but supposing them to have been appointed before, they will be entitled to receive their respective salaries of 300*l.* a year from the day the Act was proclaimed. It was not in the contemplation of the legislature that any such delay as is represented in the Judges' letter would be used in preparing the circuit courts and prisons, without which the Judges might have been employed to the whole extent of the law, and they are every day liable to be called upon to that service. ½ *pp.*

31 March. Dom. Geo. III., pel. 85, No. 30.

1197. Memorial to the Earl of Rochford from "Jesaya Ben-" amore, confidential servant of the Emperor of Morocco, now his " agent to transact sundry affairs in this kingdom," giving particulars about himself, and stating that he was charged by the Emperor to engage an able English engineer for the purpose of repairing the mole of Tangier, together with others whom the engineer should think necessary to take with him; but that he thought it proper first to acquaint his Lordship thereof, to prevent all mistakes, or any misunderstanding. Col. Boyd, late Governor of Gibraltar, to whom the Emperor had addressed his letters in favour of the memorialist, was then in London, and would confirm what he had said.—No. 100, Fenchurch Street. 1¼ *pp.*

31 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 61. Mil. Entry Bk., v. 28, p. 276.

1198. Earl of Rochford to the Judge Advocate.

In reference to his letter of yesterday, mentioning an objection to the warrant for the court-martial on Lieut.-General Strode. Encloses another warrant for him to make use of whichever of them shall be best adapted to the purpose of a fair and decisive trial.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

31 March. Ireland, v. 441, No. 69 a, b.

1199. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Three despatches, &c. of this date:—

(1.) Explanatory, &c. of the Rum Bill, the Revenue Bill, and the Quitrent Bill, part of this transmiss.

Fully expecting the Rum Bill to add at least 50,000*l.* a year to His Majesty's revenue, asks for its return without any alteration, as it would most certainly be rejected if altered. Hopes, therefore, that the Opposition will have no pretence of this kind to support them in their attempt to throw it out, upon its coming back from England. To remove any possible difficulties on the part of the West India merchants in England, has sent Mr. Allan to London with certain papers and new information, lately received from the Custom-house here.

Several new clauses have been introduced into the Revenue Bill, of the tendency and necessity of which his Lordship may judge from the enclosed paper from Mr. Power, counsel to the

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Commissioners of the Revenue. Recites at full length one new clause, taking off the duty on timber for building and manufacture, and rosin imported from the Plantations in British ships. It was smuggled into the Bill by Sir Lucius O'Brien at 1 o'clock in the morning, when gentlemen were so worn down with the fatigue of the day that little attention was given to it. The amount of the duties now paid on these particulars is not very considerable; but how far this new indulgence to Ireland may be consistent with the British trade to the colonies or subsisting treaties, they are very incompetent judges in this part of the world. If this clause should be rejected in England, it is very probable the Bill on its return will be thrown out. Competent judges say that without a bounty the Act in this particular will have but little or no effect, and that bounty cannot be applied for till another Session, when it is to be hoped Government will be strong enough to carry a Revenue Bill without this clause, and so get rid of it altogether. Must again submit whether the new provisions in this Bill should be hazarded by leaving out this clause at this time, when Government has found it difficult to carry the Bill as it at present stands. Mr. Allan will state the language that was held concerning this clause in the House of Commons, &c.

Gives the history of the Quitrent Bill passed in 1764, and of the introduction of the present one. The tendency of a Bill of this sort, which the people in Ireland will not forget to revive from time to time, is entirely to deprive the Crown of any benefit from that branch of the hereditary revenue. Thinks this, therefore, a proper time for the Crown to make a stand, and that the Bill should be postponed till the necessity of it is made more apparent, and the people are more disposed to ask it as an act of grace and favour from the Crown. Gentlemen seem to think themselves at full liberty to carve out H.M.'s revenue as they please, for the support of their different projects, without any regard to the possible distress thereby to Government, or what must fall ultimately on the country, to supply the deficiency by additional duties. The principle of lowering H.M.'s hereditary revenue by all devisable means, until this Session conveyed in whispers, and covered under the specious pretences of promoting some great national purpose, was this winter, as he is informed, publicly avowed in the House of Commons, and declared to be the only certain means of rendering the Crown dependent upon Parliament in Ireland; and therefore it becomes the more critical that English Government should be the more vigilant not to suffer encroachments on the revenues granted for the support of H.M.'s establishments, and for defraying the other expenses of Government. The additional duties are given in aid of H.M.'s hereditary revenue for defraying the expenses of Government; but if bounties, giving up the Crown rents, &c., should be allowed to absorb any part of that supply, the revenue must fall short of these expenses, and a great clamour is raised against Government for extravagance, when in reality the deficiency is created by themselves.—Dublin Castle.

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The enclosure; viz., an "Abstract of the principal clauses in the "present Revenue Bill, their tendency, and why introduced." 14 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 70 a, b, c. (2.) Relative to another of the Bills sent by this transmiss, entitled "An Act for the general quiet of the subjects of this "kingdom against all pretences of concealment whatever." Gives a detailed account of the introduction of the Bill, purport, &c. Encloses a report upon the heads of the Bill from Mr. Howard, solicitor for the King's Rents and Forfeited Estates in Ireland, a most able officer, and said to understand those branches of H.M.'s revenue better than any man in the kingdom; and also a copy of minutes taken at a meeting of H.M.'s principal law servants upon this Bill. It is very remarkable that amongst all the grievances of the country which have been enumerated to him over and over during his residence here, the want of such a law, so far from being complained of, was never once mentioned. It seems to be generally understood that this law would affect His Majesty's property. There is a wonderful alacrity in both Houses of Parliament to make free with the revenue of the Crown. Gentlemen seem to think it almost a matter of course that it should be carved at their discretion. Thinks it high time for the Crown to make a stand against these encroachments. The probable tendency of this Bill being to weaken His Majesty's power in Ireland, must say that the present does not appear to be a time for such concession; and whenever His Majesty does grant this act of grace, he (the Lord Lieutenant) thinks it should be preceded by very serious and solemn application on the part of His Majesty's subjects in Ireland, and be treated as a very high proof of His Majesty's attention and regard for their comfort and convenience. In the light in which it now stands it will hardly be deemed a favour. It will make little impression on the minds of people, and the merit of it will be weighed down by its having been unasked and unsolicited. Is, therefore, clearly of opinion that the Bill ought not to be returned.

Gives explanations also relative to another Bill going with this transmiss, entitled "A Bill for further preventing delays of justice "by reason of privilege of Parliament." It is very much wanted in Ireland, and therefore he humbly hopes that it will be returned. —Dublin Castle.

As enclosures to this letter, are bound up the Minutes of the meeting of the Law Officers on the "Nullum Tempus Bill," referred to above, and another copy of the "Abstract of the principal "clauses in the Revenue Bill, &c.," enclosed in the previous letter of this date; but no copy of the Solicitor's report, said to have been enclosed, is forthcoming. 14 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 72 a, b. (3.) Announcing the despatch of the fifth transmiss of the Session, consisting of thirteen Bills, of which he encloses a list.—Dublin Clastle.

The list enclosed. 3 *pp. and* 2 *halves.*

These despatches all received the 8th of April; the first two by Mr. Allen, the last from Sir R. Wilmot.

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31 March. Scotland, v. 47, No. 33.

1200. Earl of Glasgow to Lord ———.

Reminding him of the meeting of the General Assembly appointed for 21 May, and asking to be again named to the King for the office of his High Commissioner.—Edinburgh. 1 *p.*

March. Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 20.

1201. Earl of Dunmore to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Being now in a country where there is a probability of his remaining some time, has thought he could not find a better employment for his leisure hours than applying himself to the settling of some of the vacant lands which the new boundary line now offers, and which, while advantageous to his family, will also be a means of ingratiating himself very much with the people of the colony, as it will show by his desire of acquiring an interest in this particular country that his attachment to New York did not proceed from any dislike to this; and he thinks it could not fail of producing good effects to H.M.'s service. Has therefore petitioned His Majesty for a grant of 100,000 acres of land, free of quitrent, to be located in any part which he may choose of the lands newly given up by the Indians. Must also solicit his Lordship's patronage of a memorial of Capt. Foy, his private secretary, praying in like manner for a grant of 20,000 acres, which his services in the late war do justly entitle him to.—Williamsburg. "Private." *Endorsed:* "Ansd. by the June packet." 2 *pp.*

March. Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 24.

1202. A paper addressed to the King by "a freeman and tradesman in the city of Bristol," and "one that loves God and his King, and all good people," suggesting certain methods for lowering the price of provisions, the cause of the dearness of which he believed was the want of more cattle in the land. Many well-meaning people had formed themselves into societies in Bristol, and in many other cities and towns, in order to purchase provisions to sell them to the poor at a lower price than they were sold at in the markets. But he considered that this, instead of lowering provisions in general, would enhance the price by causing a greater consumption. "N.B.—There is no one knoweth of this letter; no, "not the wife of my bosom." $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

[About March.] Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 34 a.

1203. Petition of Catherine Irwin, widow of Lieut.-Genl. Irwin, praying His Majesty's order for the payment of the allowance usually granted to the widows of Colonels, from 23rd June 1752 (the day of her husband's death) to 21 Nov. 1770, when she applied for the allowance. The Board of General Officers, to whom her application was referred, confirmed her claim to the usual pension, but were of opinion it should only commence from the date of the petition; and, accordingly, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland gave his orders for its payment from that date only. *Undated. Minuted:* "Not granted." $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

1 April. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 83, No. 34 b.

1204. Parliamentary Procedure.

"Answer from the Lords to the message from the Commons." A committee was appointed to enquire into "the reasons of one

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" Master in Chancery going down to the Commons with the Clerk " Assistants." The Lords ordered their message to be carried down in the usual way; but on inquiry found that a Master in Chancery being ill, their message was carried by one Master and the Clerk Assistant. The Lords desired the Commons might be informed that they had nothing more at heart than to maintain a good correspondence between the two Houses of Parliament. *A rough draft.* 1 *p.*

1 April. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 31.

1205. JOHN ROBINSON to S. P[ORTEN].

Relative to Capt. Speer. Will not fail to lay Speer's letter before Lord North; but his demands and expectations are so great, and, though he hath been assisted and relieved, his necessities multiply so fast, that he, Mr. Robinson, will freely own he despairs of success, and thinks Speer can't be supported.—Downing Street. 1 *p.*

3 April. Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 13. Dom. Entry Bk., " Dom. despatched, 1771–6, p. 25.

1206. J. POWNALL to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

Encloses, in order to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury, a copy of a petition of the landowners in East Florida to John Moultrie, Esq., the Lieutenant Governor of that province, praying him to beseech His Majesty to stay the collection of quitrents due from them, in consideration of the difficulties and disappointments they have met with in making their settlements; also an extract from the Lieutenant Governor's letter covering the said petition. —Whitehall. *A draft.* ¾ *p.*

3 April. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 32.

1207. LORD NORTH to LORD ROCHFORD.

Some time since he sent his Lordship a case received from a Mr. Mackglashan, of Dundee; but as he was not then informed of the character of Mr. Mackglashan, only sent his case for perusal without recommending it to be inquired into. Has since been informed that Mr. Mackglashan is a person of fair character and of considerable trade at Dundee.—Downing Street. 1 *p.*

3 April. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 339.

1208. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE.

Enclosing a duplicate copy of a letter from the Commander of the Leeward Islands to the Governor of Puerto Rico, complaining of the capture of a schooner, the property of Mr. Kingsley, of Antigua, by a Spanish guarda costa, and translation of the answer of the said Governor. As the merits of the case appear to turn on the question whether the Island of Bicques, or Crab Island, belongs to His Majesty or to the Crown of Spain, they are to take this question into consideration, and report.—St. James's.

4 April. Ircl. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 97.

1209. The SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Announcing that His Majesty has appointed Col. Guy Carleton to succeed to the command of the 47th Regiment.—St. James's.

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6 April. **1210.** The Same to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 51 a, b. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 63–4.

Enclosing extracts of several letters from Lord Harcourt and Col. Blaquiere, the latter received yesterday. As they seem to concern the safety of the province of Senegambia, will be glad of his (Lord Hillsborough's) opinion thereupon.—St. James's.

The extracts: Col. Blaquiere's, dated at Paris, 30 Dec. 1771; Lord Harcourt's, respectively 18 March and 1 April 1772. They give the information that M. de Rocheblave, Governor of Goree, had been recalled, and M. de Monchaton, a friend and creature of M. de Boines, appointed in his stead, as Administrator, Inspector, and Commissary General of the coast of Africa. He was to sail with troops, &c. in order to erect a fort near the River Salem, on the spot granted to Poncet, and afterwards ceded by him to the French King. After the dissolution of the French East India Company, all their settlements on the coast of Africa devolving to the Crown, the French King sent a commission to inspect the actual state of that country. They reported that it would take two or three thousand men to re-establish on any secure footing their deserted settlements on the north side of the River Gambia, as they were either occupied by the English or under their dependence. Mons. Monchaton sailed on the 13th of March. The determination of the French was to have an important settlement on that coast sufficient to supply their West India Islands with Negroes. $3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

6 April. **1211.** ——— to Sir Hed. Williamson.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 33.

In answer to his letter of the 9th (*sic*) past (*see* No. 1140). Lord Rochford has talked with Mr. Lee, and has directed the writer to repeat what he told Mr. Lee, that it is not usual for Government to interfere in those expenses, and it appears reasonable that they ought to be defrayed in the manner observed on similar occasions. —St. James's. *A draft.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

6 April. **1212.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 67. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 98.

Drafts of two despatches of this date:—

(1.) Letters to 27 March laid before the King, to whom it has given great pleasure to hear that the disturbances in the North of Ireland are likely to be quelled without danger or further effusion of blood; but His Majesty's humanity was at the same time greatly affected by learning his Excellency's opinion that they owe their rise to private oppression, and that the over-greediness and hardness of landlords may deprive the kingdom of a number of his most industrious and valuable subjects. The King does not doubt but his Excellency will endeavour to convince persons of property of their infatuation in that respect, and to instil into them principles of equity and moderation. The magistrates who exerted themselves will deserve his Excellency's particular notice.—St. James's. 2 *pp.*

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Ireland, v. 441, No. 68.

(2.) *Marked* "Secret."

Acquainting him with His Majesty's satisfaction with his spirited conduct in carrying through the Revenue Bill. Nothing can show the low ebb to which the pretended patriots are reduced, than their being obliged to have recourse to so idle an imputation of governing without Parliaments, to throw odium on Administration. His Majesty also highly approves of his attention to the principle of not suffering his revenue to be diminished by Parliament granting premiums without providing any fund for them.—St. James's. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

7 April. Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 25.

1213. Petition from Holland Cooksey to His Majesty, praying him to take under his royal patronage a plan and proposal for making a navigable canal from Isleworth to Maidenhead Bridge, which, "without your effectual aid, will probably die, and be "lost on Thursday next before a Committee of the House of "Commons."—Horton, near Colnbrooke. 2 *pp.*

7 April. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, pp. 99–101.

1214. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Relative to successions and exchanges recommended. Names four with which His Majesty does not think proper to comply, thinking it for the good of his service that commissions should go by seniority, except where there are particular and urgent reasons to the contrary. His Majesty, also, being apprehensive that many officers may have, underhand, given more for their commissions than the regulated price settled four or five years ago, which may tempt many good officers to retire, and, if not stopped, may so far advance the Irish officers over those on the British establishment as to occasion well-grounded dissatisfaction, directs his Lordship to state that he will not, for the future, agree to any sale, unless the purchasers shall, in writing, declare that they neither have given nor will give more than the regulated price. The remaining commissions by purchase are therefore suspended till his Excellency shall state he is satisfied on this point.—St. James's.

8 April. Criml. Papers, Scotch, 1762–86, p. 100.

1215. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND.

Transmits His Majesty's remission of the sentence of death passed on James Richmond at the last circuit court held at Glasgow, upon condition of transportation for life.

9 April. Dom. Geo. III, pcl. 85, No. 34.

1216. RICHARD ANNESLEY to LORD ———.

Is the Richard Annesley who lately presented a petition to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, praying to have his claim as Viscount Valentia, Baron Mount Morris, &c., laid before His Majesty. Asks that he who is the "bearer of this" may be informed whether an order of reference has been made out; and, if not, that his Lordship will assist in expediting that matter, which is to come on before the House of Lords in Ireland on the 28th inst. "R. 9 April 1772." 1 *p.*

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9 April. **1217.** J. Pownall to Captain Brash, Commander of the ship "Quebec," at Gravesend.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 28.

Entrusting to his care a packet to be delivered into Lieut.-Governor Cramahe's own hands as soon as convenient after his arrival at Quebec.—Whitehall.

Also a note (*French*) to Mons. Rouville on board the same ship, enclosing a letter of introduction for him to Lieut.-Governor Cramahe at Quebec.

10 April. **1218.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Three letters, &c., of this date :—

Ireland, v. 441, No. 74 a, b.

(1.) Announcing the despatch of the sixth and last transmiss of the Session, consisting of fifteen Bills, of which he encloses a list.—Dublin Castle.

The list enclosed.

Received 14 April, at night, from Sir R. Wilmot. 3 *pp.*

Ibid., Nos. 75, 77.

(2.) Relative to certain of the Bills sent by this transmiss. First, as to the Bill to enable Papists to lend money to Protestants on mortgages of land, &c., in Ireland. The laws enacted in Ireland at different times against Popery appear to him to have been intended to be perpetual; and whoever has read the history of the Irish rebellions in 1641, and in the time of James II., will not be surprised that the legislature endeavoured by every possible means to put it out of the power of the Papists to involve the country in the like calamities. The laws against Popery have so far operated that at this day there is no Popish family remaining of any great weight from landed property; but there is great personal wealth amongst professors of that religion, and the majority of the people of Ireland are Papists. This Bill has been much solicited by them for several years past; and at first sight it seems hard that they should not have the same securities for their money as the Protestants. But the danger of the innovation lies here: that this Bill tends to revive an influence which it has been the study of this legislature to destroy. It may draw on most material consequences, and be productive of attempts to obtain further relaxations of the Popery laws. The generality of Ireland are needy, indigent, and in debt. It is imagined that great sums of money will be poured in from foreign Popish countries, which, though relieving the necessity of individuals, and creating a circulation of cash, will at the same time give the Popish creditors such a control over their debtors as may at particular times operate very strongly. Submits, therefore, whether the Bill should not be postponed.

Apprehends it were also better that another Bill in this transmiss, for making narrow roads through the mountainous parts of Ireland, should not take place at this period, especially as it lays a cess on the poor inhabitants near such mountainous parts, which he is satisfied they are not able to bear. The lands in general are let at such exorbitant rents that the miserable tenants are hardly

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able to procure a subsistence from their industry. It is submitted how far the adding to the distress of the people may not spread the flame, restrained in the North alone by the presence of troops.

Refers to Bills which by his direction were objected to in Council and consequently dropped, no provision having been made in any of them for payment of the premiums and bounties granted by them, which, therefore, must inevitably have fallen upon H.M.'s hereditary revenue. Only takes notice of them to show what attempts are every day made by this Parliament to load H.M.'s hereditary revenue with every charge the fertility of their inventions can suggest, without any idea or design of making them good to the Crown.

Refers also to two of the clauses in the Act for reviving and continuing several temporary statutes that have lately expired, and for continuing others that are near expiring, and to the Act for better regulating the Foundling Hospital and Workhouse in the city of Dublin, &c. In regard to the last, several of the powers given to the Governors therein being new and very extensive, advises that they should not be granted for longer than seven or ten years at most, so that they may be made sensible of the obligations which they owe to the Crown, and not consider themselves independent of the Government; and, in general, thinks that in a country like Ireland, where the favours of the Crown are forgotten almost as soon as they are conferred, gentlemen should be brought back to a sense of their obligations by every opportunity; and this, in his opinion, will be best effected, and secure that attention to and dependence on the Crown which are so absolutely necessary for carrying on H.M.'s affairs, by never granting any duties, bounties, premiums, or powers, for longer, if possible, than from Session to Session, or for five, seven, or ten years at most.

Encloses a list of such of the Bills transmitted as, from the best information, appear to merit the first consideration, from which can be judged what Bills may be postponed with the least inconvenience, should there not be time for completing the whole.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure to this letter is No. 77 in the same volume. 13 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 76. (3.) *A holograph.*

Upon the subject of Lord Shannon, as to whom his Excellency has communicated with Lord North. The acquisition of a nobleman of his interest, at a time when it would curb the endless importunity and ingratitude of many lesser interests, and in all human probability put an end to Mr. Ponsonby's future hopes to embarrass the King's service, seems of too much importance not to be submitted fully to His Majesty's consideration. Notwithstanding all the tremendous accounts circulated on their Northern affairs, has not heard of the least appearances of resistance since the last advices he sent. On the contrary, the guilty and the affrightened are skulking about the country. Many are taken

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up; numbers migrating to Scotland and America. They hope to intercept some of the ringleaders. In the neighbourhood of Ardmagh they are returned to their homes and work, and it is expected that the operation of the law will soon re-establish the public tranquillity.—Dublin Castle. 3 *pp.*

The last two despatches received the 14th, by an Irish messenger.

11 April. Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 26.

1219. Forestalling and Engrossing.

A paper signed "near Dorchester," addressed to the King (the newspapers taking notice of His Majesty's desire to see the price of provisions lowered), to lay before him the evils of forestalling and engrossing. As examples of engrossing in the neighbourhood of Dorchester, the writer instances the manors of Came, Whitcomb, Muncton, and Bockhampton. The first, he says, about thirty years before, had many inhabitants, many holding leasehold estates under the lord of the manor for three lives. Some of these had estates of 15*l.*, 20*l.*, and 30*l.* a year, being for the most part careful, industrious people, obliged to be careful to keep a little cash in order to keep the estate in the family if a life should drop. Their corn was brought to market, and they were content with the market price. Their cattle were sold in the same manner. Their children when of proper age were married, and children begotten, without fear of poverty. But the lord had since turned out all the people, and the whole place was in his own hands, while not half the quantity of corn was sown that formerly had been. The writer also gives an account how one Wm. Taunton, though only a tenant of the Dean and Chapter of Exon, was gradually getting the whole parish into his own hands. He says, comparing his own with past times, that formerly a farmer that occupied 100*l.* a year was thought a tolerable one, and he that occupied four or five hundred pounds a very great one indeed; but now they had farmers that occupied from one thousand to two thousand per annum, who did not want money to pay their rent, as did the little farmers, who were obliged to sell their corn, &c. The writer gives it as the general opinion that the kingdom had become greatly depopulated, some averring the population to have decreased by a fourth within the preceding hundred years. He further says: "Your Majesty must put a stop to inclosures, or "oblige y^e^ lord of y^e^ manor to keep up y^e^ antient custom of it, "and not suffer him to buy his tenant's interest; to have all the "houses pulled down, and y^e^ whole parish turn'd into a farm: "this is a fashionable practice, and by none more y^n^ Jn^o^ Damer, "Esq., y^e^ owner of Came, and his brother Lord Milton." 4 *pp. closely written.*

11 April. Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 40 a to d.

1220. M. Corbet, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, to the Secretary of State for the Southern Department.

Asks that the following matter may be explained by His Majesty in Council. The facts are these:—

The Lieut.-Governor had perceived that the Island was become an asylum for deserters, murderers, priests, and foreigners from the

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neighbouring provinces of Normandy and Brittany, some of whom had been admitted to purchase property (upon the mere outward and convenient show of a change of religion), a distinguished indulgence only intended for men of experience and approved morals and character, who had been first naturalized (as to the Island only) by the States, with the consent of the Governor. There were a great number of them, and some had been married to women of the country without the prescribed licence from the Governor. He therefore gave orders (approved of by Lord Albemarle) to the parish constables to prevent in future the coming of any such recruits to reside in their parishes, and not even to allow any of those already in the Island to remain or to go about the country without a license under his hand and seal. This measure, he says, had nearly answered the purpose, and, if not thwarted, would very shortly have purged the Island of those unattached by marriage or property. Not content with this, on or about the 28th October the Lieut.-Governor wrote to the Lieut.-Bailiff on the subject; and the States having been in consequence assembled, the Lieut.-Governor submitted to them an article on the 1st of November, which was unanimously approved of, and lodged with the clerk of the Court, in order that at the expiration of 14 days (the time required) an Act might be made. But, to his astonishment, he afterwards learnt that the very next day (the 2nd November) the Lieut.-Bailiff passed a deed of purchase of land property to a French deserter resident upon sufferance, who, as a gambler and a man of loose character, was under very strict restrictions from the Lieut.-Governor as to residence. The Lieut.-Governor says he was willing to believe that the Lieut.-Bailiff had been imposed upon in the hurry of business by the writer, whose duty it was to prepare matters for him to execute, and who, in this case, was also the seller, and who probably had received a valuable consideration from the Frenchman, from a persuasion that this purchase, when accomplished, would remove him from under the authority of the orders of the King and Council, to which as a stranger he was subject. As these contracts, being of a civil nature, did not require the Governor's presence, but were passed at the Lieut.-Bailly's house, or at a tavern, the Lieut.-Governor was ignorant of the matter, until applied to for his consent to this man's making a second purchase from the same writer.

This infringement of a law renewed and published in the Island in 1771, which expressly said that *no foreigner should dwell, settle, or marry in the Island* (much less buy property) without the consent of the Governor, the Lieut.-Governor felt he could not submit to. He, therefore, wrote to the King's Procureur the letter enclosed (No. 9); and, in consequence, the Jurats were assembled, and he was requested to be present. At that meeting he told these gentlemen that he thought the writer should be reprimanded, and expressed the opinion that either the Order of Council must reverse the deed of purchase to this Frenchman, or that the deed must annul the Order of Council. The deed must be annulled, or remain an infringement on the Royal prerogative. The King's

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Procureur and Advocate, in reply, said that by Orders in Council the residence of foreigners was subject to the will of the Governor, and that although the Court allowed them to buy land property it did not remove them from under that authority, to which every such stranger was subject until naturalized; and that every Frenchman not naturalized, though possessed of land property in the Island, might be turned out by the Governor, just as if he had had no property, but that the deed of purchase to this Frenchman having been passed could not be annulled. With this opinion the majority of the Jurats present agreed. But when the Lieut.-Governor asked them to embody this opinion in an Act as a guide to his proceedings, they declined; which, he says, convinced him that, were he for some valid reason to order the Frenchman away, the man would make good his plea of property; the more so because the Jurats who did not agree with the King's Procureur and Advocate's opinion thought that if the man were confirmed in this purchase he would become entitled to every privilege of an inhabitant. Under these circumstances he asks for an explanation from the Council, as the settlement of this question, and of that stated in a former letter respecting the taxation of the people without the King's knowledge and consent, would fix matters so as not to give any further trouble about the Governor and the States or jurisdiction.

As enclosures to this letter are copies of documents referred to therein, some of them in continuation of the letter itself, the others on separate sheets. They are :—

No. 1. Abstract of privileges delivered to the Governor, stating the claim of the Bailiff and Jurats to the privilege of naturalizing strangers with the consent of the Governor. "N.B.—They have "taken this upon themselves without any authority, and now "claim the practice from custom."

No. 2. An extract from an Order in Council of 12 June 1635, directing that the names of all strangers coming into the Isle should be delivered to the Governor or Lieut.-Governor within twenty-four hours, and that no strangers should dwell or marry in the Island without licence from the Governor or his Lieutenant.

No. 3. The letter from the Lieut.-Governor to the Lieut.-Bailiff on or about the 20th Oct. 1771, referred to.

No. 4. Article submitted to the consideration of and unanimously approved by the States of Jersey, November 1, 1771. [*French.*]

No. 5. Extract from an Order in Council of 12 June 1635, relative to the execution of the laws, &c.

No. 6. An extract from the Code of Laws, confirmed and approved by His Majesty in Council 28 March 1771, forbidding the residence, &c. of strangers without licence.

No. 7. Another extract from the same, with a copy of the Order in Council of 28 March 1771 prefixed to the Code of Laws. After the above come some remarks of the Lieut.-Governor upon them, signed by him.

No. 8. Order of the States, of the 22nd Nov. 1771.

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No. 9. The Lieut.-Governor's letter of 11 March 1772 to the King's officers.

No. 10. Copy of the deed of purchase referred to in the letter, dated 2 Nov. 1772, and extracted from the Public Register of Jersey (Lib. 53, fol. 130). [*French.*] 11 *pp. or parts of pp.*

11 April.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 44.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 28.

1221. Earl of Hillsborough to the Earl of Sandwich.

Sends an extract of his letter of 27th of last month to Lord William Campbell, containing the directions for the future management of the lighthouse on Samborough Island. *A draft.* ½ *p.*

12 April.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 45.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 30.

1222. The Same to the Lords of the Admiralty.

There being reason to apprehend that the commerce of H.M.'s subjects in the province of Senegambia, upon the coast of Africa, may be prejudiced by an interloping trade carried on by foreigners, directs them to report as to the naval force now on the coast, the instructions given to the commander in 1769, &c. *A copy.* 1⅓ *pp.*

12 April.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 52.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 29.

1223. The Same to the Earl of Rochford.

As to the designs of the French upon the coast of Africa. Should they carry into execution the designs they are stated to have in view, it would be a most unjustifiable violation of His Majesty's rights, and would endanger the security and destroy the commerce of a very important part of the British possessions in Africa. Suggests that Lord Harcourt should be instructed to insist with the French Ministry that they should declare whether they have taken measures for erecting, or have intention to erect any, or, if any, what fortifications, either within the River Gambia or any part of the coast adjacent thereto, or whether they have in view to form any new establishments upon any part of that coast.—Whitehall. 1 *p.*

12 April.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 81.

1224. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Same.

In answer to his letter of the 7th inst., stating that His Majesty, thinking that, for the good of the service, commissions should go by seniority unless there are particular and urgent reasons to the contrary, had not complied with four of the recommendations transmitted in his official letter of 14 March; viz., of Cornet Fox to a company in the 27th Regiment; Ensign William Norton, of the 44th Regiment, to a lieutenancy in the 34th Regiment; Lieut. Anstruther to buy a company in the 48th; and Major Mercer to succeed to Lieut. Col. Roberts in the 49th. Also that His Majesty will not in future agree to any sale, unless the purchasers shall in writing declare that they neither have given nor will give more than the regulated price, and that therefore the remaining commissions

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by purchase had been delayed, pending information from his Excellency that he was satisfied of their being made at the regulated price.

States fully the motives and reasons which induced him to recommend these gentlemen. With respect to Cornet Fox, though he would have particular satisfaction in being able to show his regard for that young gentleman, who is a son of Lord Holland, and was very earnestly recommended by Lady Holland, his mother, yet at the same time he had it in his contemplation to oblige Capt. Blakeney. He and his brother have two permanent seats in this Parliament, and have been uniform and steady in their support of Government ever since his Excellency came into Ireland. Capt. Blakeney also has the merit of having faithfully served His Majesty for upwards of twenty-seven years. Details his services.

Ensign Norton was recommended in the usual manner through the Commander-in-Chief, by Major Lind, commanding the 34th Regiment; all the ensigns in the 34th having declined the purchase, except Ensign Townshend, junior to Mr. Norton, and a boy at school, who had never joined. Enters into particulars also as to Lieut. Anstruther.

As to Major Mercer, owns no difficulty in his recommendation occurred to him, the Lord Lieutenant. States his services in the improvement worked by him in the 49th Regiment, and while an officer during fourteen years, from which it appears he had been an officer four years, and served three campaigns in Germany, and had absolutely obtained the rank of captain before Major Hawke (a senior officer to whom at least the King had desired his Excellency to find for the purchase of the Lieut.-Coloneley,) came into the army. States the services also of Capt. Dilkes, recommended to succeed Major Mercer.

Submits the whole to His Majesty's gracious consideration, with this conviction that his only motives for deviating from his regulations have been either the pressing exigencies of his service in Ireland, when the greatest points have been in agitation, or the length of service and exhausted constitution and circumstances of meritorious officers. Will transmit all the memorials upon which the remaining recommendations in his letter of 14 March were grounded, from which it will be seen that in every material instance the declaration with regard to the regulated price was observed. Will take care that it shall be so for the future, *as far as depends upon him.* Calls to his Lordship's recollection his letter of the 28th March, upon the subject of Capt. Hawker's commission.—Dublin Castle.

Received the 22nd. 7½ *pp.*

13 April.

Church Bk., Scotland, 1761–89, p. 129.

1225. Earl of Suffolk to the Earl of Glasgow.

Acquainting him that His Majesty is pleased to continue him in the situation of Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, &c.

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13 April.
Ireland, v. 441, No. 83.

1226. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Relative to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Belvedere, Muster Master General of Ireland, of which he has heard this day. Refers to Sir George Macartney's claims to the office; but as Sir George has declared he had His Majesty's service first in view, and desired not to interfere with it, would recommend that so favourable an occasion may not be lost to secure so considerable an interest as Lord Shannon's to Government, and of affirming its strength, at the same time that it will break all Mr. Ponsonby's connexions asunder. If he may offer Lord Shannon this office at the end of the Sessions of Parliament, and at the same time inform him that his connexions will be properly considered, there is every prospect that it would be attended both with despondency in Opposition and more moderation in the supporters of Government. If Lord Shannon should not embrace this opportunity, his Excellency hopes His Majesty will bestow the office on his Chief Secretary, Sir George Macartney, whose services, he must again request, may be laid at His Majesty's feet, as deserving a mark of his Royal favour.—Dublin Castle.

Received the 22nd. 3 *pp.*

14 April.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 1 a, b.

1227. Lord Viscount Barrington to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Encloses an extract of a letter received from Lieut. General Gage, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s forces in North America.

The enclosure. It relates to the men assisting Capt. Hollandt in his survey of part of the coast of North America. 2¼ *pp.*

14 April.
War Office, pcl. 25, No. 13.

1228. The Same to the Earl of Rochford.

In reply to his letter, with the papers enclosed, relative to the town of Bury St. Edmunds. Has in consequence thereof ordered one troop of Dragoons to march from Norwich to Bury St. Edmunds, to aid the civil magistrates.—War Office.

15 April.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 47 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 73–4.

1229. Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Hillsborough.

In answer to his letter of 12th inst., asking for an account of the steps taken to prevent the interloping trade supposed to be carried on on the coast of Senegambia, in Africa. State what ships were sent out in 1769 and '70, and enclose copies of the instructions given to the commanders: but it not appearing from their letters that any such clandestine trade had been attempted, their Lordships judged it unnecessary to send any force thither last year for the particular service of that province. The "Rainbow" and the "Weazle" were sent out last December for the coast of Africa with the usual orders; first to call at Senegal, and then to proceed down the coast in order to visit the several forts and settlements, as is annually done; but their Lordships have no intention of sending any other sloop thither this year.

The copies of the instructions enclosed. 13 *pp.*

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15 April. **1230.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 79.

Announcing the despatch of two public Bills and two private Bills, sealed this day in Council.—Dublin Castle. 1½ *pp.*

15 April. **1231.** The SAME to the SAME.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 82 a, b, c.

In answer to letter of the 6th inst., relative to the insurgents in the North. The only thing that has occurred since his private letter of the 10th is that a small quantity of arms has been delivered up by the insurgents in the county of Antrim, as will be seen from the enclosed extract from a letter of the 11th, from Mr. O'Neil, of Shanescastle, who adds that he hopes the peace of the country is likely soon to be re-established. Encloses also a copy of a private letter from a Captain in Lord Drogheda's light dragoons, now quartered at Dungannon, to Mr. Lees, his Excellency's private secretary, which entirely corresponds with the other accounts sent, as to the causes of those disturbances. The writer has no connexions in Ireland, is a very cool, dispassionate, sensible man, without prejudices or partialities, and incapable of representing anything of the truth of which he was not perfectly satisfied in his own mind.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. The last referred to above (*b*) is signed "Jas. Fr. Erskine," who says, "The situation of this part of the country "must be very alarming to everybody who has any regard for its "prosperity, not from any danger the Hearts of Steel may put it "into, but from the indefatigable industry of Mr. Johnston and "some few others, whose rigorous search for the unhappy and "deluded persons is as blameable now they are dispersed as their "courage and activity were commendable when the country was "in arms. When the consequences of driving six or seven thousand "manufacturing and labouring families out of Ireland comes to be "felt, I question whether the rectitude of those gentlemen's "intentions will be held by the world as a sufficient excuse for "the irreparable damage they are thereby doing . . . . . It "seems to me that the first thing to be considered in all insur-"rections is whether the complaints of the insurgents are well or "ill founded. Should the causes of the present riots be looked "into, it will be found that few have had juster foundations; that "the poor wretches have much to plead in their excuse, having "had many hardships put upon them, which the law may perhaps "warrant, but can by no means justify. That they had no "intention of offending Government is palpable from their foolish "idea of making a neutrality with the army. The excesses they "have committed, considering the number of exasperated people "that were in arms together, are trifling, and these they have "evidently been led into by the few designing ones amongst "them . . . . . A few facts which all the country acknow-"ledges will show how much foundation there is for these "complaints. Lord Donegall, upon his leases falling in, wanted "to raise upwards of 100,000*l.* by way of Gorsham; which the "farmers not being able to raise, two or three merchants in

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" Belfast were preferred to them, though they offered more than " the interest of that money, beside the rent. By this one stroke " a whole country side was driven from their habitations. What " was to become of them? They must either go to America, or " take the lands at any rate the Belfast merchants chose to let " them. It is well known that over most part of the country the " lands are subset six deep, so that those who actually labour it are " squeezed to the very utmost. It is equally notorious what use " is made by grand juries of the power given them to levy cess for " making roads and bridges. Jobs upon jobs, the one more " infamous than another, serve to support the interest of some " leading men in the country. Some few roads about this town " excepted, I do not believe the roads in any part of the world " are so bad as in the five counties Genl. Gisborne and the troops " were sent down to quell; yet I am told they have from time " immemorial been cessed by their grand juries at the rate of " 50,000*l.* per annum. . . . ."

Received the 22nd. 8 *pp. or parts of pp.*

11–16 April. **1232.** Riots in Essex, &c.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 35 a to p.

Letters, &c. relative to riots which occurred at Colchester, Bury, Chelmsford, and the neighbourhood, caused (*b*) by the high price and scarcity of provisions. The magistrates of Colchester applied (*a*) to the Secretary-at-War for troops to be sent. Lord Rochford, as Lord Lieutenant of Essex, wrote to (*a*) Mr. Ennew, clerk of the peace for Essex, recommending the magistrates of Colchester to use their utmost endeavours to stop the riots, and to be as expeditious as possible in seizing some of the people concerned, as the making early examples of such as should be found guilty would be the means of preventing further mischief.

F. Smythies, in the absence of Mr. Ennew, replied (*b*) that the justices had exerted themselves "in a very spirited manner as " magistrates, and in a very generous one as gentlemen." They had raised a large subscription to supply the immediate wants of the poor; but Mr. Smythies said it was the general opinion that nothing but reducing the price of all kinds of provisions, only to be effected by the interposition of the Legislature, could keep the peace. With regard to provisions, they at Colchester had been in very disagreeable circumstances. They had had no market the previous Saturday, nor had they had any butcher's meat, corn, meal, or flour brought into the town for more than a week, and the butchers in the town were afraid of killing any beasts lest they should be seized by the mob.

From Bury, on April 13, (*d*) Mr. Jas. Oakes, the Mayor, applied to the Hon. Augustus Hervey to get soldiers immediately sent down, as a riotous mob had assembled, who patrolled the country in the daytime and the streets at night, obliging the meal-men and the shopkeepers to sell them their commodities at their own prices. This letter was forwarded (*e*) to the Earl of Rochford, who thereupon (*f*) communicated with the Secretary-at-War.

From the Rev. John Tindal, at Chelmsford, Lord Rochford received information (*g*) that there also a numerous and dangerous mob were

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assembled, who were hourly committing great outrages upon the farmers and millers, to disperse whom Mr. Tindal, as a magistrate, found it necessary to apply to his Lordship for assistance. To prevent the mob carrying out their avowed intention to seize the militia fire-arms, he says he had ordered the storekeeper to take the locks off. Lord Rochford immediately wrote to Lord Barrington (*h*) for troops to be sent. His Lordship approved of what Mr. Tindal had done with regard to the militia arms, only wishing that he had also secured the bayonets.

In view of these disturbances, Lord Rochford requested (*i*) the gentlemen in the commission of the peace to meet him at the "Red Lion," at Ingatestone, to consider of the most effectual means to preserve the peace of the county. From a letter of Lord Barrington's (*j*) it would seem they "did not dare" to meet Lord Rochford there till more troops should arrive. Lord Barrington ordered half a troop more to Chelmsford, "tho' one quarter of a "troop is more than enough to make a thousand Essex rioters "run away." He said he had done everything possible for the assistance of the civil magistrates, and that he was not under the least apprehensions for his mill at Baddow if the justices would do their part. If they would not, "the whole army would not be of "any efficiency."

Mr. Richd. Rigby, writing on the 15th April from "Lord Gower, half-past five," (*k*) says that the accounts out of Essex were very unpleasant, but that he couldn't say he thought them very tremendous. The mob did no great mischief at Manningtree, or the "Thon," where they had been on the previous Monday. He proposed going to Mistley on the morrow. If the county should be in a flame, and the riots increase, would certainly meet Lord [Rochford] at Ingatestone, but if not, hoped it would not be thought necessary for him to take so long a journey as 80 miles. Lord Barrington ("who is at dinner here") said it was impossible to spare more troops at that time for Essex. He, Mr. Rigby, couldn't help thinking a very few would be found sufficient.

The same day (April 15) the Rev. Mr. Evans, writing from Beamont, (*l*) informed Lord Rochford that when they met the week before on the business of the House of Industry, the farmers had changed their minds, and encouraged a large mob to insult them and put a stop to their proceedings; that a mob from Colchester was then rambling over the hundred, and that intelligence had come that they had done mischief at Manningtree, and were making their route through Thorp to St. Osyth; that he had sent to Colchester for troops, but that the commanding officer had excused himself, saying his orders would not admit of it. "Pray, "my Lord, let us have a few troops here that we may sleep in "peace, which, I believe, will not be till they are among us." In Chelmsford by this time (*m*) the Rev. Mr. Tindal had prevailed on the deluded people to desist from any further "unwarrantable proceedings," and to depart peaceably to their respective habitations. He thought, however, it would be necessary for the party of 15 dragoons, who had just arrived, but whose assistance he hoped might not be wanted, still to remain till a subscription

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should be raised to relieve the poor, as provisions of all sorts were so extremely dear. From the strictest enquiry, he could not find that the farmers in the neighbourhood had any very considerable quantity of wheat by them.

In reply, Mr. Tindal was told by Lord Rochford (*n*) that they would have a whole troop of dragoons at Chelmsford; that the magistrates in all mobs must begin early with doing their duty; two or three examples at the outset, and activity, generally preventing consequential mischief; but that he was surprised to hear Mr. Tindal talk of subscriptions to relieve the poor. "When "the distress becomes real, humanity will dictate it; but magis- "trates, if they give way to such an idea, do not surely reflect on "the encouragement it must give to idle, ill-disposed people."

There is a letter from Mr. Bamber Gascoyne, dated Thursday even. [16 April], King Street, describing the efforts he had made at the office and House of Lords to see Lord [Rochford], who had sent to say he wanted him. He says, "I am now in my gown and "slippers, really at work for the State, and would not change my "dress or stir out this evening to be made Chancellor of the "Exchequer; but you will be sure to find me at home, and a "curious figure, till eleven o'clock, at which time I go to bed. If "your *violent passions* lead you this way, you will give me a call. "Tindall's letter is a misrepresentation; the rioters still continue "active between Chelmsford and Malden, and this Justice has "purchased a temporary tranquillity, not acted resolutely."

The last paper (*p*) is a letter of 16 April, from Lord Barrington, in which he says, "There are not more than 5,000 troops which can "be *moved* for the preservation of the peace in South Britain; "all the rest of our army is fast, and cannot stir. The Guards "never leave their stations. This shows how necessary it is that "justices should quiet the country, not by garrisoning every little "place, but by early example. Pray, my dear Lord, convince our "countrymen of this, and that the largest mob will run away "from a few soldiers."

There are the following letters, &c. Several are minuted on the back, "Read by the King."

a.	11 April.	Lord Rochford to Mr. Ennew.	*A draft.*
b.	13 „	F. Smythies to Lord [Rochford].	
c.	14 „	A. Hervey to the Same; and enclosed,—	
d.	13 „	Jas. Oakes to Hon. Augustus Hervey.	
e.		Memorandum.	
f.	— „	——— to the Secretary-at-War.	*A draft.*
g.	14 „	John Tindal to Lord Rochford.	
h.	„ „	——— to Rev. Mr. John Tindal.	*A draft.*
i.		Circular to the Essex Justices.	
j.	15 „	Lord Barrington to Lord ———.	
k.	„ „	Rich. Rigby to Lord ———.	
l.	„ „	H. Evans to Lord Rochford.	
m.	„ „	Rev. John Tindal to [the Same].	
n.	16 „	Lord Rochford to Rev. John Tindal.	*A draft.*
o.	„ „	Bamber Gascoyne to Lord ———.	
p.	„ „	Lord Barrington to Lord ———.	20 *pp.*

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16 April. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 2. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 32.

1233. Earl of Hillsborough to Lord Viscount Barrington.

Relative to the military force to be employed in reducing the Charibbs to submission, representations having been made to His Majesty of the danger to which the Island of St. Vincent is exposed from their rebellious and hostile disposition. Troops to be sent from the Ceded Islands, &c. for that purpose.—Whitehall. 1 *p.*

16 April. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 46. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 31.

1234. The Same to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Detailing the instructions that are to be sent to the Commander of H.M.'s ships upon the Leeward Islands station, to assist the force to be sent from North America to the Island of St. Vincent, in order to reduce the Black Charibbs of that Island to a due submission to His Majesty's authority and government. If the Governor of Grenada finds it necessary to remove the Charibbs from St. Vincent, the Commander of H.M.'s ships to appoint a convoy for the transports, &c. *A copy.* 1½ *pp.*

16 April. Dom. Geo. III., pet. 85, No. 36.

1235. Bishop of Exeter to Lord ———.

Is prevailed upon by Mr. Carrington (a clerk in his Lordship's office, and son of a worthy clergyman in his, the Bishop's, diocese,) to desire his Lordship's countenance towards him in augmenting his salary; for he says there is going to be, upon the death of Mr. Stewart, an increase of pay to some, and he hopes to be of that number.—Windsor, Deancry House. 1 *p.*

16 April. Ireland, v. 441, No. 80.

1236. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Enclosing the several memorials upon which the list of successions transmitted in his official letter of the 14th March was founded. Asks that they may be returned when done with.—Dublin Castle.

On the back is: "26 inclosures, sent back to S^r^ Geo. Macartney." *Received* the 22nd. 1 *p.*

16 April. Scotland, v. 47, No. 34.

1237. George Wishart to Lord ———.

As Clerk of the Church of Scotland, reminding his Lordship of the meeting of the General Assembly, in order to the issuing of H.M.'s Commission, &c.—Edinburgh. 1 *p.*

17 April. Crimi. Papers, v. 15, 1772–6, pp. 18, 19.

1238. Stanier Porten to the Sheriff of the City and County of the City of Bristol.

The warrant for William Thomas's free pardon is sent to Shrewsbury, as information has been received that he is actually in jail in that place.

Also a letter containing the same information, addressed to Messrs. Stevinon and Randolph, and others, contractors for transports.

1772.

17 April.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 18.
Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, pp. 33–4.

1239. EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the LIEUT.-GENERAL AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE ORDNANCE.

Sends extracts of two letters from H.M.'s Governor of the Ceded Islands, enclosing the reports of the Engineers (accompanied with plans and estimates) of what they think necessary to be done for the security of the Islands of Grenada and Tobago; also a copy of a letter from Mr. Bruce, the Engineer at Dominica, upon the subject of fortifications in that Island. Directs them to report on the same.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

A list of the enclosures in the *Entry Book.*

17 April.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 48.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 67.

1240. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Asking whether they are to make any alteration in or addition to the instructions under which Commodore Byron sailed last year, as the season now approaches for the sailing of H.M.'s ships for Newfoundland to protect the fishery at and about that Island. 1 *p.*

17 April.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 49 a. b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 67–8.

1241. The SAME to the SAME.

Send a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir George Rodney, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, dated 8th February last, at Port Royal, giving an account of his having received intelligence of a contraband trade carried on by the Jews at Kingston, and of the measures he took to put a stop to it, in consequence of which two of the vessels have been taken.

The enclosure. Admiral Rodney remarks upon the fact that all the vessels engaged in this contraband trade were manned by foreigners. 3 *pp.*

17 April.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 14.
Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 33.

1242. J. POWNALL to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

Sends, to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury, an extract from a letter from Governor Leyborne, expressing apprehensions that some difficulties may arise to Government in Grenada from a claim of Mr. Burke, under his commission as Receiver General of that Island, to act as Treasurer for the duties and taxes levied by Acts of the Legislature there.—Whitehall.

17 April.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 15.
Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 35.

1243. EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. William Gerard Debrahm, Surveyor of Lands in East Florida, and Surveyor General of Lands for the Southern District of North America, being now here on leave of absence, his Lordship encloses a copy of a letter from Governor Grant, containing complaints of that gentleman's conduct in both those situations. Sends also copies of such letters as he has written to Governor Grant and Mr. Debrahm in consequence of those complaints, from which it will be seen that Mr. Debrahm has been suspended from his office of Surveyor of Lands in East Florida. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

A list of the enclosures in the *Entry Book.*

1772.

17 April. **1244.** The Same to the Postmaster General.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 81. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 32.

Sends an extract of a letter from Governor Leyborne, representing, at the request of the Council of Tobago, the utility of the West India packet stopping at that Island in her way from Barbadoes to Grenada; and signifies His Majesty's pleasure for the request to be complied with, unless there should be material objections to the arrangement, in which case they are to report what the objections are.—Whitehall. *A draft.* ¾ *p.*

17 April. **1245.** Edwd. Hooper to Lord ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 37.

Some MS. memoirs and other papers relative to the much injured character of the first Earl of Shaftesbury being in possession of that family, they were put by the late Lord into the hands of some men of letters recommended by the late Dr. Gregory Sharpe to revise and digest in order for publication. This having been done, his, Mr. Hooper's, deceased noble friend and relation desired him to read the work attentively, and suggest any remarks that might occur. Sir John Dalrymple's memoirs were just then published. In the 25th page that gentleman has given a very strange account of the Earl of Shaftesbury's death, and by a note refers to the Paper Office. This reference relates, he is informed, to some letters there, written by one Mascal, a foreigner, who was employed as a spy at the Hague by Sir Leoline Jenkins. In one of these Mascal offered to assassinate or poison that Lord, and in one or more letters afterwards writes the tale that Sir John refers to. Asks for an order to inspect and take notes from this correspondence.—Hertford Street. *Minuted:* "Granted, and a note to "the Paper Office in consequence, 25 Do." *2 pp.*

20 April. **1246.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 86 a, b.

Enclosing the memorial of Arthur Annesley, late of Rotterdam, but now of Dublin, Esq., claiming the honours of Baron Mount Norris and Viscount Valentia in Ireland. The memorialist's claim of descent encounters that of Mr. John Annesley, of Ballysax, who claims to be descended from the third son of Sir Francis, and whose petition is to be heard by the House of Lords on the 28th inst.—Dublin Castle.

A copy of the memorial, the original having been returned to the Lord Lieutenant. 4½ *pp.*

20 April. **1247.** Earl of Glasgow to Lord ———.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 35.

Acknowledging his Lordship's letter, with the notice of H.M.'s further pleasure of continuing him, Lord Glasgow, in his office of High Commissioner to the General Assembly.—Edinburgh. 1 *p.*

21 April. **1248.** Duke of Queensberry to Lord ———.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 36.

Relative to Mr. Mounsey, who is desirous of being created a Baronet. Corrects a mistake in the Christian name on his, the

1772.

Duke's, former application. Mr. Mounsey served three successive sovereigns of Russia as first physician, with very distinguishing honours conferred on him. Mr. Keith, H.M.'s Minister in Russia, has written to him, the Duke, very strongly in his favour, saying that Mr. Mounsey's conduct was singularly meritorious with regard to this country; for that, although the two Courts were not at that time upon very good terms, he openly declared before accepting his office that nothing should ever detach him from the interest of his country, and he maintained nevertheless great credit at that Court as a man of strict honour; and Mr. Keith was often very much obliged to him for his assistance. Mr. Mounsey has now entirely quitted his medical profession, and has established his family in the county of Dumfries, where he has purchased a very considerable property. 2 *pp.*

22 April. **1249.** Mr. Robinson to Mr. Pownall.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 16.

Asks for an official letter notifying the day on which Governor Leyborne landed, as it is necessary, before the warrant for his salary can be made out, to have the time of his arrival at his government precisely ascertained.—Downing Street. 1 *p.*

23 April. **1250.** Php. Stephens to the Same.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 50.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 65.

The Lords of the Admiralty have sent to Rear-Admiral Man, for a full and circumstantial answer, the extracts from Governor Leyborne's letter, transmitted by Lord Hillsborough the 27th past, regretting the want of assistance from the Commander of H.M.'s ships lying off the town on the occasion of the fire which broke out in the town of St. George, in the Island of Grenada; and also a memorial received from Mr. Montagu, Agent for Grenada, signed by many of the inhabitants, making a similar complaint against Rear-Admiral Man.—Admiralty Office. 2 *pp.*

23 April. **1251.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 84.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 103.

Announcing the despatch of the Rum Bill and Mr. Marlay's private Bill, passed in Council. The former was opposed by the West India merchants, who were heard against it, but were at last entirely satisfied that it would be no prejudice to their trade. The other Bills will be considered and despatched as soon as possible.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

28 April. **1252.** Earl of Hillsborough to the Lords of the Treasury.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 17.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 37.

Informs them, in order that they may take the King's further pleasure thereon, that His Majesty has appointed Frederick Smith, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Province of New Jersey, and has ordered that a salary of 400*l.* per annum be paid him out of the duty upon tea imported into America, during his residence in the Province, or absence therefrom by leave of His Majesty.—Whitehall. ¾ *p.*

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29 April.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 53 a, b.
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 344.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 66.

1253. Earl of Rochford to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from the Earl Harcourt, containing the answer given by the Duke of Aiguillon to the explanation which his Excellency had, before the receipt of Lord Hillsborough's letter of the 12th, been instructed to ask of the intentions of the French on the coast of Africa. Asks whether he thinks a further application necessary.—St. James's.

The extract. The Duke D'Aiguillon affirmed in the strongest manner that Mons. Monchaton's sailing was not intended to make any new settlement, nor to give umbrage to Great Britain, or to any other power whatever; that the stores were intended for Goree, where everything had been extremely neglected by the late Governor, whose conduct had been highly reprehensible. The Duke then added, that after all these assurances, he flattered himself that Lord Harcourt would rely on his word, which he had given not only ministerially but *as a gentleman*. 2 *pp.*

29 April.
Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 104.

1254. The Same to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Returning the petition of Arthur Annesley, Esq., claiming to be entitled to the honours of Baron Mount Morris, &c., and directing that it be laid before the House of Lords.—St. James's.

30 April.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 82 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 69–70.

1255. Postmaster General (Le Despencer and H. F. Thynne) to Lord [Hillsborough].

Relative to the calling of the packet boats at Tobago. They directed their agent at Falmouth [Mr. George Bell] to consult the captains thereupon, whose boats were on this side, and find by his answer (a copy of which is enclosed) that this arrangement will be attended with no material inconvenience. Will, therefore, give directions for them to call and stop two days at Tobago, the time allowed at the other Islands.—General Post Office.

The enclosure. 3 *pp.*

30 April.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 21.
Entered in Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 37.

1256. Earl of Hillsborough to Sir Willm. Trelawny.

It has been represented in behalf of Hugh Forsyth, Esq., late Captain of the 49th Regiment, that some waste lands granted to him in 1760 by Sir Henry Moore have been, during his absence from Jamaica, wrongfully taken up by others on various pretences. Desires Sir William to give the Captain such protection and assistance as justice shall require.—Whitehall. *A draft. Marked* "Private." $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

30 April.
Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 105.

1257. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Announcing the despatch of five Bills, approved of by the King in Council without any considerable amendment.—St. James's.

April.
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 38 a, b.

1258. Representation to the Earl of Rochford from James Faynard, of Paris, that he has the secret of making a powder that will immediately stop the blood of any limb cut or shot off, or the effusion of any horse's wound, without the assistance of any

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ligature. He offers the consideration thereof to the Government. The annexed certificate will prove the efficacy it has already had on the limb of a man.

A printed copy of the certificate referred to, in French. The powder was applied after an amputation of the leg of one John Griffiths, servant to Mr. Knightley, wine merchant in Jermyn Street. The certificate purports to have been signed by twenty-one persons present at the operation, who saw the powder applied, among them "Capel," surgeon to the French Ambassador. It was sworn before the Lord Mayor. 1 *p. and* 1 *p. of print.*

30 April and 2 May. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 39.

1259. Jonathan Britain.

"Memorandum of what passed on the trial of Jonathan Britain at the sessions at Bristol."

The trial took place on the 30th April and 2nd May, and there were four indictments for forgery. On the first day he refused to plead, notwithstanding the advice and entreaty of the Recorder (Mr. Dunning), alleging a pardon, published in the *Gazette*, in connexion with the pretended discovery of the authors of the fire at Portsmouth Dock. The Court ordered the clerk not to record the refusal, and remanded the prisoner, while an express was sent to London for the new Act relative to prisoners who refused to plead. On the 2nd May, Britain pleaded "Not guilty" to each indictment. When the jury were about to be sworn, he challenged the array, alleging the under-sheriff was attorney for the prosecutors. To avoid a dispute, the Court recommended the prosecutors to consent to a new panel, which was agreed to, the under-sheriff being prohibited from interfering. After the new jury had taken their places, he challenged three of them also, and then addressed them rather impertinently. He cross-examined all the witnesses, making them repeat the evidence they had given, quibbling very much, and abusing them when he imagined there was the least contradiction; but his endeavours tended either to corroborate the proofs against him, or to discover other frauds in which he had been concerned. When brought up for sentence he again pleaded the pardon in the *Gazette*, without success.

The writer of the memorandum was apparently sent down by Government, for he was asked whether he thought Administration wished that the letter referred to in the *Gazette* should be read in Court in their defence. 5 *pp.*

2 May. Church Bk., Scotland, 1761–89, pp. 130–33.

1260. General Assembly.

Entries of the usual letters, &c. in connexion with the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; viz.,—

(1.) Instructions, private instructions, and additional private instructions for the High Commissioner; the same as those of previous years.

(2.) Letter from Mr. Willm. Fraser to Grey Cooper, Esq., relative to the warrant for the salary of the Lord High Commissioner.

(3.) His Majesty's letter to the General Assembly.

(4.) Letter from the Earl of Suffolk to the Earl of Glasgow, enclosing the warrant for his commission to the Assembly, &c.

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4 May. **1261.** Earl of Hillsborough to Governor Spry.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 37.

Asking him to give marks of his countenance and protection to Mr. Kelynge, who will present this, and who has taken his passage on the packet for Barbadoes in order to prosecute his business there.—Hanover Square. "Private."

4 May. **1262.** J. Pownall to John Robinson, Esq.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 37.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Governor Leyborne to the Earl of Hillsborough, notifying the time of his arrival at Grenada. —Whitehall.

4 May. **1263.** Earl of Rochford to the Attorney or Solicitor General.

Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 194.

Directing them to report their opinion upon the enclosed petition of Lieut.-Genl. Mostyn, Governor of Minorca.—St. James's.

4 May. **1264.** Lord Barrington to the Earl of Rochford.

War Office, pcl. 25, No. 14.

Relative to the change of trumpets for drums for the several regiments of Cavalry.—War Office. 1 *p.*

5 May. **1265.** The Same to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 3.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 70.

Acknowledging the receipt of his letter relative to the regiments to be sent to St. Vincent.—War Office. 1 *p.*

5 May. **1266.** Earl of Suffolk to the Chairman, &c. of the East India Company.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 306.

Sending, as desired, a copy of the alterations in the charter of the Danish East India Company, as printed at Copenhagen, and received from Sir Robert M. Keith, H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary at that Court.—St. James's.

5 May. **1267.** [Earl of Rochford] to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 87 a, b. An extract from this letter in Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 106.

Relative to the recommendations for commissions in his letter of 14 March, which the King has taken pains to examine carefully himself. All are to be prepared, except those mentioned in the letter to the Lord Lieutenant of 7 April, and in the enclosed note, which are suspended, for the reasons therein mentioned, until the difficulties can be cleared up to the King's satisfaction. The King did not, as his Excellency seems to think, object to Capt. Blakeney, of the 27th Regiment, selling his regiment, but to so young an officer as Cornet Fox succeeding him; for, as to Capt. Blakeney, His Majesty thinks his services deserve that indulgence. His Majesty is quite persuaded that if his Excellency deviated from the regulations, it was owing to the pressing exigencies of His Majesty's service in his Excellency's critical situation; but that can never be a sufficient motive for His Majesty to deviate from wise regulations that have once had his Royal approbation.—Dublin Castle.

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The note enclosed. The reasons for suspending the commissions were that the memorials did not mention the agreement to be at the regulated price, and that the officers concerned in the succession had not signed the certificate. *Drafts.* 4 *pp.*

5 May. **1268.** The SAME to the SAME.

Ired. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 107.

Giving notice of the despatch of thirteen Bills, mentioned in the enclosed list, approved of by the King in Council.—St. James's.

6 May. **1269.** EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 51.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatches," 1771–6, p. 38.

In answer to their letter of the 17th of last month. Sends an extract of his letter to Governor Shuldham, of this day's date, respecting the removal of a part of the garrison of Placentia to St. John's. Directs them to give Governor Shuldham, in his capacity of Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships on the Newfoundland station, the orders necessary in consequence. No alteration or other addition to the instructions Commodore Byron sailed under last year appears necessary. *A copy.* 1 *p.*

6 May. **1270.** EARLS OF ROCHFORD and SUFFOLK to the LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, pp. 306–7.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 345.

His Majesty has signified his pleasure to them, his two Principal Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, that out of His Majesty's present messengers they do choose sixteen to attend solely to their offices, to receive their directions, and to be paid by their order only. The enclosed paper contains the names of those chosen, being the most proper to undertake foreign journeys. When any vacancies happen in the sixteen also, they are to be filled by their, the Secretaries', appointment.—St. James's.

The list is entered.

6 May. **1271.** WILLIAM FRASER and STANIER PORTEN to PHILIP SHARPE and THOS. CHETHAM, Esquires, Clerks of the Cheque.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 308.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 346.

Giving the same information as in the preceding letter, and desiring them to transmit copies of all warrants, forms, and regulations for settling and paying the bills of messengers for foreign and inland journeys, and every other information they may think of use in relation thereto.—St. James's.

7 May. **1272.** EARL OF HERTFORD, Lord Chamberlain, to the EARLS OF ROCHFORD and SUFFOLK.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, No. 43.

In answer to their letter of yesterday's date relative to the messengers. 1½ *pp.*

7 May. **1273.** EARL OF GLASGOW to LORD ———.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 37.

Acknowledging his despatch with H.M.'s warrant constituting him High Commissioner to the General Assembly, his instructions, H.M.'s letter to the Assembly, &c.—Edinburgh.

Received the 13th. 1 *p.*

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9 May. **1274.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 107.

Giving notice of the despatch of eight more Bills, as in the enclosed list, approved of by the King in Council. Is sorry to be obliged to say that the Bills in general are drawn with so little accuracy and precision as to occasion great trouble and loss of time in examining and correcting them; and the Bill to establish a company for carrying on a fishery on the north-west coast of Ireland is so full of mistakes and inaccuracies, that it is considered impracticable to execute it.—St. James's.

11 May. **1275.** Earl of Hillsborough to the Earl of Rochford.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 54.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 38.

Enclosing an extract of a letter from Sir Ralph Payne, Governor of the Leeward Islands, and the copies of the papers therein referred to, containing an account of the seizure of an English sloop at Crab Island by a Spanish guarda costa, and of the cruel treatment the master met with at Porto Rico, and also of the stoppage and search of another English vessel on her voyage to Grenada, by a ship belonging to the Crown of Spain.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

11 May. **1276.** The Lord Chancellor (Apsley) to Lord ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 40.

Relative to an addition necessary in the warrant for making Mr. Walker, "a gentleman of character in his profession," a serjeant-[at-law].—Monday morn. "R. 11 May 1772" [Monday]. 1½ *pp.*

11 May. **1277.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 90 a, b.

Enclosing a letter from Lieut.-General Sandford asking for permission to resign the staff as Major-General upon the Irish establishment. Desires his Lordship to move His Majesty to appoint such general officer as to him shall seem proper to succeed General Sandford.

The tranquillity of the North seems to be in a great measure restored. Proposes, therefore, very soon to ease that part of the kingdom from the burthen of some of the troops, and to lessen the expense by recalling General Gisborne. Details the disposition of troops he proposes to make. Suggests that the relief this year should consist of two Major-Generals only, and gives his reasons, &c.—Dublin Castle.

General Sandford's letter.

Received the 16th. 4 *pp.*

14 May. **1278.** Lord Viscount Barrington to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 4 a, b.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 71–2.

Acquainting him with the arrangements for the relief of the regiments in Jamaica and Antigua, in order that commands may be sent to the Lords of the Admiralty to provide transports, &c. Encloses a copy of letter to General Gage relative to the shipping.

The enclosure. 3 *pp.*

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14 May. **1279.** The SAME to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

War Office, pcl. 25, No. 15.

Setting forth the arrangements for the relief for the present year.—War Office. 1 *p.*

14&15 May. **1280.**

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 41 a to *g*.

Several letters, &c., relative to a foreign gentleman and his servant, who shipped at Dieppe, (*a*) and came to Brighton, and from thence on to London. The foreigner is said (*a*) to have taken the name of May at Brighton; but in a letter from the Customer, &c., of Brighton, he is called M. Arnaud. The enquiry relative to him seems to have been set on foot at the instance of Prince Masseran, the Spanish Ambassador (*c* and *g*). He was traced to the Golden Cross at Charing Cross, thence to a hotel in Pall Mall, and thence, in company with a Mr. Magellanis, (*e*) to Mitcham. On the 15th April the Prince writes (*g*) that the person was safe in "Mr. de Masseran's" house. 10 *pp. or parts of pp.*

15 May. **1281.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 55.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 72.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 346.

Relative to the extract of Sir Ralph Payne's letter, &c., concerning the search of the "Adventure" by the Spanish guarda costa "Resolution." Has instructed Lord Grantham to make the strongest representations to the Court of Spain on that subject. With regard to the affair at Crab Island, cannot with propriety receive His Majesty's pleasure thereupon till he receives the report of the Lords of Trade and Plantations on the subject.—St. James's. 1 *p.*

15 May. **1282.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of two despatches of this date:—

Ireland, v. 441, No. 88.

(1.) *Marked* "Private."

Acquainting him with the reasons given by the Attorney and Solicitor General in their report against the Bill discharging arrears of Quit Rents, and the Nullum Tempus Bill.—St. James's. 4½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 89. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 108; (but dated 14 May).

(2.) Announcing the despatch of the Bill to enable clergy to reside upon their benefices, passed in Council without any amendment; and that to make the River Logan navigable, and Mr. Jennison's Private Bill, with some amendments. The Bill for discharging arrears of Quit Rents, &c., as well as the Nullum Tempus Bill, have been thought proper to be respited.—St. James's. 1¼ *pp.*

15 May. **1283.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Two letters of this date:—

Ireland, v. 441, No. 95.

(1.) In answer to letter of the 5th inst. Encloses the four certificates and two memorials required, relative to the suspended commissions. Requests the signification of H.M.'s determination

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with respect to these and the other four commissions objected to. Is particularly anxious for the succession in the 49th Regiment, for the reasons he has already very fully stated.—Dublin Castle. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 97 a, b.

(2.) Enclosing a list of five public Bills and one private Bill, to which he gave the Royal assent this day.—Dublin Castle.

The list enclosed. 2 *pp.*

16 May.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 52 a, b.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 75.

1284. Php. Stephens to John Pownall, Esq.

Sends a copy of an extract from a letter from Ninian Home, Esq., late Speaker of the Assembly of Grenada, dated 1st Feb. last, to Mr. Douglas and Sir James Cockburn in London, relative to the conduct of Rear-Admiral Man at the dreadful fire at St. George's, in the said Island.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. Mr. Home warmly defends Admiral Man's conduct, giving full particulars of the condition he was in, and of the assistance he rendered, without which, Mr. Home says, not a house in the town would have been saved. He expresses the opinion that the Admiral did everything in his power, and had been most scandalously aspersed and treated. $3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

16 May.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 42.

1285. Mons. Pictet to Lord ———.

After reflecting upon the conversation he had with his Lordship yesterday morning, and the promise again to represent him favourably to the King, upon the recommendation of Lord Mount Stuart and Mr. Mackenzie, will say he would consider himself very happy if he were, in consideration of his father's services, named H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires at Geneva, in the same manner as Mons. de Marsay, and that in respect of the appointments to be attached to the office he will submit to what Lord North judges appropriate. *French.* 1 *p.*

[18 May.]

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 43.

1286. Jonathan Britain.

Portion of a [Bristol] newspaper, containing, with other items of information, an account of the execution of Jonathan Britain, his confession as to his pretended discovery of the authors of the fire at Portsmouth dockyard and false accusations against the Ministry, two epitaphs upon him, "Thoughts upon Death," written by J. Britain, &c.

It has a wide margin (on which is a notice of the extract having been transmitted by "T. Lawrence"), and is printed on one side only of the paper. It is addressed to the Earl of Rochford and was received 18 May, and "read by the King."

The confession is an instructive narrative, as may be seen from the following paragraph:—"In London I laid the plan of my being "concerned in the fire at Portsmouth, of writing to the Lord "Mayor, of drawing bills upon people in Reading. Then it was I "applied to the Lord Mayor and the Earl of Suffolk for His "Majesty's pardon for the treasonable letters, and for the fire at

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" Portsmouth. The pardon appeared in the *Gazette* the same " day I went to Reading; there I was taken up. I declare once " more I had no accomplice. In prison I sent for the *Gazette* " where the pardon was printed. I applied for it to the Secre- " taries of State. The Under Secretaries came down, and brought " with them the treasonable letters, of which I produced copies. " That increased their suspicions. I gave them directions to go " and take up two of my pretended accomplices, which they " endeavoured, doubtless; but there were no such to be found. " Now it was that repeated letters, in print, and by the post, all " of my own writing, came to me, offering rewards if I would do " so and so; if I would hold my tongue, and what not. By these " means the whole kingdom was alarmed. The Ministry slighted " my information. Thus, therefore, I reasoned with myself: I " shall now certainly be hang'd, let the case be as it will. I will " now try a deeper scheme. I will write against the Ministry. I " will accuse them, of course, and spread it through the nation. " Thousands will receive it as true; and who can tell, I thought, " but somebody or other may bail me out, and by that means I " may save my life. Now what sort of satisfaction can I receive " from reflecting upon it. I most unjustly accused the Rt. Hon. " Lord Mansfield of being a traitor to his King and country, in " the *Whisperer* and other inflammatory papers. I falsely accused " Lord Halifax of receiving bribes; and Lord Faulconbridge, " being a Catholic, of harbouring one of the supposed parties con- " cerned in Portsmouth fire."

19 May.
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 347.

1287. Earl of Rochford to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Canada Committee.

Is greatly pleased to hear that there remains no more of their just demands unprovided for than 12,000*l.* and 54,580*l.* French money, mentioned in their two lists, which have been transmitted to Col. Blaquière. A letter received from him gives great hopes that the payment of the interest will shortly be made. Believes it to be the sincere intention of the French Court to fulfil the terms agreed to; but should there be any failure or hesitation, the Canada Committee will always be considered as under the protection of Government.—St. James's.

19 May.

1288. The Same to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Drafts of two despatches of this date:—

Ireland, v. 441, Nos. 91, 92.

(1.) Giving orders for the despatch of the 50th Regiment to relieve the 36th, doing duty at Jamaica. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 109.

(2.) Signifying His Majesty's acceptance of Lieut.-General Sandford's resignation, and announcing the appointment of Major-General James Johnston to succeed him. Stating also His Majesty's approval of the proposal that the relief of the year should consist of two Major-Generals to act with Lieut.-General Dilkes. — St. James's. 2 *pp.*

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19 May. Ireland, v. 441, No. 93. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 110.

1289. The Same to Major-General James Johnston.

Informing him of his appointment to the vacancy as Major-General upon the establishment of Ireland. According to a late regulation the last appointed officer on the Irish staff is to serve without pay until the death of Lord Tyrawley, or some vacancy. —St. James's. 1¾ *pp.*

21 May. Ireland, v. 441, No. 94 a, b, c. The letter only in Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 111.

1290. The Same to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Enclosing a copy of the sentence of a General Court-martial held for the trial of Lieut.-General Strode, Colonel of the 62nd Regiment, with the King's confirmation thereof.—St. James's.

Originals of the enclosures. General Strode was acquitted. The King, "willing to hope that Lieut.-General Strode never "meant to withhold from the men whatever, upon strict examina- "tion, should appear to be due," confirmed the sentence, but expressly commanded that he should make a full and immediate satisfaction to such of the non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private soldiers as had any just demand in respect of their clothing. 4½ *pp.*

22 May. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 309.

1291. Earl of Suffolk to Sir Thos. Broughton, Bart.

His Majesty is pleased to grant him the leave of absence desired on account of his health, and relies on his care in appointing a deputy to attend the Judges at the assizes.—St. James's.

22 May. Scotland, v 47, No. 38.

1292. Earl of Glasgow to Lord ———.

Detailing his proceedings at the meeting the day before of the General Assembly.—Edinburgh.

Received the 27th. 1 *p.*

23 May. Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, No. 44.

1293. Order of the Bath.

Memorandum for Stanier Porten, Esq., of the last article in Pine's book and engravings of the processions and ceremonies of the Order of the Bath, relative to the privileges granted to Sir Andrew Fountaine by His late Majesty, on his assisting Prince William in performing the ceremonies of his installation.

"R. 23 May 1772." 1 *p.*

23 May. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 44.

1294. Lord Albemarle to the Earl of Rochford.

Hears some new regulation is to be made in the corps of Messengers at the request of the Secretaries of State. Recommends George Coates to his Lordship's protection. ½ *p.*

23 May. Ireland, v. 441, No. 99.

1295. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

The Speaker and several members of the House of Commons are exceedingly discontented at finding that the private Bill for the relief of Howard and Grier's creditors is not to be returned

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this Session; and a very general dissatisfaction prevails in the House, even amongst the most attached friends to Government, on that account. Has therefore despatched a messenger on purpose with this letter. States the circumstances connected with the Bill. As this is a matter on which the credit of individuals in Ireland, and the existence of many poor people, certainly depend, hopes the Bill will be returned if no material objection (which he has not seen) should occur. If it should not, knows it will occasion much ill-humour. Sir George Macartney thinks that some resolutions concerning it may be proposed in the House of Commons, which may be unpleasant, and which it may be difficult to defeat.—Dublin Castle. 3 *pp.*

25 May. Ireland, v. 441, No. 98. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770-75, p. 111.

1296. [Earl of Rochford] to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In answer to the letter of the 15th inst. His Majesty has approved the commissions to which the certificates, &c. therewith refer; but, in respect to the other four commissions, His Majesty still continues to disapprove of them, for the reasons given in his Lordship's letter of 7 April.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

25 May. War Office, v. 20, No. 65 a, b; and pcl. 25, Nos. 16 a, b.

1297. Lord Barrington to the Earl of Suffolk.

If he had seen him at Court yesterday, as he expected, he would have informed him of a promotion of officers ordered that day. As foreign Ministers are sometimes inquisitive, and form serious conjectures from common occurrences, possibly his Lordship may hear somewhat from them on this subject. Thinks it right, therefore, to furnish him with the particulars contained in the short paper enclosed, which, indeed, is the whole of the matter.—Cavendish Square.

The paper enclosed, relative to the promotions of certain old officers one step, &c. 2 *pp.*

26 May. Ireland, v. 442, Nos. 1, 2.

1298. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Two letters of this date:—

Both acknowledging the receipt of letters of the 19th inst. relative respectively to the relief of the regiment in Jamaica, &c., and Major-Genl. Johnston's appointment.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

26 May. Scotland, v. 47, No. 39 a, b.

1299. Earl of Glasgow to Lord ———.

Transmits the answer of the General Assembly to His Majesty's letter. The Assembly have employed their whole time in examining the commissions of their members, so that their Court was only constituted last night. This day they proceed to business.—Edinburgh.

The enclosure. 3 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 40 a, b.

Also a letter from Adam Ferguson, the Moderator, enclosing a copy of the same.

The enclosure. 3½ *pp.*

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27 May. **1300.** M. D'Aubarede to Mr. ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 45.

Mr. De Vignoles sends word that he cannot obtain an answer from Mr. Macleane as to what he will do with respect to his (D'Aubarede's) receipt of 200*l.*, which has been in Mr. Macleane's hands these seven weeks. Mr. Macleane is not ignorant that his (D'Aubarede's) wife remains at his door. Cannot believe that Mr. Macleane has had no other intention than to trifle with him. It is not he who has sent Mr. De Vignoles. Asks him to get Mr. Macleane to conclude the matter with his (D'Aubarede's) wife according to the last agreement between them, so as not to give third persons any longer the trouble to interfere.—Fleet Prison. *French.* 3 *pp.*

27 May. **1301.** Mr. Justice Smythe to Lord ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 46.

Tried no such person as Stephen Stannard at the Summer Assizes for the county of Kent, nor did he order at that assizes any prisoner for transportation, but one Armstrong, who was capitally convicted, and recommended to His Majesty's mercy in the usual manner.—Bloomsbury Square. 1 *p.*

28 May. **1302.** Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 53 a, b, c. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 75–6.

Send a copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Montagu, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in North America, relative to an illicit trade carried on by the people of Rhode Island, and countenanced, as he apprehends, by Governor Wanton; also of one from Lieut. Dudingston, who commands the "Gaspee" schooner, to Mr. Montagu on that subject.

The enclosures. The Rear-Admiral says that the Governor was as deeply concerned as the inhabitants in the illicit trade. Lieut. Dudingston says they talked of fitting and arming a vessel to prevent his carrying any seizure to Boston, and that two or three writs were ready to be served on him on that account; that he dared not send a boat on shore with safety, and that every invention of infamous lies calculated to inflame the country was put into the newspapers. With his letter is a copy of the letters which passed between him and Governor Wanton of Rhode Island. 5½ *pp.*

28 May. **1303.** Certificate of the nomination, by the Earl of Rochford, of John Frederick Vogt, of St. Martin's parish, to be a Poor Brother of the foundation of the Charter-house.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 348.

29 May. **1304.** Stanier Porten to Thos. Waite, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 47. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–5, p. 116.

As to a mistake in the number of the regiment stated to be the one to be relieved at Jamaica, in the letter to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland of the 19th inst. It should be the 36th, not the 66th.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

29 May. **1305.** [Earl of Rochford] to Sir George Macartney.

Ireland, v. 441, No. 100.

Announcing His Majesty's compliance with his (Sir George's) request to be honoured with the red ribbon, &c.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ *p.*

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29 May. Ireland, v. 441, No. 101. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 114.

1306. The SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Relative to the private Bill for the relief of Messrs. Howard and Grier's creditors. The parties have had the advantage of the fullest hearing, first before the Attorney and Solicitor General, and afterwards before the Council, when it was unanimously agreed to be impossible to pass the Bill; and, indeed, the counsel for the Bill themselves appeared satisfied of it. Is persuaded that when gentlemen on the Irish side of the water are well informed of what has passed, they will see the thing in a different light from what they do at present.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

29 May. Ireland, v. 442, No. 3 a, b, c.

1307. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF [ROCHFORD].

Transmitting copies of the addresses of both Houses of Parliament, presented to him this day, with his answers thereto.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. 5 *pp.*

29 May. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–5, p. 113.

1308. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Asking for information relative to two commissions recommended by his Excellency, postponed pending the receipt of it. It relates to the sale of the commission of Adjutant.—St. James's.

May. Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 41.

1309. JERSEY.

"Observations concerning the present state of the Island of "Jersey, submitted to the consideration of the Earl of Rochford." *Endorsed:* "Received from Mr. Lempriere, May 1772."

The writer represents that the spirit of faction, of disrespect to magistracy, and of resistance to the civil authority, was not extinguished in the Island, as shown by the anonymous papers of an injurious nature to the Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant Bailly, dispersed in the town of St. Helier, and by the endeavours made by some of the late rioters to collect, in the night of the 1st of November 1771, a number of persons with a view to procure the release of some prisoners. This spirit of faction was kept up and encouraged by printed papers and books, sold and dispersed in the Island, containing the most artful, false, and injurious slanders against the magistrates, and tending to inflame the minds of the weak and deluded, and thereby work up a fresh insurrection openly threatened by the said printed papers.

Other points of the paper are the restriction laid upon the States, depriving them of the power of making the least provisional ordinance in the nature of bye-laws made by corporations in England, without applying to the King in Council for confirmation of the same, which, particularly in regard to the exportation and importation of goods and provisions, had occasioned great murmurings in the Island; the depriving the inhabitants of the liberty of using sledges in the highways, except with wheels; and the restraining them from selling by retail in their own houses, without a licence, cyder of the growth of their own estates. The writer

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suggests, that, for the encouragement of agriculture, such land as had remained uncultivated for 40 years should be declared free, when ploughed up, from the payment of corn tithes for a number of years, and that no final order should be issued upon alterations proposed to be made in the laws and customs without hearing the Royal Court of the Island as formerly. He says further, that the magistrates of Jersey (who served His Majesty and their country at their own private expense) had no objection to the appointment of persons of distinguished character and impartiality (who were versed in the laws, and could have no views of depressing the civil authority to increase their own,) to inquire afresh into the magistrates' proceedings, and examine anew the acts extorted by the rioters (which must bespeak their grievances, if they had any), provided that such persons were sent at the charge of such inhabitants only as had signed petitions for the same, and contributed to the public charges of the Island. He concludes by drawing attention to the irregularity of the printed petition, and expresses the hope that the solicitors of it, Dr. S[habbeare], and his son-in-law, Mr. Le Geyt, should be called upon, before any order was made, to show their authority "for having presumed to prefer to the King so irregular a petition," and to give security to abide by such order as might be made by His Majesty in Council on the same. 3 *pp. brief size.*

1 June. **1310.** Wm. and Jn. Richardson to the Earl of Rochford.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 48.

There are in their possession above 3,000 original letters, which passed between the celebrated Sir Thos. Roe and the most distinguished persons then in Europe. These papers, with many others, were, near 40 years ago, put into the hands of the late Samuel Richardson, printer, (author of *Sir Charles Grandison, Clarissa, &c.*) by the Society for Encouraging Learning, in order to be prepared for press. He accordingly published one volume, containing those which concerned his (Sir Thos. Roe's) embassy at Constantinople; but the remainder, which relate chiefly to the affairs of the Palatinate, and his various negotiations at Vienna, Denmark, Sweden, and other Northern Courts, were never published, owing in a great measure to the dissolution of the abovementioned Society, at whose expense the first volume was completed. As they are thought to be of some importance by Sir Joseph Ayloffe and Mr. Astle, of the Paper Office, they (Messrs. Richardson) make a tender of them, to be lodged with the rest of H.M.'s State Papers.—Salisbury Court, Fleet Street.

"R. 2 fr. Sr. Jos. Ayliffe." 3 *pp.*

2 June. **1311.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Same.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 5 a, b, c.

Transmitting a copy of his speech to both Houses of Parliament, with a list of the Bills to which he has this day given the Royal assent. The Lord Chancellor, by his order, prorogued the Parliament to the 14th July next.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures.

Received the 8th, from Sir R. Wilmot. 11¼ *pp.*

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2 June.
Ireland, v. 442, No. 6.

1312. Thos. Waite to Stanier Porten, Esq.

Acknowledging the receipt of letter of the 29th past, stating that the 50th Regiment from Ireland is to relieve the 36th at Jamaica, and not the 66th, as mentioned in Lord Rochford's letter of the 19th past.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

3 June.
Church Bk., Scotland, 1761-89, pp. 133–4.
Scotland, v. 47, Nos. 41, 42.

1313. Earl of Suffolk to the Earl of Glasgow.

In reply to his letter of 26th past, enclosing the answer from the General Assembly to His Majesty's letter. The King expressed the warmest and most entire approbation at the lively spirit of loyalty and affection which appears to have animated that venerable body in their address. His Grace's conduct has also met with His Majesty's entire approbation.

A letter from the same to Dr. Ferguson, Moderator, of similar purport.

3 June.
Ireland, v. 442, No. 4.

1314. Sir George Macartney to the Earl of Rochford.

Acknowledging letter of the 29th past, returning thanks, &c.—Dublin Castle.

3 June.
Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, p. 290.

1315. Richd. Sutton to Mr. Robinson.

Enclosing a memorial and certificate received from the French Ambassador, relative to an English boat boarded by an English vessel in the road of Boulogne, and some brandy, &c., the property of a merchant at Boulogne, taken out of it by force, &c. To be laid before the Lords of the Treasury for enquiry, &c.—St. James's.

5 May and 4 June.
Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 27 a, b.

1316. A Marshalsea Prisoner.

Two neatly written letters from "J. G. D., a noble prince and "emperor," to the two Secretaries of State. The writer alludes to former letters of his, and renews his demand that they should consign over to him an estate, with a good habitation for him to go to, or pay into the Bank of England in his name the sum of one hundred thousand guineas. He asks whether he who was employed in his own affairs at his apartments in Berners Street, Oxford Road, was to be forced out by violence, and brought by a writ from the Crown to the Marshalsea, by a reason alleged of a demand of a small sum of money, as if that most shocking and calamitous place would enable him to pay it sooner than at his liberty. In his second letter he remarks how injudicious it was for the honour of Great Britain that affliction should be forced upon him by the novelty of a menial idea of confinement in a dirty and bad accommodated place, which he was ashamed that they, the Government, should permit to be locked.—Marshalsea. 5½ *pp.*

[About 4 June.]
Scotland, v. 47, No. 44.

1317. Earl of Glasgow to Lord ———.

Announcing the dissolution of the Assembly, and the appointment of their next meeting for 20 May 1773. Can make the most favourable report of their conduct, &c.

Received 9 June 1772. 1 *p.*

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6 June.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 55 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 76.

1318. Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Send a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir George Bridges Rodney, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, containing some advices of the naval force at the Havanna, and giving an account of the arrival of a French frigate at Port Royal from St. Domingo, with several fugitive negroes who had run away from Jamaica, in order to their being delivered to their proprietors.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

6 June.
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 350.

1319. Earl of Rochford to the Lords of Trade, &c.

Upon the strictest search has not been able to find anything of what may have passed between our Court and that of Spain on the subject of Crab Island, except the extract enclosed (of date 12 June 1718).—St. James's.

6 June.
Scotland, v. 47, No. 43.

1320. Thomas Lyon to the Earl of Suffolk.

Encloses a letter received by this day's post. Hopes, if necessary, that his Lordship will lay the affair before the Council, and that it will appear to them that the quarantine ought to be taken off. Hopes he may soon have an answer to this, as well as his application for incorporating the infirmary at Aberdeen. —Gibside.

There is no enclosure forthcoming. 1 *p.*

10 June.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 56.
Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 40.

1321. Earl of Hillsborough to the Earl of Rochford.

The protection which fugitive slaves from the English colonies find in the Spanish Settlements of America having been often complained of by the planters in our Islands, encloses an extract of a letter from the Governor of Grenada, containing a proposal for a cartel to be settled between our Court and the Court of Spain for reciprocally restoring all fugitive slaves deserting from Tobago and taking refuge in Trinidada, and *vice versâ*, in order that he (Lord Rochford), if he shall think fit, may receive His Majesty's pleasure for instructing Lord Grantham to negotiate the matter with the Court of Spain. Also encloses the very agreeable account of the conduct of the French Governor of St. Domingo in a case of the like nature with that complained of by Governor Leyborne, communicated by the Lords of the Admiralty. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

10 June.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 83.
Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 40.

1322. Willm. Knox to Mr. Todd.

Sends, in order that the Postmasters General may give orders to prevent like irregular proceedings in the future, an extract of a letter from Sir Ralph Payne, Governor of the Leeward Islands, dated at Antigua, the 23rd of July last, complaining of the irregular and uncertain stay of the packets at the several islands under his government, and representing the great inconvenience arising therefrom.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

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10 June. **1323.** Earl of Suffolk to the Hon. Thos. Lyon.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 310. Has given orders for his letter, enclosing one from the Provost of Montrose, desiring that the quarantine of ships from Russia may be taken off, or that other proper alterations may be made, to be transmitted to the Council Office. The Lord Advocate for Scotland having reported favourably upon the petition for the incorporation of the infirmary of Aberdeen, the necessary warrant will be prepared and laid before the King for the Royal signature. —St. James's.

10 June. **1324.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Rochford.

Two despatches of this date:—

Ireland, v. 442, No. 7 a, b, c. (1.) Enclosing a copy of a petition laid before the House of Commons of Ireland by Richard Johnston, of Gilford, in the county of Down, Esq., representing the losses he sustained while exerting himself as a magistrate in apprehending some of the insurgents called Hearts of Steel. Enclosing also a copy of a resolution of the said House, desiring him, the Lord Lieutenant, to recommend Mr. Johnston for relief. Understands it was the intention of the House of Commons that Mr. Johnston should receive a full compensation for his loss. Will, therefore, transmit these papers to the Treasury. He is a man of family and fortune in the county of Down, and upon occasion of the late disturbances exerted himself as a magistrate with uncommon spirit and activity, at the manifest hazard of his life. Recommends him, therefore, for the dignity of a baronet of Ireland.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. For an account of the attack on Mr. Johnston's house, &c., *see* former letters.

Received the 17th. 7½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 8 a to d. (2.) Transmitting the address and resolutions of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, upon the petitions, &c. of the persons claiming the titles and honours of Viscount Valentia, and Baron Altham, of Altham, in Ireland, referred, by His Majesty's command, to their Lordships.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. None of the claimants succeeded in establishing their right to the titles, &c. in question. 8 *pp. or parts of pp.*

11 June. **1325.** Earl of Rochford to the Clerk of the Ironmongers' Company.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 351. Asking what sum there is now in the hands of the Company arising from the produce of the estates purchased with the legacy of Mr. Thomas Betton for the redemption of slaves, there being at present several shipwrecked English seamen in slavery in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco.—St. James's. "Not sent" *in the margin.*

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11 June.
Ireland, v. 442, No. 18.

1326. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Rochford.

A letter of introduction for Mr. Johnston, "who suffered so "much for his activity and zeal in the North," and brought over with him his Excellency's official letters to Lord Rochford and the Treasury.

Received 2 July, by Sir Richard Johnston. 2 *pp.*

12 June.
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 49.

1327. Sir Wm. Meredith to R. Sutton, Esq.

Asks for the names and places of birth of the captives now in Barbary. Is to meet the Warden and others of the Ironmongers' Company, who will lodge the money in his hands; and, from time to time, as much as may be wanted for the redemption of prisoners will be furnished. Asks how much per head he, Mr. Sutton, thinks necessary to send at present.—Clapham. 1 *p.*

12 June.
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 351.

1328. Earl of Rochford to Messrs. W. and John Richardson.

Acquainting them with His Majesty's gracious approbation of the attention they show to Government in offering the valuable papers of Sir Thomas Roe, remaining in their hands, to be lodged in the Paper Office, which will certainly be a considerable acquisition to that collection of political knowledge.—St. James's.

12 June.
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 352.

1329. The Same to Ashley Cowper, Esq., Clerk of the Parliament.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to comply with the request in his letter of the 26th ult. An order has therefore been given to Mr. Rose for the delivery of a copy of the Journals of Parliament, with indexes and reports. The Journals are to remain in the Parliament Office for the use of his successors.—St. James's.

12 June.
Ordn. Entry Bk., 1761–75, p. 307.

1330. The Same to the Board of Ordnance.

Asking for their opinion on the Earl of Northampton's application for new arms for the Northamptonshire militia.—St. James's.

13 June.
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 50 a. b.

1331. Robert Holloway to the Earl of Rochford.

Is a person whose activity in political disputes has created infinite and powerful enemies. Notwithstanding that he is in the service of Baron Berlendis, finds himself unprotected from the rage of a miscreant junto of patriots, by whom he has been seized (at the suit of one Priddle, an attorney,) under the pretence of a debt of 360*l.*, which never existed, but has been sworn against him for the infamous purpose of depriving him of liberty, the more effectually to prevent his assiduity in detecting that arch impostor, John Wilkes. About two years ago he took chambers in Gray's Inn, and applied himself again to the study of the law (his original profession), resolved to exert himself on behalf of such miserable objects as hourly fall a sacrifice to pettifogging attorneys, bailiffs,

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&c. His plan cost him many months' labour, and was advertized in April 1771. From this period he became obnoxious to every infamous appendage of the law. The most desperate and abandoned of them is Priddle, who now again prosecutes him. Details the circumstances of the former prosecution, and the fraud practised upon him by Priddle, by means of which he obtained judgment, entered an execution, and, with the assistance of Bolland* (a sheriff's officer), stript his chambers of goods and furniture. The dedication of the enclosed pamphlets and morning paper will give some idea of his, Holloway's, crimes. For this he is "deemed" to perpetual banishment. Is accused of crimes, which will be transmitted in the Attorney General's report; but if his Lordship will for a moment consider the character and reputation of his accuser, unsupported by one testimony, he will hold a further defence unnecessary. On this consideration will only observe that the enclosed pamphlet is composed of his accuser's villanies.—King's Bench.

There is no pamphlet or morning paper with this letter; but there is an affidavit of John William Lee, of Bedford Row, attesting to Holloway's being in the service of Baron Berlendis, the Venetian Resident, as English secretary, and English tutor to the Baron's son, &c. 3½ *pp.*

13 June.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 116.

1332. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Acquainting him with the nomination of Sir George Macartney to be one of the Knights Companions of the most honourable Order of the Bath; giving notice of the transmission of the ensigns of the Order; and directing that the ceremony of Sir George's investiture be performed in such public and distinguished manner as may both show the respect due to the King's order, and be a testimony of His Majesty's sense of Sir George's merit.—St. James's.

15 June.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, pp. 41–4.

1333. Thos. Hutchinson, Governor of [Massachusetts Bay], to J. P[ownall].

Giving a more circumstantial account of his removal of the Court to Boston than was proper in a public letter to Lord Hillsborough. Before the Court met, Mr. Hancock, the Speaker, came to inquire upon what terms his Excellency would consent to their return to Boston. Replied, if there was anything in their address or message tending to deny the King's authority to give instructions to the Governor, he would not consent to it. The frivolous objections which former Houses had made, that the Governor has a right to move the Court only in cases of necessity, because Boston was the best place, and all power was vested in the Governor for the public good, &c.,—if, to save appearances, they should insist upon inserting them, he, the Governor, could pass

* See paragraph relating to H———y in Bolland's Life, in *Annual Register*, 1772, p. 58.

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them by as not worth regarding. They encouraged him [to believe] they would comply with his proposal if Mr. Adams did not prevent it, against whose art and insidiousness he (the Governor) cautioned them. Formed his speech so as to avoid disobliging them, being a new House. The Council proposed to the House a committee of both Houses to prepare a joint address or answer; which not being agreed to, they prepared a separate address as decent as could be expected, and, for form sake only, he took into consideration their request. The answer of the House was drawn by Mr. Adams in a coarse, illiberal style; which he should not much regard, but knowing it came from him, suspected he had a reserve, and that after their request had been complied with he would take the first occasion to observe that the House had declared that when the Governor first removed the Court (which they were told was by the King's order), he was under no necessity of doing it. He, the Governor, therefore desired by message an explanation. This was improved by the faction to raise the resentment of the whole House, as suspecting them of duplicity, and calculated to bring them to an explicit submission to a point which he had only required a former House to desist from disputing, and they with a general voice declared their expressions to be sufficiently plain, and would give no other answer. He then, on June 3, gave the reason of his question, and declared that whilst the King's authority to instruct the Governor was disputed, he did not intend to remove the Court. Soon discovered that the members universally declared that whatever the person who drew the message had in his thoughts, they had nothing more in theirs than that they could not see any necessity for convening them at this time at Cambridge; and that, except in a case of necessity, as some contagious distemper or the like, the public good required they should be convened at Boston. A general opinion then spread through the province that the House had no design to dispute the instruction, and that he, notwithstanding his professions, never intended to remove them to Boston. The friends of Government in general pressed him to some expedient. He gave them no encouragement, and kept the Court sitting ten days, the House attending to their ordinary business without any motion for a reply to his last message. The Council expecting a further answer to their address, at a General Council on 13 June he caused the whole matter to be laid before them, and required their opinion and advice upon their oaths, whether, consistently with His Majesty's directions, he could remove the Court to Boston. The fourteen present all gave their voices that he might. By this formality he has manifested to the people his strict regard to the King's instructions, and it will strengthen him in his adherence to them upon other points which he is yet to contest, and which he can do to greater advantage at Boston, where he can see the members at all times, than at any other place, unless it be made the seat of Government, for the other business will not admit his constant absence. Has accepted Hancock, who has for months gone as far with the party as would

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prevent a total breach, and no further; and his refusal to accept the place was not from any resentment for former negatives, but from an apprehension that he should show the people he had not been seeking after it. The measure will end in wholly detaching him from them, or lessening his importance if he should put himself into their hands again.—Boston. "Private."

16 June. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 56 a to h. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 77.

1334. The LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Send a copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Man, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships at the Leeward Islands, giving an account of his having sent the "Crescent" to Porto Rico, in consequence of a memorial presented to him by Messrs. Hay and Kingsley, merchants in Antigua, complaining of a schooner belonging to them having been illegally taken and carried into Porto Rico by a Spanish armed vessel. Send also copies of its enclosures.

The enclosures, consisting of (besides Admiral Man's letter) the memorial of Hay and Kingsley; the Admiral's instructions to Capt. Corner, of H.M.'s frigate "Crescent;" the Admiral's letter to the Governor of Porto Rico; the reply from the last in Spanish, and a translation of the same; and an account given by Capt. Corner of his transactions. Capt. Corner appears to have been received very ungraciously by the Governor. The schooner, the restitution of which was demanded, was seized while cutting logwood on Crab Island (Island of Bisques), which Messrs. Hay and Kingsley said (56 *c*) was generally deemed to belong to Great Britain, and Admiral Man (56 *e*) affirmed to be so, but which the Spanish Governor (56 *g*) claimed to belong to the King, his master. Capt. Corner visited Crab Island (56 *h*), and gives the following description of it. It is about seven leagues long and three broad in the middle and western parts, but not more than one mile at the east end, which is very low and barren for two or three miles, and produces nothing but shrubs and brushwood. All the rest is an extremely rich soil, mostly black mould, and produces (by account of the wood-cutters) a very great increase of anything sown; even in three weeks they have gathered pease, &c. They also say there are two fresh-water rivers which rise in the heights at the west end, and empty themselves into the sea, one to windward and the other to leeward. The windward soil of the Island is foul, and a large swell always runs there; but there is good anchoring everywhere to leeward, and a large and good harbour for small vessels, which, however, is not more than 15 feet at the entrance. There is said to be the ruins of a fort and settlement near the west end, as also two guns, where the English (or, perhaps, the freebooters) were settled. 16 *pp. or parts of pp.*

17 June. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 311.

1335. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Has appointed William Eden, Esq., to be his Under Secretary. Desires he may enjoy all the privileges of free postage.—St. James's.

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17 June. Ireland, v. 442, No. 10.

1336. Sir George Macartney to Sir Stanier Porten.

Stating that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Robert Wilmot, Esq., to be his Secretary, to reside always in Great Britain, in the room of his father. Sir Robert Wilmot.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

18 June. Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 98.

1337. Earl of Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Encloses a Mediterranean pass, taken from a snow called the "Hermosa Raquel," from Minorca, lately transmitted by Archibald Campbell Fraser, Esq., H.M.'s Consul at Algier, with an extract from the Consul's letter, and copies of the papers accompanying it.

18 June. Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 57. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 41.

1338. Earl of Hillsborough to the Earl of Rochford.

Enclosing copies of several papers respecting the seizure of a vessel belonging to H.M.'s subjects by the Spaniards at Crab Island, as he presumes the transaction to which they relate is now in negociation with the Court of Spain.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

18 June. Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, p. 293.

1339. Stanier Porten to Mr. Robinson.

Enclosing, by Lord Rochford's direction, a note (18th June) from the French Ambassador, to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury for inquiry, &c.—St. James's.

18 & 19 June. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 50 c, d.

1340. Sir John Fielding to Sir Stanier Porten.

Two letters, both referring to the condition of a wounded man, a servant at Hoxton. Sir John had not been able to find any person who had such a power and influence over "Kelly" as to get him confined, but had some reason to think he was not then at large.—Bow Street.

[One of these letters is minuted on the back, "Josias Cuningham." This is presumably a mistake, as it does not appear in any way to relate to this man. (See No. 1369.) More probably the wounded man has some connexion with the Dr. Kelly mentioned in No. 1387.] 2 *pp.*

19 June. Ireland, v. 442, No. 11.

1341. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Recommending the further prorogation of the Parliament of Ireland from the 14th of July to the 8th of Sept. next.—Dublin Castle.

Received the 25th, from Sir R. Wilmot. 1 *p.*

20 June. Ireland, v. 442, No. 15 a, b, c.

1342. The Same to the Same.

Enclosing a memorial from Lieut.-Col. James Paterson, commanding the 63rd Regiment, relative to the exchange between Adjutant Dobbs, of that regiment, and Lieut. Lysaght. Points out how he has discouraged the sale of so important a commission

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as that of adjutant, &c. Encloses also a copy of the commission for Edward Willey, Esq., to be lieutenant in the company of Foot Guards armed with battle-axes, wherein it will be found His Majesty granted him the rank of captain of foot in H.M.'s army.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures.

Received 27th, from Mr. Wilmot. 4 *pp.*

21 June. **1343.** The SAME to the SAME.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 17.

By the death of Capt. Hollingsworth there is now an opportunity of performing his Excellency's engagements to Lord Carrick and Mr. Armstrong, by appointing Cornet Butler to be captain in the 45th Regiment, *vice* Capt. Hollingsworth, and by the sale of his cornetcy Capt. Lumm will be able to pay the purchase money for Capt. Macaussland's company in the 38th. Points out what recommendations he has made in the list transmitted with his official letter of this date, if His Majesty should not accept his wishes in behalf of Cornet Butler and Capt. Lumm, and remarks on the length of service of the officers so recommended. Needs not again state the disagreeable situation in which he remains with respect to Lord Ikerrin, and still more so with respect to Mr. Armstrong, as, unless His Majesty approves of this arrangement, the commission signed for Mr. Lumm, late of the 25th, to be captain in the 38th, must be returned in order to be cancelled in His Majesty's presence; for without the aid of the money arising from the sale of Mr. Butler's cornetcy, Mr. Lumm cannot pay for his company in the 38th Regiment, and will be entirely out of the army. It gives him great concern to revive this subject in His Majesty's mind, but it may probably not be in his power, during his continuance in this Government, to find an occasion less disadvantageous to the regimental succession, whereby this end may be attained.—Dublin Castle. "Private."

Received 30th, by post. 3 *pp.*

22 June. **1344.** ALEXR. MACKGLASHAN to ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 51.

Lord Rochford's request to the King's Ambassador at Paris has already produced a favourable sentence, condemning the person who arrested the ship and cargo to pay the value, interest, expenses, and damages, and declaring the arrestment altogether unjust. The Judge has not yet ascertained their damages, &c., but he thinks will not be long now. "May God Almighty bless "and long preserve my Lord Rochford, my Lord North, and you, "in health, and all manner of happiness."—Dundee. 1 *p.*

24 June. **1345.** ANTH. TODD to WM. KNOX, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 84.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771-5, p. 77.

Relative to Sir Ralph Payne's complaint. Is sorry to find there has been some foundation for it. The commanders have instructions to stay two days at each of the islands they touch at in their passage to Jamaica, but it appears they have sometimes

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considered their arriving one day and sailing the next to comprehend two days. Positive directions will now be given to all the commanders on the West India station constantly to stay at each island forty-eight hours for the future.—General Post Office. 2 *pp.*

25 June. Ireland, v. 442, No. 19 a, b.

1346. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Has this day performed at the Castle the ceremony of investing Sir George Macartney with the Order of the Bath, in the most public and distinguished manner, pursuant to His Majesty's commands. Encloses a copy of the ceremonial on the occasion.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

26 June. Church Bk., Scotland, 1761–84, p. 199.

1347. Earl of Suffolk to the Lord Advocate.

Encloses His Majesty's pardon for Barbara Davidson, on the conditions recommended by him. His Majesty has also approved of Mr. Christr. Tait for the living of Kincardine, and the necessary instrument shall be prepared for His Majesty's signing.

26 June. Church Bk., Scotland, 1761–84, p. 200.

1348. The Same to M. Thompson, Esq.

His Majesty has approved of Mr. George Ogilvy to supply the vacancy in the church at Banchory, and the necessary instrument will be ready to be delivered in a few days.

Like letter sent to the heritors of the parish.

26 June. Church Bk., Scotland, 1761–84, p. 201.

1349. The Same to Col. Hepburn.

In answer to his recommendation of Mr. Thos. Lumsden to be minister of Banchory. The presentation is to be given to Mr. Ogilvy, he having been recommended by the only two residing heritors who attend the church, as well as by a majority of the heritors.

26 June. Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 18. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 42.

1350. Earl of Hillsborough to the Lords of the Treasury.

Recommends to their consideration the case of Francis Mackay, Esq., an officer who has served His Majesty in America with great merit. He became possessed after the conquest of Canada of certain lands in Quebec, situated upon the River St. Lawrence about four leagues above Montreal, and was induced by Governor Carleton, from public considerations, to surrender them up to the Indians, under an engagement that he should have a reasonable equivalent from Government. This engagement has not yet been made good to him, by means whereof he has been involved in great distress. He is willing to accept 1,000*l.* as a compensation, though not an equivalent, for his surrender.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

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26 June. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 52 a, b.

1351. JOHN ROBINSON to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Relative to the complaint of the French Ambassador against Mr. Watson, Commander of the "Wells" cutter at Dover. Sends a copy of a letter from Mr. Stanley, Secretary to the Board of Customs, stating that the complaint has no connexion with and does not come under the Board of Customs, as the person complained of is a midshipman on the "Wells" cutter, and has only a commission from the Customs Board to seize. The Lords of the Treasury have directed the matter to be referred to the Board of Admiralty.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

26 June. Ireland, v. 442, Nos. 12, 13. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, pp. 117–118.

1352. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of two letters of this date :—

(1.) Signifying His Majesty's approval of the recommendation of Richard Johnston, Esq., of Gilford, to be advanced to the dignity of a baronet of Ireland. 1 *p.*

(2.) Acquainting him with the King's approval of the prorogation of the Parliament of Ireland till the 8th of September.—St. James's. 1 *p.*

27 June. Ireland, v. 442, No. 14.

1353. S. PORTEN to the RIGHT HON. SIR GEO. MACARTNEY.

In answer to his letter relative to the appointment of Robert Wilmot, Esq., to be the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary, residing in Great Britain. Will not fail to lay it before Lord Rochford on his return from the country, where he is gone to pass some days. —St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

27 June. Ireland, v. 442, No. 20.

1354. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Relative to Mr. Waite, who has served five and twenty years in his present station, so constantly resident that he has not been absent during that whole time above one year from his duty. Testifies to the satisfaction he has given in his employment, and the general good will and esteem he has gained. His Excellency cannot too strongly express his regard for him. The business of the kingdom, which almost entirely passes through his hands, has increased very considerably even in his Excellency's time, yet no emolument arises to him upon it; and by his, the Lord Lieutenant's, residence, he has lost the office, which he had held from 1747, of Chief Secretary to the Lords Justices of Ireland, which gave him rank and a degree of consequence not only honourable to himself, but extremely serviceable in such hands to His Majesty's affairs. Would therefore most gladly, if an opportunity had offered, have embraced it, to render his situation more beneficial, and to put him on a more respectable footing; but at present will only request that he may be named to His Majesty as extremely deserving of some mark of Royal favour. Suggests that in the

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meantime his Lordship should be allowed to mention in an official letter that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to approve of his long and faithful services.—Dublin Castle.
Received 6 July, from Mr. Wilmot. 3 *pp.*

30 June.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 5.

1355. Lord Barrington to Mr. Pownall.
The warrants for holding courts-martial in the West Indies continue in force for two years, and are sent annually from this office.—War Office. 1 *p.*

30 June.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 38.

1356. Earl of Hillsborough to Lord Chas. G. Montagu.
Recommending to his countenance and protection Mr. William Nisbitt, who will present this letter.—Whitehall.
Like letters to Lieut.-Governor Bull and Mr. Chief Justice Gordon.

1 July.
Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 98.

1357. Stanier Porten to Philip Stephens, Esq.
Relative to the conveyance to Tetuan of Charles Logie, Esq., appointed H.M.'s Consul in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco, with his servants and baggage, &c.—St. James's.

1 July.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 57.
Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 43.

1358. Earl of Hillsborough to the Earl of Sandwich.
Encloses a memorial presented by Mr. Walker, Agent for Barbadoes, suggesting great advantages to be derived for that Island, and the West Indies generally, from the intended voyage to the southern parts of the globe. *A copy.* "v. Barbados bundle"—*margin.* ¾ *p.*

3 July.
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 313.

1359. Earl of Suffolk to the Earl of Kinnoul.
Informing him that His Majesty has directed the delivery of the Journals of both Houses of Parliament for the use of the University of St. Andrew's.—St. James's.

3 July.

1360. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Suffolk or Earl of Rochford.
Several despatches, &c., of this date:—

Ireland, v. 442, Nos. 22, 28.
(1.) Enclosing a copy of his proclamation for proroguing the Parliament from 14 July to 8 Sept.—Dublin Castle.
The enclosure is No. 28 in this volume. 1 *p. and* 1 *sheet of print.*

Ibid., No. 23 a, b.
(2.) Relative to Ensign John Smith, of the 44th Regiment, who by repeated irregularities had so forfeited the esteem of his brother officers that they had resolved not to enrol nor do duty with him. His Excellency directed the officers either to do duty with him, or bring him to a court-martial; and Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith, commanding the regiment, having convened the officers to resolve upon the matter, and Ensign Smith being present, he signed a

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resignation of his commission to the officer who presided at that meeting, which resignation his Excellency encloses, &c.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 24 a, b. (3.) Returning a commission to be cancelled.—Dublin Castle.

The commission. 1 *p. and* 1 *skin of parchment.*

Ibid., No. 25 a, b. (4.) Returning another commission to be cancelled, that for Lieut. Daniel to succeed Lieut. Arthur Cole in the 28th Regiment; the latter having had the good fortune to be extricated from the difficulties he laboured under from the situation of his private affairs, and being very desirous to continue in the service.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 1 *p. and* 1 *memb.*

Ibid., No. 27. (5.) Relative to three officers recommended for leave to sell out of the army in the list of military successions, transmitted with his official letter, whose cases do not correspond with the rules prescribed by His Majesty for the sale of commissions; viz., Lieut. Cooke, of the 8th Dragoons, Ensign Cathcart, of the 50th Regiment, and Lieut. Cosby, of the 44th Regiment. States their services and circumstances.—Dublin Castle. 3 *pp.*

6 July. **1361.** The Same to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 36 a, b. Since the application for leave for Lieut. Vereker, of the Royal Dragoons of Ireland, to exchange with and retire upon the half pay of Lieut. Leckey, his circumstances have been so far improved as to render it not only unnecessary but disadvantageous to him to retire from the service. Requests, therefore, that the enclosed commission for Lieut. Leckey may be cancelled.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 1 *p. and* 1 *memb.*

6 July. **1362.** Stanier Porten to Mr. Robinson.

Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, p. 295. Transmitting a copy of a letter from Baron de Berlendis, the Venetian Resident, stating that a Custom-house officer has seized in two different upholsterers' houses several goods belonging to the said Resident, which he had sent there in order to be fitted up for his own use after he had received them from the Custom-house. To be laid before the Lords of the Treasury for inquiry.—St. James's.

8 July. **1363.** Earl of Rochford to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 58 a to d. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 75. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 354. Having transmitted to Lord Grantham a copy of the affidavit relative to the search of the sloop "Adventure" by the Spanish guarda costa the "Resoluto," encloses an extract of Lord Grantham's answer, with the copy of "his Excellency's office" to the Marquis de Grimaldi, and the translation of the Marquis's answer.—St. James's.

The enclosures. The Marquis promised, that if on investigation the facts were found to be as stated, the officer should be immediately punished, every possible satisfaction given, and care taken

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that nothing of that sort should happen for the future. He said he suspected that the guarda costa belonged to the Caracca Company, which, however, was absolutely under the Catholic King's control. 8 *pp.*

9 July. **1364.** The Same to the Lieut. Governor of Jersey.

Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 42. Channel Islands Entry Bk., 1761–98, p. 43.

Encloses a copy of the report of H.M.'s Advocate and Attorney General on the legality of the two Acts of the States of Jersey, imposing a duty on rum and gin imported. The report is imperfect for want of information; but as they show their present opinion it appears most advisable for him to communicate the substance of the report in confidence to such of the Jurats, &c. as he shall think most proper, and endeavour to induce the States to repeal the Acts themselves. Otherwise, must ask him to furnish the charters and pieces desired by the Advocate and Attorney General, without whose final opinion the Privy Council will not determine on a matter of such importance.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

9 July. **1365.** John Pownall to Grey Cooper, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 19. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 43.

Sends an extract of a letter from Josiah Martin, Esq., Governor of North Carolina, containing the observations and propositions respecting His Majesty's revenue of quit rents, and his opinion of the advantage and expediency of the Crown purchasing the property of Earl Granville in that province.—Whitehall. *A draft.* ¾ *p.*

9 July. **1366.** The Same to Anthony Todd, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 85. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 43.

Transmitting an extract of a letter from Governor Leyborne, with a copy of Mr. Middleton's account with the Post Office, delivered to the Governor in consequence of the complaint made of that gentleman's conduct.—Whitehall. *A draft.* ½ *p.*

9 July. **1367.** W. Blair to Sir Stanier Porten.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 54.

Desiring that the enclosed copies of H.M.'s new General Order in Council may be laid before the Earl of Rochford, in order that he may write to the Governors of Minorca and Gibraltar to acquaint them with the directions therein contained. Another paper also enclosed.—Whitehall, Council Office.

There are no enclosures. 1 *p.*

9 July. **1368.** Earl of Rochford to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 353.

Directing him to send a certificate, signed by himself, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, or any two of them, of the names of two persons they may think proper to recommend to be Librarian at the Museum, in accordance with the terms of the Act, in order that His Majesty may approve of one of them.—St. James's.

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22 Feb. to 10 July.
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 55 a to p.

1369. JOSIAS CUNINGHAM.

Continuation of papers [*see* No. 843] relative to this man.

It appears from one of his petitions (*d*) to His Majesty that a few days before the opening of the Surrey assizes in July 1771, when he was to have been tried for damaging the orange trees at Kew, the Princess sent to inform him that the examinations should not be returned, and that all prosecutions should cease. He was kept, however, in Tothill Fields Bridewell till December 17, when two men, Pryke and Williams [who seem to have been acting with the concurrence of Mr. Gregg and Sir S. Porten (*g*)], arrived with a discharge from Mr. Justice Kynaston, and, under promise of carrying him before that Justice, prevailed on Cuningham to come with them in a coach. He was not, however, taken there; but the two men securing him when he endeavoured to call for assistance as they were driving over Westminster Bridge, shipped him on board a vessel, and carried him to Dublin. There they applied to Mr. Dyton, keeper of the Bedlam, for a cell to put Cuningham in; but not succeeding in obtaining it, left him in confinement at one Farmer Jennings's, about five miles from Dublin. From this place he managed to escape at night in the frost and snow, and he then (*e*) lodged Pryke and Williams in Newgate (Dublin) to take their trial for false imprisonment. The trial having to be put off, (*a*) Cuningham (*i*) came over to London. His letters are at this time all addressed from "Mr. James's, Union Street." By some means which do not appear, but probably on some promise that his injuries should be redressed, he was induced to stop (*i*) all proceedings against Pryke and Williams, sending Lord Rochford an order to his attorney for the purpose, and submitting the "whole of his injuries to the equity, justice, and generosity of the King."

The last papers are three letters, and a draft of another, from Sir John Fielding, between 19 June and 10 July.

A draft memorandum, without date, (*p*) gives Sir John's opinion that Cuningham was so mischievous a madman that he ought to be confined.

By 19 June (*m*) Cuningham was in a madhouse at Hoxton, of which a Mr. Miles was master. He was then in great want of necessaries, and Sir John thought that it would be highly proper to fix the nature of his treatment as to the expense as soon as possible, the prices differing according to the conveniences and attention the inmates had, and that in this case the middle way seemed the most eligible. On July 10, a messenger from Sir John Fielding visited Mr. Cuningham at Hoxton, and saw him in safe custody, and in good plight.

A petition from Cuningham to the King (*h*) contains an account of the circumstances under which he left the 50th Regiment, of the "injuries" suffered by his grandfather, father, and himself, and of certain scientific discoveries he professed to have made. His father was Daniel Cuningham, Esq., a magistrate in the co. of Antrim. This petition is undated; but, being addressed from "Mr. James's, Union Street," is probably about March 1772. Cuningham confessed (*r*) that he had destroyed the orange trees at

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Kew. 23 *pp. or parts, and a narrow strip of paper (f) written on both sides.*

10 July. **1370.** [Earl of Rochford] to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Several despatches of this date:—

Ireland, v. 442, No. 30. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 120. (1.) In answer to his letter of the 20th past, relative to the adjutancy in the 63rd Regiment. His Majesty has signed a commission for Lieut. Henry Lysaght. 1½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 31. Entry Bk., p. 121. (2.) Accepting the resignation of Ensign John Smith, of the 44th Regiment, &c. 1 *p.*

Ibid., No. 32. Entry Bk., p. 119. (3.) In answer to letter of the 27th past, upon the merits of Mr. Waite. The character so justly given that gentleman entirely agrees with the opinion which His Majesty had formed from the unanimous testimony of his Excellency's predecessors and others. Mr. Waite may be assured of the Royal approbation of his long and faithful services, &c. 1½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 34. Entry Bk., p. 123. (4.) Granting the request of Lieut. Arthur Cole, of the 28th Regiment, to remain in the service. 1½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 35. Entry Bk., p. 122. (5.) Signifying His Majesty's permission for Capt. Baillie to remain in the 48th Regiment. 1½ *pp.*

15 July. **1371.** Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Hillsborough.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 58 a, b, c. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 80. Send copies of a letter from Rear-Admiral Montagu, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in North America, dated 12th of last month, at Boston; and of a deposition that came enclosed, giving an account of the "Gaspee" schooner lying in Providence River, in Rhode Island, having been boarded and burnt by a number of boats filled with armed men belonging to that place, when Lieut. Dudingstone was wounded in such a manner as to make his recovery exceedingly doubtful.

The enclosures. Admiral Montagu says that he had sent to Governor Wanton, of Rhode Island, for his assistance in apprehending the offenders; but that as the inhabitants in general were a set of lawless piratical people, whose whole business was that of smuggling, he could not expect any satisfaction from that application. 8½ *pp.*

16 July. **1372.** John Robinson to John Pownall, Esq.

Three letters:—

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 20. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 79. (1.) In answer to his letter transmitting extracts from a letter from the Governor of New Hampshire (*see* letter to Mr. Cooper, No. 1128). The Lords of the Treasury approve of the application of the quit rents in this particular, especially as Governor Wentworth represents that he has thereby put the collection of quit rents in an easy and regular method of payment in

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future; but their Lordships wish Governor Wentworth to be acquainted that they desire that in future no payments be made out of the quit rents without the approbation of the Treasury Board.—Treasury Chambers. 1 *p.*

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 21. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 79.

(2.) Relative to the petition of the landowners in East Florida, praying that the collection of quit rents due from them may be stayed. My Lords will consent to a remission of a moiety of the quit rents to the proprietors and owners of land in East Florida for a term of ten years longer, provided the respective owners pay the other moiety punctually when due.—Treasury Chambers. 1 *p.*

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 22. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 80.

(3.) Relative to Governor Leyborne's letter representing difficulties that may arise from a claim of Mr. Burke, under his commission of Receiver General of Grenada, to act as treasurer of the duties and taxes levied by Acts of the Legislature there. My Lords are of opinion that Mr. Burke, by his commission, is entitled to receive all taxes and revenues raised within the Island, except the revenue of Customs.—Treasury Chambers. 1 *p.*

16 July. **1373.** The Lord Chancellor (Apsley) to Lord ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 56.

Sends the enclosed by the desire of the Archbishop, signed by his Grace and himself, as also the form in which his late Majesty appointed Dr. Knight, to serve as a precedent.

There is no enclosure. 1 *p.*

16 July. **1374.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 37.

In answer to the private letter of the 21st past. His Majesty continues to consider in the same light as at first the removal of Cornet Butler to a company in the 45th Regiment; but on account of his Excellency's engagement with Lord Ikerrin, has in this instance deviated from the regulations which His Majesty is always desirous should be observed, but has at the same time expressly commanded that Capt.-Lieut. French shall be appointed to the first company vacant where the capt.-lieut. is his junior, and that Lieut. Dugdale, of the same regiment, shall be appointed capt.-lieut. in his room. — St. James's. "Private." *A draft.* 1½ *pp.*

16 July. **1375.** The Same to the Same.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 125.

The King has granted the request of Lieut. Amos Vereker, of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, for leave to continue in the service, there having been a favourable change in his private affairs, &c.—St. James's.

17 July. **1376.** Earl of Hillsborough to Lieut.-General Gage.

Two drafts of this date, both marked "Private:"—

Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 22. v. 11, p. 39.

(1.) Reciting the commands of His Majesty, signified in his Lordship's letter of 3 July (No. 47), for possession to be given to Capt. Sinclair, of the 15th Regiment, of a house at Detroit

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belonging to the Crown, if not connected with the King's works, or of any utility thereto; and now, as Capt. Sinclair proposes to embark for New York in a short time, recommending him to his Excellency's care and protection.

Ibid., v. 10, No. 23. v. 11, p. 39.

(2.) Recommending to the same protection, &c., Capt. Collet, the bearer of the letter, who had for some time the command of Fort Johnson, in North Carolina, and also served as aid-de-camp to Governor Tryon against the insurgents, with great zeal and spirit.

17 July. Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 24. v. 11, p. 40.

1377. Culture of Vines, &c. in America.

Earl of Hillsborough to Governor Tryon, giving testimony, at Capt. Collet's request, of the sense his Lordship entertains of his merit and services.

Ibid., v. 10, No. 26. v. 11, p. 40.

Another letter from the same to Lord Chas. G. Montagu and Governor Martin, on behalf of Capt. Collet; desiring them to accommodate the Captain, as far as their authority should extend, with any quantity of land that might be necessary for him in the commendable view he had of prosecuting the culture of vines, silk, and other beneficial articles of produce.

Ibid., v. 10, No. 25. v. 11, p. 41.

Similar letter to Lord Chas. Greville Montagu, in favour of Mr. Louis de St. Pierre, desiring that he also should be accommodated with any quantity of land for the same object. *All drafts. Marked* "Private."

17 July. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 57.

1378. Edwd. Stanley to Richard Sutton, Esq.

The "Prince Ernest" Customs' shallop, belonging to Penzance, having been plundered and sunk by a large vessel, supposed to be an Irish wherry, the Commissioners of Customs have offered a reward of 200*l.* for the conviction of the offenders, and ask that His Majesty's pardon may be also offered to any offender who shall discover one or more of his accomplices. Encloses an advertisement to be published in the *London Gazette*.—Custom-house.

The enclosure is not forthcoming. 2 *pp.*

17 July. Ireland, v. 442, No. 39.

1379. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Harcourt hopes to settle his private affairs so as to be ready to be at Holyhead about the 20th of Oct. His Excellency is apprized of it, that he may be able to arrange so as to leave the least interregnum that may be, which is His Majesty's particular wish. Will write again as soon as ever Lord Harcourt can speak more determinedly concerning the very day he can fix.—St. James's. *A draft. Marked* "Private." 1 *p.*

17 July. Ireland, v. 442, No. 41.

1380. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to Lord Rochford.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of the 10th inst., relative to Mr. Waite, &c.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

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18 July. **1381.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 126.

Relative to the sale of Col. Cuninghame's company in the 45th Regiment, suspended till it is explained to him that though there is no objection to his selling at the regulated price, yet that if he does sell he must lose all pretensions to future advancement in the army.—St. James's.

18 July. **1382.** Lord Kinnoull to Lord ———.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 45.

In reply to letter of 3rd inst. Returning his sincere thanks, together with those of the University of St. Andrews, for the goodness and kind attention shown to his application on their behalf, and asking him also to convey to His Majesty their dutiful and grateful acknowledgments, &c. Has authorised Mr. Henry Fowler, clerk to the Treasury, to receive the Journals of both Houses of Parliament for the use of the University of St. Andrews. —Dupplin.

Received 24th. 1½ *pp.*

20 July. **1383.** Php. Stephens to Richd. Sutton, Esq.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 58.

The "Winchelsea" is waiting at Spithead for Consul Logie.—Admiralty Office. 1 *p.*

20 July. **1384.** Lord Scarborough to Lord ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 58 a, b.

Asking that a copy of the Journals of the Lords and Commons may be supplied to the Herald's Office.—Sandbeek.

Draft of the reply, signifying His Majesty's refusal, on the ground that it would give rise to too many pretensions. (*See* No. 1412.) 2 *pp.*

22 July. **1385.** Mr. Cramond to Lord ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 59.

The application he was employed to make soon after the peace in the different public offices in Paris having made him acquainted not only with the gentlemen who presided in those departments, but in a particular manner with their secretaries and principal clerks, he details the circumstances which have led him to think that the appointment of a British Consul General in Paris would be of national service. The gentlemen for whom he had those affairs to solicit put it in his power to oblige several of the people in office by making them very genteel presents, when he did not fail to insinuate that any intelligence of moment they could give would be gratefully acknowledged, and made proper use of without a possibility of hurting them. This was a broad and bold hint, but he thought it might be ventured after their taking money. Was not mistaken. The plan he procured for making Boulogne a harbour and fortification in place of Dunkerque, and the knowledge given him of the private correspondence carrying on between the Duke de Choiseul and M. Grimaldi, when we were alarmed two years ago by the Spanish fleet at Ferrol, are proofs that the money given was properly *plait.* Also details the

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scheme which he set on foot by which punctual intelligence may be depended on of the strength and destination (if possible) of any fleet of consequence fitted out by Spain. Having heard several merchants boast of the extent and progress of their Newfoundland cod fishery since the peace, he got acquainted with the Intendant and Director of it, and having found out that he had not had any salary for several years, made his court to him in the best manner he could afford, with promises of further acknowledgment. On his giving an exact state of the fishery in 1770, was not a little surprised to find it employ already above 14,000 hands, and increasing. Endeavoured to get that of last year before leaving Paris. The Intendant pretended it was not made out, but, if it is worth knowing, hopes, by being able to keep his word, to have it annually. Also as to another affair: Count d'Hironville and Chevalier D'Arcy, with proper assistants, were sent last summer to take an exact survey of the coast of France. Has been informed by the then secretary to the Minister of Marine, his particular friend, that the report does them great honour. It contains a very circumstantial description of every harbour, creek, and landing place upon the coast, with the soundings, and is a very long and laborious work. Upon asking whether there was a possibility of procuring a copy, and promising a considerable gratification, was assured that it is deposited in the hands of the Minister as a secret and most valuable piece, and that no person in the office had ever seen it but his informant himself, he having been employed to read it when presented. However, as both d'Hironville and D'Arcy have, without doubt, exact copies of their report, and as he (Cramond) knows them well, he is of opinion that they sometimes are in circumstances when either might be tempted with a sum of money to let a copy of their survey be taken. Is assured they have not been rewarded by the King in any degree equal to their expectation. Refers to other services of his. Few affairs occurring of late which require application in the public offices, has reason to apprehend his losing his interest among these people, unless something could be devised which would give him an opportunity of keeping up his intercourse with them, and the being appointed Consul (which is in his sphere) has naturally occurred to him. Though we have never had a Consul General in France, and it is alleged our trade does not require one, yet assuredly such an officer in Paris might be of great use to H.M.'s Minister there, besides attending to the settling of our manufacturers in France, which, with a little management, it would often be in his power to prevent. Is afraid the encouragement given to Holcker by the French Government will tempt others to follow his example. Has exerted himself on every occasion to promote his country's commercial interest these 30 years. Hopes that the knowledge several members of both Houses of Parliament must have of this by his frequent examinations on commercial subjects before them, will plead on his behalf.—London.

Received "5 Aug. at night." 5 *pp.*

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24 July. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 60.

1386. Bishop of Ely to Lord ———.

As to his Lordship's promise to mention to the Spanish Ambassador, at his taking leave, the pretensions he (the Bishop) had on the Spanish Court for the present of embassy due to "Sir Benjamin," and founded on the promise transmitted from Mr. Wall by Col. Ducosne. It is a matter of delicacy to revive this matter, so long neglected, as he would not, considering his station and circumstances of life, appear in the form of a petitioner; but no person can execute such an office with so much propriety as his Lordship. It is indeed an uncommon case that a person who had spent his life in public embassy with so much credit and approbation should never have received a present of that kind either in Spain or Portugal.—Godstone. Surrey. 1 *p.*

24 July. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 61.

1387. A lengthy, closely written document, signed "Christopher," and addressed to Lord Rochford. It is evidently the production of a person disordered in mind. At the close of his letter he says that he had the night before escaped from his house at Knightsbridge, where he was so watched and warded by one of the attendants of a mad-house as not to be able to use pen, ink, and paper. On the back is, "Dr. Kelly." 11 *pp. or parts.*

24 July. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 354.

1388. Earl of Rochford to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company.

Francis Mason, one of H.M.'s gardeners at Kew, going to the Cape of Good Hope on board the "Resolution" in search of new plants, it is His Majesty's wish that he should return home by some of their homeward-bound ships. Desires them to give orders accordingly.—St. James's.

25 July. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 62.

1389. Sir J. St. Aubyn to Lord ———.

Entreating his Lordship's recommendation of a pardon for John Hitchcocke, respited upon the late report of the Recorder.—Clowance, near Helstone, Cornwall.

Minuted: "A. by S. P., 1st Augt." 1 *p.*

25 July.

1390. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Two despatches of this date:—

Ireland, v. 442, No. 42.

(1.) In answer to the private letter of the 16th inst., relative to the promotion of Capt.-Lieut. French and Lieut. Dugdale, of the 45th Regiment. His Majesty's commands shall be most punctually obeyed on the first opportunity. — Dublin Castle. "Private." 1 *p.*

Ibid., No. 43.

(2.) Acknowledging His Majesty's gracious condescension with respect to the appointment of Cornet Pierse Butler to the company in the 45th Foot.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

Both despatches received 29th at night, by Mr. Lee.

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27 July. **1391.** Earl of Hillsborough to the Lords of the Treasury.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 23. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 44.

Informing them of the salaries to be allowed to the Law Officers of the province of Massachusetts Bay; viz., to the Chief Justice, 400*l.* per ann.; to each of the four Associated Judges, 200*l.* per ann.; to the Attorney General, 150*l.* per ann.; and to the Solicitor General, 50*l.* per ann. Encloses a list of these several officers.—Whitehall.

The list entered; viz.,—

Chief Justice	-	Peter Oliver, Esq.
Assistant Judges	-	Edmund Trowbridge, Esq. Foster Hutchinson, Esq. Nathaniel Ropes, Esq. William Cushing, Esq.
Attorney General	-	Jonathan Sewall, Esq.
Solicitor General	-	Samuel Quincey, Esq.

28 July. **1392.** John Robinson to John Pownall, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 24 a, b. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 89.

Transmits, for the Earl of Hillsborough's opinion thereon, a memorial of Ulysses Fitzmaurice, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent, stating that on the departure of Governor Melville on the 17th July 1771 the command devolved upon him till the arrival of Governor Leyborne on the 1st Nov. following; and therefore praying payment of the salary of the Commander-in-chief of the Grenadines for that period. 2 *pp.*

The memorial.

28 July. **1393.** Redemption of Slaves in Morocco.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 355.

Copy of a Royal Warrant, countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury, authorising the Ironmongers' Company to pay over to Jeremy Sneyd, Esq., for the redemption of British subjects in slavery in Morocco, or any part of Barbary, 800*l.*, arisen by the rents and profits of an estates vested in the Company by the last will of Thomas Betton, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery of 2 July 1772.

A copy of the receipt.

29 July. **1394.** Egerton Leigh to Lord ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 63.

As he embarks for South Carolina in ten or twelve days, asks to know the result of his Lordship's last application to the King. To obtain the honour before his departure would be not only desirable, but beneficial in its effect; but if it is not His Majesty's pleasure to confer it during his stay here, it is his duty to rest satisfied, and to return to the duties of his public stations under a patient expectation that the Royal favour will be extended to him in due time.—Pall Mall. 1 *p.*

30 July. **1395.** Council.

Council Office, v. 20.

Minutes of Council held at St. James's this day. The matters in consideration were Mons. Bukati's memorial of 11 June, &c., and

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the memorial delivered by the Polish Ministers to Mr. Wroughton, &c., and the "Rhode Island business," viz., the burning of the sloop "Gaspee." 2 *pp.*

30 July. **1396.** LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 59 a to f. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 81–2.

Send copies of a letter from Rear-Admiral Man, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships at Grenada, dated 25th of May, and of the papers which accompanied it, in reply to the complaints made against him of not having rendered the assistance which might have been expected from him on the occasion of the fire which broke out in the town of St. George, in the Island of Grenada, in the night of the 27th Dec. Their Lordships are of opinion that Admiral Man's conduct on the occasion was not blameable, but that, on the contrary, he acted as became an intelligent good officer.

The enclosures, consisting of, besides the Admiral's letter, two letters from Lieut. Haynes; an account given by Mr. Williamson, a midshipman on board the "Montague," of the messages he was sent on to the Governor; and an extract from the *Royal Grenada Gazette* of the 18th January, being the narrative which Admiral Man ordered to be published (59 *b*) to contradict some invidious reflections which had been thrown out in a former paper. $18\frac{1}{3}$ *pp.*

30 July. **1397.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 45.

Relative to a point needing explanation before obtaining His Majesty's permission for Col. Cuninghame's selling his commission. —Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

31 July. **1398.** JOHN ROBINSON to RICHARD SUTTON, Esq.

Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 43 a, b.

Sends a copy of the report of the Commissioners of Customs upon the extract from the letter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, relative to the complaints made by the trading interest of that Island against the interpretation put upon part of an Order in Council relating to the establishment of officers of the Customs. —Treasury Chambers.

The enclosure. The Commissioners report that the bond complained of was in the nature of a coast bond, and agreeable to the practice in England for all goods of the produce or manufacture of Great Britain, not subject to any duty, and shipped coastwise, to be carried from port to port. They were of opinion that it should be continued; and that, as to other fees, such only should be taken as use and custom had established, which should be the rule for the Lieut.-Governor's conduct. 4 *pp.*

— July. **1399.** ——— to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85. No. 64.

Enclosing a list, received from H.M.'s Ambassador at Paris, of the French squadron which sailed from Brest on the 30th May last. The French Ambassador has expressed himself that they were going to cruise in the Sea of Gascony. Gives, however, the reasons for suspecting that they are to be joined by some Spanish ships of

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war at Cadiz, and to form a fleet of observation in the Mediterranean. In that case the Commander of H.M.'s ships in the Mediterranean is to watch their motions and proceedings. *A draft.* 1½ *pp.*

1 Aug. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 66.

1400. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the DUKE OF RICHMOND.

Previous to the receipt of his Grace's letter relative to Lieut. Robert Jones, steps were taken to endeavour to discover whether there is any reason to be dissatisfied with the evidence upon which he was convicted.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

2 Aug. ChannelIslands, v. 15, No. 44.

1401. M. CORBET, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, to Lord [ROCHFORD].

On receiving his Lordship's letter of 9 July, he immediately communicated to such as he could depend upon the article of the Advocate and Attorney General's report with regard to the breach of Henry VII.'s charter in the imposition of a tax on gin and rum without first applying to His Majesty. They were very sensible of the propriety of the matter proposed, because such a power being vested in the States might some time or other disturb the peace and tranquillity of the Island; whereas an application to "Majesty" for that or any other such purpose, supported by facts and solid reasons, cannot but meet with Royal approbation; and therefore it is only a more secure way of doing business, and is more consistent with the real interest of the community.

Having in confidence received the approbation of the greater part of the States, he communicated the article to the Lieut.-Bailly, and desired his support of the measure which he, the Lieut.-Governor, laid before the States yesterday. He met with no opposition; but they thought that a committee might be appointed to frame an Act supporting the dignity of the States by reasons to be contained in the same; to which he agreed. Hopes in the course of three weeks to send the instrument repealing the three Acts, unless some underhand work is started to thwart him, which at present he does not suspect.

Recommends the repeal of the Order of Council of Queen Elizabeth, prayed for in a late petition, and wished for by the King's subjects with few exceptions, whereby they are exposed to severe punishment, at the discretion of the magistrate, for putting their names to anything like a petition, for the reason that from the limited education, experience, &c., of those who are and may succeed to be magistrates and members of the Legislature, it will be a check to hasty undigested decisions, passion and turbulence, and material to the peace and security of the Island.—Island of Jersey. 3 *pp.*

3 Aug. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 60. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 81.

1402. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Ask to what port the transports are to proceed which are to carry to the West Indies two battalions of the Royal Americans serving in North America, and to bring home from Jamaica and Antigua the 66th and 68th Regiments.

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3 Aug. **1403.** The SAME to the SAME.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 61 a to i. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 84–5.

Send copies of a letter from Rear-Admiral Man, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships at the Leeward Islands, dated 9 March last, at Barbadoes, and of its enclosures, viz., two he had received from Governor O'Hara and Lieut.-Governor Stuart, relative to a seizure made by Capt. Pasley, of the "Seahorse," of some illicit colours hoisted by the master of a vessel in the service of the Revenue of Senegambia. Send also copies of a letter received some time since from Capt. Pasley on the same subject, and of its enclosures, viz., affidavits made by a midshipman and one of the seamen belonging to the "Seahorse," who were sent to pull down the said colours. Capt. Pasley only acted in conformity with his instructions, and did no more than his duty on the occasion; the masters of all merchant ships, and also of ships and vessels employed in the service of any public office, being restricted by Order in Council from wearing the King's colours, and being liable not only to have them pulled down by the officers of H.M's ships, but to a prosecution in the High Court of Admiralty for having hoisted them. The letters from Governor O'Hara and Lieut.-Governor Stuart appear to their Lordships to be written in a style very improper to be made use of to an Admiral commanding in chief; and their Lordships therefore hope that such notice may be taken of their behaviour as may convince them of the impropriety thereof, and effectually put a stop to any proceedings of a like nature for the future.

The enclosures, including a copy of Admiral Man's reply to the Governor and Lieut.-Governor's letters. There are two copies of Mr. George Keppel, the midshipman's, affidavit. 15 *pp. or parts of pp.*

6 Aug. **1404.** The SAME to the SAME.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 62 a to d. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 83.

Send copies of a letter from Rear-Admiral Montagu, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships and vessels in North America, dated the 30th June, and of its enclosure, viz., a letter he had received from Lieut. Dudingstone, late commander of the schooner "Gaspee," which was boarded and destroyed by the people at Rhode Island, containing a more particular account of that transaction. Send also a copy of a letter to the Commissioners of the Customs on the same subject.

The enclosures. Lieut. Dudingstone, who was dangerously wounded, appears to have been treated with great inhumanity. $5\frac{2}{3}$ *pp.*

7 Aug. **1405.** EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 63.

In answer to their letter of the 3rd inst. relative to the transports. *A copy.* $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.*

7 Aug. **1406.** MR. LEIGH to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 67.

Asking him to remind Lord Rochford of his affair when he returns, as he, Mr. Leigh, will certainly embark for South Carolina in a week or ten days. Nothing makes him anxious as to the

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time when but the peculiar circumstances of his case, being persuaded that the completion of the affair would not only re-introduce him into the province with more weight as to himself, but in an especial manner as to his public stations. Asks him to consider this a private note.—"At Mr. Mackenrott's, Pall Mall." 1 *p.*

7 Aug.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 46.

1407. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Stating, in answer to the private letter of the 25th ult., His Majesty's approbation of his great attention to the support of the system of government by a resident Lord Lieutenant (of the benefit of which his Excellency has given so good a proof) in suggesting the expediency of avoiding any interregnum by his Excellency's delivering up in person the government to his successor, which His Majesty would not otherwise have expected. The latter of the methods proposed by him for this being judged the more eligible, a warrant will be directed to the Attorney and Solicitor General accordingly. Lord Harcourt, who arrived here on Monday evening, wishes to return his Excellency his thanks for the desire to give him the fullest information on the spot concerning the affairs of his government.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

7 & 10 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, Nos. 91, 92. The letter also in Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 47; and the report in Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 86.

1408. ATTACK ON H.M.S. "GASPEE."

Earl of Hillsborough to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Encloses copies of a letter and sundry papers therein referred to, received from Rear-Admiral Montagu, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in North America, giving an account of H.M.'s armed schooner "Gaspee" having been boarded in Providence River, within the colony of Rhode Island, by a number of boats filled with armed men, who burnt the schooner, and dangerously wounded her commander. Directs them to take these papers into consideration, together with an Act passed in the last Sessions of Parliament, entitled "An Act for the better securing and preserving H.M.'s dockyards, magazines, ships, &c.;" and to report whether the persons concerned may be tried in England, or else where they ought to be tried, and for what crimes.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

A printed copy of the Act referred to. 3 *pp. of print.*

A copy of the report ("original mislay'd"—*margin*). They are of opinion the Act alluded to extends only to such ships as are burnt or otherwise destroyed in some dockyard, and not to ships upon actual service. The attack was an act of high treason, viz., of levying war against His Majesty, and the offenders may be indicted either here or in Rhode Island, taking that assertion of the Governor to be true that the ship was stationed within the body of some county in this province.—Lincoln's Inn, 10 Aug. 2¼ *pp.*

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13 Aug. **1409.** JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Four letters, &c., of this date :—

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9. No. 25 a, b. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 88.

(1.) Transmits an extract of a memorial from Governor Wentworth relative to the conduct of Judge Wells, of New York, in some prosecutions against certain trespassers on the King's woods there.

The extract enclosed. Mr. Wentworth says that through the agency of one John Grant, a practising attorney at Mr. Wells's court, the people on Connecticut River were "taught every in- "famous scheme of evasion, not hesitating even at perjury, in "procuring half-drunk depositions to notorious misrepresenta- "tions." He also says he was in daily hopes of this Mr. Wells's removal from his seat as a Judge in "that remote county of New "York," and that Grant should be forbidden to practise. 2 *pp.*

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 26 a, b. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 89.

(2.) Sends, in order to be laid before Lord Hillsborough, an extract of a memorial of the proprietors of estates in the Island of Tobago, praying an additional number of troops for the defence of their lives and properties, which have lately been exposed to much danger from a rebellion of the slaves.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosure. 3 *pp.*

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 27 a to f. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 88–9.

(3.) Sends, for the Earl of Hillsborough's information, a copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Montagu, dated Boston, 12 June 1772, and of its enclosures, giving an account of a violent outrage committed near Providence, in the colony of Rhode Island, when a mob burned H.M.'s schooner the "Gaspee," and dangerously wounded Lieut. Dudingston, who commanded her.

The enclosures, consisting of copies of the letter from Admiral Montagu; deposition of William Dickenson, midshipman of the "Gaspee;" letter from Lieut. Dudingston to Admiral Montagu, dated 24 March 1772, and the correspondence which passed between him and Governor Wanton; and letter from Admiral Montagu to Governor Wanton, with the reply thereto. [See also letters of Lords of the Admiralty of 15 July and 6 Aug.] 17 *pp. or parts of pp.*

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 28 a, b. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 90.

(4.) Transmits, in order to be laid before the Earl of Hillsborough for his opinion whether such persons are necessary to be supported, the victualling list at Senegal, which shows a very heavy charge made on the public for the victualling of linguists, artificers, and laptots.—Treasury Chambers.

The list, giving the name and quality of each man and woman in the garrison, and the number of days each was victualled, from 1 Jan. to 30 April 1772, both days inclusive. 1 *p. ordinary size, and* 7 *pp. folio size.*

13 Aug. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 316. **1410.** EARL OF SUFFOLK to JAMES CHAUVEL and AARON LAMBE, Esquires.

Mr. Bullock, one of H.M.'s messengers within his Lordship's department, has produced a summons signed by them, requiring

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him to appear at their sub-division meeting, to be sworn in and enrolled as a private militiaman for the next three years, or to provide a substitute. As the duty of a militiaman is utterly incompatible with both the foreign and domestic services, on which H.M.'s messengers are hourly liable to be despatched, hopes they will think it a just and sufficient cause of excuse. Apprehends that a discretionary power to determine thereon is given to them by the Act of Parliament.—St. James's, 10 o'clock p.m.

14 Aug. **1411.** Earl of Rochford to Sir William St. Quintin, Bart.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 357.

In answer to his letter, and the petition enclosed in it of the Grand Jury of the county of York, recommending as proper objects of mercy the persons mentioned therein, and now confined in York Castle. The petition has been transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury for their opinion, &c.—St. James's.

14 Aug. **1412.** The Same to Lord Scarborough.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 357.

Is sorry not to be able to convey His Majesty's gracious answer to his request in favour of the College of Heralds, but the King having confined the donation to the Universities and Courts of Judicature, to the exclusion of many other respectable bodies, a compliance with regard to one would give room to too many pretensions.—St. James's.

14 Aug. **1413.** George Clerk Maxwell to Lord ———.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 46 a, b.

Has transmitted, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners for managing the Annexed Estates in Scotland, the Annual Report of their proceedings, to be laid before His Majesty.—Annexed Estates Office.

The report referred to, containing an account of the disbursements, &c. for the year, and schedules containing particulars of the same. They are of the same nature as those of the year before. (*See* No. 789.) The trials &c., for discovery of mines, minerals, &c., were still without result. A survey was made, in order to ascertain the practicability of cutting a canal from Perth through the county of Strathmore. They apply for authority to grant an aid not exceeding 1,000*l.* towards the erection of a bridge over the River Tay at Kenmore, estimated to cost at least 1,800*l.* The year's receipts from the estates amounted to 5,233*l.* 14*s.* $8\frac{9}{12}d.$, making, with balance in hand, 5,588*l.* 18*s.* $10\frac{5}{12}d.$, and expenditure to 4,948*l.* 7*s.* $0\frac{1}{12}d.$ From the schedules it appears that the itinerant minister at Boleskine received 30*l.* per annum, while five schoolmasters, stationed in the Highland division of the estate of Perth, had 25*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* between them. Five schoolmasters on the estate of Strowan received in all 37*l.*; an assistant minister and catechist on the same estate, 10*l.* Among the items of "Expence of promoting manufactures," are salaries of spinning mistresses;—in one case 5*l.*, in three others 10*l.* each. Malcolm Fraser, at Callander, was paid 2*l.* 16*s.* for teaching boys and girls to knit stockings. For "breeding apprentices" a sum of

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150*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* was expended; the list containing the names of the youths apprenticed, &c., and the various amounts paid. The apprentice fee was generally about 5*l.*, but varies from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 17 *pp.*

14 Aug. **1414.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

Treas. Entry Bk., 1763-75, p. 297.

Transmitting, by the King's command, a petition signed by the Grand Jury of the county of York, recommending as proper objects of mercy the persons mentioned therein, and now confined in the Castle of York, under Exchequer prosecutions for smuggling, being excluded (as debtors to the Crown) from the benefit of the late Insolvent Act, in order that their Lordships may, if they think proper, receive His Majesty's pleasure touching their discharge.—St. James's.

The petition entered on p. 298. The prisoners were four in number, all infirm, and all above the age of 60.

15 Aug. **1415.** JOHN ROBINSON to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 68 a, b.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Stephens, secretary to the Board of Admiralty, relative to the complaint of the French Ambassador against Mr. Watson, of the "Wells" cutter.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosure, dated 17 July. Mr. Watson said, in reply, that during the nine years he had been employed in H.M.'s service, he had never offered to board a French boat on their coast, much less to take away any fish from them, and he actually denied the allegation. 2 *pp.*

15 Aug. **1416.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Two despatches, &c., of this date:—

Ireland, v. 442, No. 49 a, b.

(I.) Enclosing the proceedings and sentence of a general court-martial lately held for the trial of Lieut. John James Gordon, of the 9th Regiment, for having behaved in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The first sentence of the court was that Lieut. Gordon was guilty of having behaved in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, though not in a scandalous and infamous manner, and that he therefore fell under the 20th section of the Articles of War; and it was adjudged that he should be suspended from pay and duty for 12 months, and be reprimanded at the head of the regiment. As his Excellency could not approve of this sentence, and was of opinion that any man who could be guilty of such scandalous behaviour should not bear a commission in H.M.'s army, he directed the court-martial to revise their sentence, which they did on the 6th of July, and then gave it as their opinion that Lieut. Gordon had been guilty of a breach of the 23rd article of the 15th section of the Articles of War, by which the prisoner was discharged from H.M.'s service; but in consideration of his youth, and some favourable circumstances, they recommended him for mercy. This sentence his Excellency

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confirmed, and Mr. Gordon was accordingly discharged. But his Excellency would not recommend a succession to this unfortunate young man till the enclosed letter from Lord Ligonier on his behalf should have been laid before His Majesty, and his pleasure signified thereupon. Lord Ligonier had assured his Excellency that Mr. Gordon served four years in the West Indies without pay, and would be reduced to beggary if some favour were not shown him. The Lord Lieutenant indicates arrangements by which his ensigney might be sold for 300*l.*, which sum, if His Majesty pleased, might be given to him for his future support.—Dublin Castle.

Lord Ligonier's letter only, the original court-martial proceedings having been sent to Col. Blaquiere by Sir Stanier Porten, 29 Jan. 1773. 5½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 50 a to f.

(2.) Enclosing the proceedings and sentence of a general court-martial, held in Dublin Castle in August 1771, for the trial of Capt. Garstin, of the 17th Dragoons, upon sixteen charges exhibited against him, signed by Major Birch, of the said regiment. The court-martial sentenced him to be reprimanded by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment at the head quarters; but, owing to the superseding of two of the members prior to their assembling, which, however, was not known till they had finished their proceedings, by which the Attorney General thought the whole were illegal, his Excellency dissolved the court without any further explanation, and hoped to have heard no more of the affair. But Major General Preston, colonel of the regiment, having sent the two enclosed letters, viz. (1) a letter, dated 22 May last, from Major-General Preston, transmitting a letter to him of the same date, signed by all the officers of the 17th Dragoons, requesting that the proceedings of the court-martial might be laid before the King, and (2) another letter from Major-General Preston on the same subject; and on the other hand, having received the enclosed memorial from Capt. Garstin asking for a court-martial in order to vindicate himself, and Major-General Preston having pressed his Excellency to lay the matter before His Majesty, he could not refuse it. Asks for H.M.'s commands on this very extraordinary case; no charges having been exhibited against Capt. Garstin since that time, except the dislike of his brother officers, although he appears to be a very litigious unmilitary character.

Points out how much H.M.'s service in Ireland must suffer for want of a proper Judge Advocate. There are not wanting in this country, as well as in England, persons who are very studious to perplex the clear and simple course of military justice by refinements and subtleties which render it extremely precarious, and the spirit of faction and patronage of friends is ready at all times to favour these new lights. Wherefore, he cannot help, though so late in his government, recommending His Majesty to give his army in Ireland an able Judge Advocate, in the room of Mr. Hoare. This gentleman, though he excuses himself on account of bad health from attending his duty, is one of the most active foxhunters and electioneerers in the kingdom. The business of

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courts-martial has not only increased greatly of late years, but cases of great nicety have been frequently brought before them, which are afterwards made the objects of party. Thinks, for his own part, that if a gentleman from the other side of the water, totally unconnected with this country, could be found, he would be the most proper person for Judge Advocate.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures, except the original court-martial proceedings, which were transmitted to Col. Blaquiere by Sir Stanier Porten, 29 Jan. 1773.

Major-General Preston's letter of 22 May (*e*) describes a meeting which took place between Major Birch and Capt. Garstin, when the latter, on their being directed by the seconds to get ready to fire, "burst into a flood of tears, and said he had the greatest "regard for the Major, and would have rather gone out with any "man in the regiment than him, and still kept his pistol close "by his side, the muzzle pointed to the ground, and said he might "do with him whatever he pleased, but that he would not fire "upon him; so that, like a man of honour, the Major thought him "below his resentment, and left him in the field."

There is also a paper (50 *b*) stating the persons to whom the office of Judge Advocate had been granted since 3 Geo. II., the constituencies they represented in Parliament, and the original and additional salaries attached to the office. 12½ *pp.*

These despatches, with their enclosures, were received the 24th, from Mr. Wilmot.

18 Aug. **1417.** J. Pownall to Mr. Robinson.

Two letters:—

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 29. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 50.

(1.) Relative to the memorial to the Lords of the Treasury of Ulysses Fitzmaurice, Esq., Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent, praying payment of the salary of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grenades, from the departure of Governor Melville to the arrival of Governor Leyborne. Lord Dartmouth being of opinion that the propriety of Mr. Fitzmaurice's request depends upon the 65th article of Governor Melville's instructions, containing H.M.'s directions with respect to the allowances to be made to the person upon whom the command shall devolve on the death or absence of the Chief Governor, a copy of that article is enclosed.—Whitehall.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 30. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 49.

(2.) His letter of the 13th inst., enclosing the victualling list at Senegal, from 1 Jan. to 30 April 1772, and signifying the desire of the Lords of the Treasury to have Lord Hillsborough's opinion whether it is necessary that certain persons borne upon that list should be supported at the public expense, was received yesterday, and has been laid before the Earl of Dartmouth. There are no papers whatever in his Lordship's office respecting the establishments at Senegambia that enable him to form any opinion upon the matter, but his Lordship will take the first opportunity of writing to Governor O'Hara for a report on the matter.—Whitehall.

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18 Aug. **1418.** The Same to Mr. Stephens.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 48.

Several of H.M.'s Governors in America having lately complained of the want of authority for trying pirates, and finding upon inquiry that in consequence of a memorial from the Lords of the Admiralty to His Majesty in Council in 1761, orders were given in 1762 for passing standing commissions for the trial of pirates in the plantations, acquaints him therewith, in order that the proper directions may be given for expediting those commissions, if not already done.—Whitehall.

19 Aug. **1419.** William Eden to the Chairman, &c., of the East India Company.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 317.

Enclosing an extract (relative to the annual sale of the Danish East India Company) from a letter received from Mr. Ernst, the Secretary to H.M.'s late Minister at Copenhagen.—St. James's.

19 Aug. **1420.** The Same to [the Secretary to the Treasury].

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 317.

Enclosing the copy of a letter Lord Suffolk has written to Count Haslang, in consequence of that received from him (the Secretary of the Treasury), containing the memorial of the Commissioners of Excise, dated 10 July, and also copies of the answers received from that Minister. Desiring him to lay the whole before the Lords of the Treasury.—St. James's.

19 Aug. **1421.** Earl of Suffolk to the Hon. Stuart Mackenzie.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 47.

Relative to the living of Kirkhill. The General Assembly have now reported that Mr. Mark is improper to hold it, from his ignorance of the Erse language. Asks if he continues to interest himself in Mr. Alexander Fraser, whom he some time before recommended. Major-General Grant has applied for one of his name on the same occasion. The living, if not immediately disposed of, will lapse, for this turn, to the presbytery. Will, however, risk the delay, and not dispose of it till he hears further. Is sure, if General Grant has any particular pretensions in this instance, he, Mr. Mackenzie, will be candid enough to state them. —St. James's. *A copy.* 1¼ *pp.*

20 Aug. **1422.** John Robinson to John Pownall, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 31 a to d. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 90.

Enclosing, as requested, an account of money issued for the province of Senegambia, from June 1769 to August 1772, [consisting of 23,772*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* voted by Parliament, and 14,085*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* issued for contingencies]; the account of Senegal victualling lists, from May 1769 to July 1772 [amounting to 26,191*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*]; and an extract of the Treasury minutes which were made in relation thereto during the same period.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosures. 13 *pp.*

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20 Aug. **1423.** Earl of Dartmouth to Wm. Pulteney, Esq.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 49.

Relative to the memorial to the Lords of the Treasury from him and several other proprietors of estates in Tobago, stating the dangers to which the inhabitants of that Island have been lately exposed from a rebellion of the Slaves, and praying for an additional number of troops. Acquaints him of the measures taken for the reduction of the Black Charibbs at St. Vincent; and that as soon as his Lordship receives advice of the completion of that business, he will not fail to instruct Governor Leyborne to be particularly attentive to the security of the inhabitants of Tobago, in the disposition which he may make of the troops to remain in the Ceded Islands.—Whitehall.

20 Aug. **1424.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 51.

Recommending the further prorogation of the Parliament of Ireland to the 8th of Dec.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

21 Aug. **1425.** Earl of Rochford to the Lieut.-Governor of Jersey.

Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 45.

Encloses a copy of the report of the Commissioners of the Customs (*see* Mr. Robinson's of 31 July, No. 1398). In regard to the fees handed down to him upon old established custom, there can be no doubt of the propriety of his continuing to receive them. As to those demanded since the new establishment, asks how far they are considered reasonable by respectable persons in trade, or what discontent they occasion, with an account of the income raised by the receipt of them. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

21 Aug. **1426.** John Robinson to Sir Stanier Porten.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 69 a, b.

Enclosing copy of a letter just received.—Parliament Street.

The enclosure, being a letter signed Wm. Howe, relative to the complaint of the French Ambassador against Capt. Dick, commander of the "Speedwell" cutter, of Newhaven. Explaining the reasons for the delay in the appearance of an answer thereto. 2½ *pp.*

22 Aug. **1427.** J. Pownall to Philip Stephens, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 64.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 51.

Asking him to return papers relative to the burning of the "Gaspee" schooner, which were sent to the Lords of the Admiralty, the King having ordered them to be transmitted to the Privy Council for such directions as it may be thought fit to give thereupon.—Whitehall.

22 Aug. **1428.** J. Sampson to Lord Rochford.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 70 a, b.

Urging his pretensions for, and asking his Lordship's assistance towards getting, an allowance such as was made to his predecessors at Algier, Mr. Popham and Mr. Latten, he having been deprived of his appointment, "only to make provision for Mr. Fraser," which put it quite out of his power to transact some affairs by which he might have gained 10,000*l.*, and which had been the object of

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his attention for several years to accomplish. Enclosing a list of the names of masters of vessels, collected by him when at Gibraltar, who, he has been informed, do not use British Admiralty passes according to law, &c.—Jermyn Street, St. James's.

The enclosure. $7\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

25 Aug.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 53.

1429. J. Pownall to Richard Sutton, Esq.

Transmits, for the Earl of Rochford's information, a copy of a letter from Hector Theophilus Cramahé, Esq., Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, received this day.—Whitehall.

27 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 65 a, b, c. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 91.

1430. Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Dartmouth.

Send a copy of a letter, and of the deposition that accompanied it, from Rear-Admiral Montagu, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in North America, dated 11th of last month, giving an account of the discovery and detainer of an indentured black servant who was in one of the boats that carried the people who boarded and destroyed the "Gaspee" schooner, and of the measures that were taking to apprehend several other persons.

The enclosures. $3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

27 Aug.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 52. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 128.

1431. Earl of Suffolk to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Signifying His Majesty's approval of the further prorogation of the Parliament of Ireland to the 8th of December.—St. James's.

A draft. 1 *p.*

30 Aug.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 53 a, b.

1432. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Thinks it necessary, in this private way, to state that the Rev. Mr. Bourke, Dean of Dromore, whom he has recommended for the vacant bishopric of Ferns, is son to Mr. Bourke, the First Commissioner of the Customs in Ireland, who has been a Commissioner of the Revenue near 25 years, and has always been a faithful, zealous, and steady friend to Government; and has upon the late division of the Revenue Board evidently made His Majesty's service the first object, and observed a conduct worthy of imitation. He has two seats in Parliament, filled by himself and his eldest son. The borough of Old Leighlin, sending two members to Parliament, is absolutely in the disposal of the Bishop of Ferns. By the enclosed copy of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Bourke, it will be seen it has been secured for the use of Government during his incumbency. It, at present, has a member devoted to the Duke of Leinster, who was returned out of compliment to his Grace. Has it extremely at heart to obtain this promotion. The services of his father and brother, in his Excellency's opinion, very justly entitle them to this mark of favour.

Relative also to the claims of the gentleman recommended to succeed Mr. Bourke as Dean of Dromore. He is brother to Major General Hunt Walsh, &c. His Excellency has long intended to

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to confer some considerable ecclesiastical preferment upon him.—Dublin Castle. "Private."

Copy of Mr. Bourke's letter. He promises, if appointed, always to think it his duty, and be ready to give his interest in the borough to such gentlemen as shall from time to time be recommended to him by the Chief Governor of Ireland for the time being.

Received 3 Sept. by an Irish messenger. 3½ *pp.*

31 Aug. **1433.** Lord Marchmont to Lord ———.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 48.

Applying, at the unanimous desire of the principal gentlemen of the parish of Ayton, in the co. of Berwick, for His Majesty's presentation to the church of Ayton to Mr. Robert Home, preacher, in the room of Mr. Patrick Hepburn, lately deceased.—Marchmont House, near Berwick. 2 *pp.*

1 Sept. **1434.** Php. Stephens to John Pownall, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 66. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 92.

In answer to letter of 18th of last month. States when and by what conveyance the standing commissions for the trial of pirates in the Plantations, which were passed in January 1762, were sent out. 1 *p. and parts of* 2 *pp.*

1 Sept. **1435.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Three despatches of this date :—

Ireland, v. 442, No. 60.

(1.) Asking for His Majesty's licence for the Rev. William Andrews, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, to travel for three years for his health and improvement.—Dublin Castle. *Received* the 7th, from Mr. Wilmot. 1½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 61 a, b, c.

(2.) Enclosing a letter of the 27th past from the Earl of Hertford, and a copy of a letter Mr. Waite wrote by his Excellency's order to Capt. Conway upon the matter contained in Lord Hertford's letter. Enters into the circumstances and difficulties his Excellency is under from Lord Hertford's letter, in an affair which appears to be expressly contrary to His Majesty's commands so recently received in his, Lord Rochford's, letter of 7 April last. —Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. Lord Hertford requests his Excellency's recommendation of military successions, by which his Lordship's son might succeed to the Majority of the 55th Foot. There was a difficulty about the seniority of the officers, and the sale of the commissions above the regulated price. Lord Hertford's letter was previously shown to the King, and the succession approved; but his Excellency in his "official" was to take no notice of His Majesty being previously informed of it. Mr. Waite in his letter sets out the regulations according to which, by His Majesty's commands, all transactions for the sale of military commissions in the army in Ireland were to be conducted, and points out the

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impossibility of the Lord Lieutenant complying with his, Capt. Conway's, request. *Received* the 8th. 10¼ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 62 a, b.

(3.) Enclosing the proclamation for proroguing the Parliament to the 8th of December.—Dublin Castle.

The proclamation. 1 *p. and* 1 *large p. of print.*

3 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 69 a, b, c. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 93.

1436. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL of DARTMOUTH.

Send copies of a letter, and papers enclosed therein, from Sir George Rodney, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, dated in Port Royal the 5th July last, enclosing some papers sent to him by the Governor of North Carolina, relative to a British vessel seized and detained at La Vera Cruz.

The enclosures. The vessel seized was the "John and Elizabeth," belonging to John Simpson, of Pitts county, North Carolina, Esq. 8 *pp.*

3 Sept.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 63 a b, c.

1437. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Relative to certain applications for successions and sale of commissions in the army in Ireland; the first of which, the regulations not having been conformed to, he had refused. Encloses, however, letters from Major Edward Townshend, of the 57th Regiment, and Lieut.-Colonel Deaken, of the 62nd Regiment, stating that these successions had been brought before the King, and approved of. Not considering himself authorised upon such intelligence to propose any point of business for His Majesty's consideration, asks for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereupon.—Dublin Castle. "Private."

The enclosures.

Received the 8th. 4 *pp.*

5 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 68. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 53.

1438. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

The enclosed papers will fully inform them of the measures His Majesty has thought fit to pursue in consequence of the plundering and destroying of H.M.'s schooner the "Gaspée" in Narraganset River, in Rhode Island. Directs them to transmit to Rear-Admiral Montagu a copy of his despatch of this day's date to the Governor of Rhode Island, and to instruct him to repair to that colony in order to give all the assistance in his power for bringing the perpetrators to justice, and to receive and send to England on board one of H.M.'s ships of war such of the delinquents as shall be delivered to him by Governor Wanton for that purpose, together with the witnesses, as well on behalf of the prisoners as in support of the accusation against them. Directs them also to send the commission under the Great Seal empowering the Governor of Rhode Island, &c. to inquire into all the circumstances, and to strengthen Real-Admiral Montagu's force in order to put a stop to the illicit trade in Rhode Island. *A draft.* 3 *pp.*

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6 Sept. **1439.** J. Pownall to Philip Stephens, Esq.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 54.

Relative to the transmission, by the sloop-of-war that waits for orders on this business, of the original commission and instructions, &c. to Governor Wanton and others, which are to be sent to Rear-Admiral Montagu, &c.—Whitehall.

8 Sept. **1440.** Php. Stephens to R. Sutton, Esq.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 59.

According to the request of Lieut.-Genl. Cornwallis, Governor of Gibraltar, H.M.S. "Montreal" was sent to Tetuan to bring from thence H.M.'s Pro-consul at that place. The said ship arrived with him at Gibraltar the 12th of last month.—Admiralty Office. 1 *p.*

9 Sept. **1441.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Two private letters of this date:—

Ireland, v. 442, No. 64.

(1.) Has received frequent applications from the Prime Serjeant to recommend his wife for the dignity of a Baroness of Ireland; and having been within these three days very earnestly pressed to mention his wishes, his Excellency thought he could not refuse this attention to a man of his consequence, who, without all doubt, is the first man in point of abilities in the House of Commons in Ireland. Should think himself guilty of injustice, if he did not also mention the desire of the four following gentlemen to be gratified with the dignity of Barons; viz., Sir Archibald Acheson, Sir Thomas Maude, the Right Hon. Ralph Howard, and Hugh Massey, Esq. Gives particulars of the family, property, support to Government, &c. of each. Remembers perfectly well the instructions in Lord Suffolk's letter of the 29th Sept. last with regard to the extension of the Irish Peerage, and hopes he will not be understood as meaning to request His Majesty to make any new creations at this time. Would have postponed to a longer day the statement of these gentlemen's services if his residence in Ireland had admitted of any further delay. Owes it in justice to them and to himself to give this testimony of their merits and services; the more so as they are likely to experience no small share of disquietude in their several counties from the factious spirit which incessantly harasses every man of consequence who dares to give an honourable support, either to Government or the laws of his country. Flatters himself, therefore, that hereafter, when making any addition to the Peerage, His Majesty will take the services and situation of these gentlemen into consideration.—Dublin Castle. 4 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 65.

(2.) Recommending for the honour of baronetcies Henry Hamilton Conyngham, Esq., M.P., Arthur Graham, Esq., of the county of Armagh, William Cromie, Esq., and John Allen Johnston, Esq. Enters into particulars with regard to each. It is by no means his desire to press His Majesty to an immediate grant of these honours; His Majesty will determine on them in his own good time;

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but when His Majesty does make any creations of this rank, he hopes these gentlemen may be thought worthy of remembrance.—Dublin Castle. 3 *pp.*

Both received the 14th.

11 Sept. **1442.** The SAME to the SAME.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 72 a, b.

Transmitting a memorial from the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for widening the streets of the city of Dublin. Enters into the reasons why he cannot give it his recommendation. Represents again the absurd and dangerous situation of the houses and magazines of Ireland, placed in the midst of a city, and in a great measure exposed to the danger of accident or incendiaries, &c. Upon the whole, esteems this intention of opening and beautifying the city of Dublin as a very proper opportunity for the Crown to graft upon it what is extremely essential for the public utility and security, and to avert any calamity which may happen from the situation of the magazines. With regard to the place, is still of opinion that Ringsend, the spot first pointed out by Col. Ray, is the most proper. Gives his reasons. Has ventured to give his thoughts a second time upon this subject, though so late in his government, because he sees one scheme advancing which will probably be attended by many more requests of the same nature; and God knows the improvement of this city would swallow up the whole revenue; and he would wish to see the security of the whole stores of the kingdom combined with it.—Dublin Castle.

The memorial. They ask for the sum of 8,000*l.* to enable them to widen Dame Street, the only passage from Dublin Castle to the Parliament;—a most narrow and inconvenient street, yet of the greatest trade and the greatest thoroughfare in the city.

Received 21st, at night, from Mr. Wilmot. 5½ *pp.*

12 Sept. **1443.** M. CORBET, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, to LORD [ROCHFORD].

Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 46.

On the 1st of Aug., the States being assembled, he made the demand relative to the repeal of the three Acts, the Lieut. Bailly being then for making the repeal, and praying an Order in Council for imposing a moderate duty on all spirits imported into and consumed in the Island. Gives also the opinion of certain of the members; viz., Judges Le Hardy, Poindestre, Le Moye (father to the Procureur), and Rev. Mr. Le Hardy, relative to the matter; and also an account of the argument employed by the Procureur, who was at first for the Acts to stand. A committee was finally agreed to, the Lieut. Governor proposing to lodge his demand *au greff* (that is, with the clerk), as a memorandum for their proceeding; but not insisting upon doing so, on perceiving it to be contrary to their wish. The members of the committee were told verbally that they might with propriety consult some of the merchants; but he (the Lieut.-Governor) being too well acquainted with the disposition of most of these legislators to suppose they would do so, not being ordered by the Act, endeavoured himself to get the sense of some of the most respectable merchants, &c., and laid a paper before the committee

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at their meeting on the 19th Aug. At this meeting he found the Lieut. Bailly had totally changed in opinion. Gives the reasons which the Lieut. Bailly advanced for the change. Here the Procureur said the privilege of taxing themselves was too valuable to be given up by the repeal of the Acts, and therefore advised that everything should remain as it was. He, the Lieut.-Governor, replied that he hoped never to see taxes "but by themselves," and that it was a very favourable addition to that privilege that the products or imports of the King's subjects in Jersey could not be taxed even by their States without the knowledge of their Royal Master. The only members of the committee who were for repealing the Acts were Judge Carteret, Rev. Mr. Le Breton, and Mr. Gosset, constable or representative of the town parish. As a result the committee agreed to an Act by way of report to the States, that in their opinion no change should take place. At his desire the States again met on 22 Aug. The committee's report having been read, he desired the opinion of the States whether they would repeal the three Acts or reject his demand. To this now the Procureur urged, that as no demands of his, the Lieut.-Governor's, appeared in the Act appointing the committee, they could only judge of the report made, which again could not be considered before the expiration of 14 days, the time limited by the late Order in Council for all matters to be lodged "*au greff*" before being fully determined. But he, the Lieut.-Governor, reminded them that at the meeting of the States he had offered to lodge an abstract of his demand *au greff*, but had not insisted upon it, as they seemed to wish it not to be done; but that he looked upon it as if it had been done. In this he was supported by Judges Carteret, Messervy, Payn, and Patriarche; the Rev. Mr. Bisson, Du Pré, Le Breton, and Le Cloche. But to stop hasty decisions, or rather to make a favourable precedent to the contrary, he thought it best to desist; and it was agreed that the States should have 14 days longer to consider, and that the constables might, if they pleased, consult their parishes. On the 5th inst. the States met accordingly. On this occasion he read a paper to check the insinuations in respect to the Island being brought under a military government, and alluded to the integrity of the members supporting the repeal of the measure. He states who supported him, who were absent from unavoidable causes, and who voted for the Acts to stand, contrary to his expectation, in consequence of whose defection the repeal of the Acts was lost. He also gives particulars of the different sections of the members who voted for the Acts to stand, and how far they confirmed them; one party being of opinion that the late Order in Council empowering them to make provisional or political laws and ordinances, gave them authority to levy new duties or imposts for three years. The Lieut. Bailiff and Procureur (the latter of whom proposed the plan of taxation) from their activity visibly showed their anxiety for confirming the authority of the States, which he believes would have been frustrated at any rate had he been authorised to act otherwise than in confidence. The advantage the Procureur and some others wanted to take of his having not

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lodged his request *au greff* is by no means to their credit. It is evident that they wished for delays to the 29th of Sept., in order that their Acts might be in force one twelvemonth, and that they then meant to propose to His Majesty in Council some trifling immaterial alterations, which, if approved by Council without the repeal of the Acts, would, no doubt, in their opinion, have given them sufficient authority hereafter to impose new duties at will, and thereby keep the Islands in continual ferment. The opinion of the Attorney General was known in the Island before he received it from his Lordship; and, on that account, several of the merchants, looking upon the duty as illegal, mean to refuse to pay it.—Jersey.

Ten enclosures are referred to in the letter, but they are not now with it. 8½ *pp.*

13 Sept. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 71.

1444. Col. Geo. Monson to Lord ———.

Having (on the application of Mr. Wood, by desire of Lord Weymouth when Secretary of State,) commenced a correspondence with Nabob Waulaujah, of the Carnatic, encloses a letter received from the Nabob by the "Lord North," East Indiaman. If his Lordship thinks it consistent with His Majesty's dignity to take under consideration the affairs of an Indian Prince, is certain the Nabob will ever esteem himself fortunate in the mediation.—Broxborn, Bury, Hertfordshire.

There is no enclosure. 1½ *pp.*

14 Sept. Ireland, v. 442, No. 67.

1445. Robert Wilmot to Sir Stanier Porten.

Sending the Earl of Drogheda's, Lord Blayney's, and Genl. Dilkes's review returns for the present year. Also, for the Secretary of State's office, one volume in folio containing the Acts at Large of the last Session of Parliament in Ireland.—St. James's. 1 *p.*

17 Sept. Ireland, v. 442, No. 73 a, b.

1446. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Transmitting a letter from the Deputy Adjutant General of Ireland, stating that Lieut.-Genl. Strode had complied with His Majesty's commands in making a full satisfaction to the non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private men for coats, waistcoats, and sliders which were due to his regiment.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure.

Received 22nd, from Mr. Wilmot. 2 *pp.*

18 Sept. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 361.

1447. Earl of Rochford to Col. Monson.

Did not fail to lay before the King the letter he enclosed (now returned), addressed to him by the Nabob of the Carnatick. His Majesty approves of his attention. The Nabob has made the same representation to His Majesty through Sir Robert Harland.—St. James's.

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18 Sept. **1448.** [The SAME] to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of four despatches of this date :—

Ireland, v. 442, No. 68. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 136. (1.) Relative to the court-martial on Capt. Garstin, of the 17th Dragoons. After a full trial being gone through, it would be quite irregular and improper to have the same brought on again. And as the trial itself was irregular, and Capt. Garstin has since been permitted to do duty in his regiment, His Majesty is of opinion that no further notice can be taken of that matter unless fresh charges are exhibited against him. The Captain has certainly acted unmilitary, and the court showed great tenderness to him; but as the matter has been conducted, His Majesty does not see that he can give any other directions.

Ibid., No. 69. Entry Bk., p. 134. (2.) In answer to letter of the 15th ult., relative to the court-martial on Lieut. John James Gordon, of the 9th Foot. Recites the contents of that letter. Has, upon the whole matter, to convey His Majesty's sentiments that, without dwelling upon the contradiction appearing between the plea of his youth, and his having served in the last war, his having purchased his commission is no reason for his selling when proved guilty of criminal conduct; that drunken quarrels are so frequent in Ireland, that making an example of him is absolutely necessary. His Excellency is at the same time to acquaint the court that His Majesty highly disapproves of the definition that a man can act unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and not be guilty of scandalous behaviour. 3½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 70. (3.) *Marked* "Private."

In answer to his private letters of the 9th inst.. Though his recommendation of the persons therein mentioned will incline the King, on a new creation, to take their request into consideration at the proper time, his Excellency will be aware that favours to be conferred at a future period ought not, for obvious reasons, to be considered as independent of his successor, to whom he will, no doubt, state their respective merits. 1½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 71. (4.) *Also marked* "Private."

The reasons contained in his Excellency's letter of the 1st inst. appeared to the King very strong against the propriety of Major Campbell becoming lieut.-colonel, and Capt. Conway obtaining the majority. It was His Majesty's intention only to authorise his Excellency, if he approved of the transaction, to send it over with his recommendation. The time when Capt. Campbell obtained his majority makes the request impossible to be complied with. 1 *p.*

18 Sept. **1449.** The SAME to the DUKE OF ARGYLL.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 49. Apprizing him of the departure of the French Ambassador on a tour into Scotland; and directing him, in case the Ambassador should express a wish to visit the forts, places of disembarkation, &c., to say that it is expressly contrary to General Orders to admit any foreigners; but that those orders could not be meant to include a

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person of Count Guines's distinction, and that therefore he would take it upon himself to satisfy his Excellency's curiosity, provided he is attended by no foreigner whatever. He is, at the same time, to send orders to the several garrisons not to admit any suspicious person without a particular order.—St. James's. *A copy.* "Private and Secret." 1¼ *pp.*

19 Sept.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 70 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 93.

1450. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Send a copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Man, late Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships at the Leeward Islands, dated yesterday, at Spithead, giving an account of his having sent to St. Vincent, at the request of Genl. Leyborne, the "Crescent" and "Kennington," and the "Favourite" sloop, in order to intimidate the Black Charibbs at that place; and that Sir Ralph Payne having requested him to send a ship to Anguilla in order to defend, if necessary, the few inhabitants of that Island against the crews of two Spanish ships wrecked on that coast, he had sent Capt. Williams, of the "Active," on that service; copy of whose letter, giving an account of his proceedings, is also enclosed.

The enclosures mentioned above. 3 *pp. and* 2 *half pp.*

19 Sept.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 59.
Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 55.

1451. J. POWNALL to RICHD. SUTTON, Esq.

Transmitting, for Lord Rochford's information, an extract from a letter from Sir Ralph Payne, Governor of the Leeward Islands, containing copies of the correspondence between him and the Governor of the Caraccas, on the subject of an insult offered to a British vessel off the Island of St. Vincent, by a Spanish guarda costa; also containing an account of the shipwreck of a Spanish man-of-war, &c. on the east end of the Island of Anguilla.—Whitehall.

19 Sept.
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 361.

1452. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD PRESIDENT OF H.M.'S COUNCIL.

Enclosing an extract of a letter from the Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, praying for the repeal of the Order in Council by Queen Elizabeth.—St. James's.

21 Sept.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 60.
Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 55.

1453. J. POWNALL to RICHD. SUTTON, Esq.

Transmitting, for Lord Rochford's information, copy of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart., Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in Jamaica, relative to the detention at La Vera Cruz of a British vessel and her crew; and also copies of several papers referred to therein.—Whitehall.

21 Sept.
Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, pp. 195–8.

1454. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Encloses a list of certain sums of money and estates devised in trust at different times past for the redemption of British captives in Turkey or Barbary, in order that a fuller examination may be made of them, and that a bill may be filed (if necessary) in the

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Court of Chancery for recovery of the arrears, and for the regular receipt and future good management of these legacies for the charitable uses intended.—St. James's.

The list entered. The bequests were :—

1. Henry Smith, late of London, Esq., by will of 24 April 1647, —1,000*l.* for purchase of lands of inheritance to value of 60*l.* per annum.

(2.) John Lord Craven, of Ryton, by will of 28 May 1647,— residue of lands at Concerne in Sussex, after raising 100*l.* a year for four poor scholars, two at either university.

(3.) Dame Jane Mico, of London, widow, by will of 1 July 1670, —1,000*l.*, and another equal sum on a contingency.

(4.) Thomas Betton, by his will of 15 Feb. 1723,—moiety of 21,500*l.* in stock and East India bonds, and 837*l.* 13*s.* 0½*d.* in money; left in trust for the above-mentioned purpose to the Ironmongers' Company.

The list gives particulars of the several wills, &c.

22 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 61.
Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 56.

1455. J. Pownall to Sir Stanier Porten.

Enclosing, for Lord Rochford's information, an extract from a letter from Governor Leyborne at Grenada, by which it appears that the Black Charibbs of St. Vincent have lately made more frequent visits to St. Lucie and Martinico than usual, and in greater numbers, and that they return with arms and ammunition.—Whitehall.

23 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 6.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 95.

1456. Lord Barrington to the Earl of Dartmouth.

Acquainting him with the whole plan of the relief of the troops in the West Indies, as it is to be executed this year.—War Office. *Marked* "Duplicate." 1 *p.*

23 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 71.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 94.

1457. Php. Stephens to John Pownall, Esq.

Vice-Admiral Parry, Commander-in-chief of H.M's ships in the Leeward Islands, has informed the Lords of the Admiralty that, agreeable to their orders to Rear-Admiral Man, his predecessor, respecting the Charibbs of St. Vincent, he shall hold himself in readiness to go down with the troops when they arrive from North America, and shall co-operate with Genl. Leyborne in every possible measure for H.M.'s service.—Admiralty Office. 1 *p.*

24 Sept.

Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 98.

1458. John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to Lord ———.

Relative to Mr. Heywood's resignation of the office of Deemster of the Isle of Man. Having had reason to imagine he had an intention to resign, he, Mr. Wood, required him by letter to give previous notice. Mr. Heywood then intimated his intention of resigning his commission to the Governor about the 15th of this inst. However, he heard no more of it till this day, when Mr. Heywood preferred a memorial to him, signifying that his agent in London had resigned his patent in his Lordship's office.

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Represents the obstruction that may happen in the course of justice by this mode of resignation at his Lordship's office (so many hundred miles off by sea and land), and the uncertainty wherewith the Governor may be embarrassed in cases of appeals from judgments subsequent to such resignation, as Mr. Heywood has continued to act to this day. This unprecedented mode of resignation is only a part of the concerted plan to procure an emolument from a successor, which manœuvre he, the Governor, utterly discouraged. Recommends Mr. Thos. Moore as a proper person to succeed Mr. Deemster Heywood.—Isle Mann.

Received 5th Oct. 2½ *pp.*

25 Sept. **1459.** ——— to H. E. Lord Grantham.

Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 28.

His letters to No. 36 received. His account of the conference with Mons. de Grimaldi on the subject of the "Betsy" schooner gives reason to hope that His Majesty's friendly conduct will at last be so well understood by the Court of Spain as to terminate the affair with honour to His Majesty, and without any further disagreeable discussions. The enclosed copies of a letter from Sir Ralph Payne, and of the correspondence between him and the Governor of Caraccas, will enable him, Lord Grantham, to show the Spanish Minister the strange inattention if not disingenuity of that Governor in the case of the sloop "Adventure," and give an agreeable opportunity of contrasting it with the readiness of H.M.'s Governors and officers to give every kind of humane and generous assistance and protection to His Catholic Majesty's subjects in distress. He will see by the copy of Sir George Rodney's letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, the delicacy shown by that Admiral in avoiding to give offence by sending a man-of-war to La Vera Cruz to desire the release of British prisoners there, in consequence of the enclosed copies of the certificates transmitted by the Governor of North Carolina. Does not doubt but that he will make a proper use of them with Mons. de Grimaldi. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

25 Sept. **1460.** Mr. Stephens to Mr. Pownall.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 67 a, b.

Sending a copy of a commission for the trial of pirates.—Admiralty.

The commission enclosed. 14 *pp. and parts of* 2 *pp.*

25 Sept. **1461.** Duke of Argyll to Lord ———.

Two letters of this date:—

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 72.

1. Being informed that Sir John Hort, the present Consul at Lisbon, is to quit that office, asks that his Grace's cousin, Mr. Fraser, may be transferred thither from [Algiers].—Inverary. 1½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 73.

2. As to the directions he has received in case the French Ambassador should be desirous of visiting any of the forts and garrisons in Scotland. [*See* No. 1449.] Will take care to send orders to this purpose to the several forts, &c. 1½ *pp.*

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25 Sept. Ireland, v. 442, No. 75.

1462. [Earl of Rochford] to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Concerning the applications for the promotions of Major Hawke and Major Townshend. His Majesty has signed a commission for Major Hawke to be Lieut.-Colonel of the 62nd Regiment, *vice* Col. Deaken, they both having given their proper certificates; but considers Major Townshend too young a Major to succeed for the present to a lieut.-colonelcy; but has no objection to Col. Townshend, Lieut.-Colonel of the 57th, resigning, provided there be a proper Major to succeed him.—St. James's. *A draft. Marked* "Private." $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

26 Sept. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 362.

1463. The Same to the Lord President of H.M.'s Council.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Lieut.-Governor of Jersey concerning the proceedings of the States of that Island assembled on the 1st Aug., together with the original papers accompanying it.

26 Sept. Ireland, v. 442, Nos. 81, 82.

1464. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Two letters, acknowledging receipt of letters of the 18th inst., relative to Capt. Garstin, of the 17th Dragoons, and Lieut. John James Gordon, of the 9th Foot, respectively.—Dublin Castle.

Received 8th Oct., at night, from Mr. Wilmot. 2 *pp.*

26 Sept. Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 99.

1465. Tho. Christian to Lord ———.

To acquaint his Lordship with a transaction which appears to him so profligate in its nature that it strikes him with horror. Peter John Heywood, Esq., one of H.M.'s Deemsters in this Isle, hath for upwards of a year past proposed removing into England, during which time he has been treating with several persons to dispose of his office. Finds, with pleasure, that several persons, thought worthy to succeed him, treated his offer with disdain; but, notwithstanding it became the public talk in the Island, he still persisted in his attempt, and has at last met with a purchaser. Knowing that "our worthy Governor" would not favour so base a transaction, Mr. Heywood caused his patent to be delivered into his Lordship's office, intending to impose his favourite on his Lordship, that a patent might be made out for him before the Governor could know of his scheme. What can the public expect from a judge thus appointed, who has nothing more to recommend him than his being a purchaser? If his Lordship doubts the truth of this representation by him, Mr. Christian, who has been a member of the Keys of Man above 35 years, his Lordship may fully inform himself by directing the Governor to examine into the whole affair. His Excellency knows the gentlemen that are best acquainted with the laws, customs, and language, and who are the most proper to succeed to such an office.—Douglas, Isle Man.

Received 6th Oct. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

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27 Sept. **1466.** Earl of Dartmouth to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Two letters of this date:—

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 72. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 57.

(1.) William Leyborne Leyborne, Esq., H.M.'s Governor of the Island of Grenada, having complained that an indignity had been offered to his character as the King's chief Governor by Capt. Corner, of H.M.S. "Crescent," in sending an officer on board the Government sloop "Bottetourt" to strike her pennant, which the said Governor alleges hath been always worn by vessels commissioned by Governors of H.M.'s colonies, and particularly by his predecessors in that Government, sends for their Lordships' opinion thereon an extract of that letter, and such parts of the commission and instructions to the said Governor as contain any authority or directions in maritime affairs. *A draft.* 1¼ *p.*

Ibid., No. 73. Entry Bk., p. 58.

(2.) Directs them to send instructions to Vice-Admiral Parry to be very attentive to prevent any intercourse between the Black Charibbs of St. Vincent and the French Islands of St. Lucia and Martinico; and, in order to obviate expense, to accommodate with a passage on board H.M.'s ships of war the troops to be transported from one island to another, as far as is consistent with the other services on which the squadron may be employed. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

27 Sept. **1467.** The Same to the Lords of the Treasury.

Two letters of this date:—

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 32. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 56.

(1.) Lord Charles Montagu, H.M.'s Governor of South Carolina, has, for reasons set forth in the enclosed copy of his letter to Lord Hillsborough, issued an order suspending Mr. Roupell from acting as Collector of Customs in that Colony, and also suspending Mr. Morris from acting as Comptroller of the Customs; which order those gentlemen refuse to submit to, continuing to act in defiance thereof. Asks to be made acquainted with the nature of the commissions under which Messrs. Morris and Roupell act, to enable him to judge as to the Governor's power to suspend them.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

Ibid, No. 33. Entry Bk., p. 57.

(2.) Transmits a letter received from the Governor of New Hampshire, relating entirely to his conduct in his office as Surveyor General of H.M.'s Woods in North America, in which situation his Lordship conceives he acts more immediately under their Lordships' directions. *A draft.* ¾ *p.*

27 Sept. **1468.** Lord Thomond to Lord ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 74.

Laying before His Majesty the request of two Lieutenants in the Somersetshire militia to be allowed to resign. Is sorry he has no others to recommend to succeed at present, as the spirit of entering the militia service daily abates in those parts. Names two gentlemen for the office of deputy lieutenant.—Dover Street.

Received "30th, at night." *Minuted:* "Let this be answered." 1 *p.*

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29 Sept. **1469.** M. CORBET, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, to LORD ROCHFORD.

Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 47 a, b.

Gave, in obedience to commands, the enclosed articles to be considered by some of the principal merchants of the Island. With regard to the coals, they said nothing contrary to the practice, but alleged that the shilling in the bond for the second article was imposed by Capt. Guilbert, then commanding in the absence of a Lieutenant Governor, as a fee to the person employed in transacting this addition to the civil part of the Government; that it was complained of by the coasters as hard, but that they could not say anything material for the application for annulling it, further than that every saving, however trifling, is material to the small profits of the coasting trade of the Island.

The account of the passes for the last year from the old established fees amounted to about 21*l.* 10*s.*; the fees for coal licences to about 1*l.* 5*s.*; those for the bonds on an average may be about 2*l.* 10*s.*; all of which together, in time of war, may be about 9*l.* (as the passes then do not exceed 6*l.*), and is barely sufficient to satisfy a person assisting the Lieut.-Governor in these transactions. Nor is it possible to do without such help. However, he by no means wishes for any fees that may give the least uneasiness to any part of the community. But the appointment of the Lieut.-Governor, short of a company of Invalids (till of late years attached to the command), or of the 100*l.* per annum allowed to Lieut. Governor Collingwood, is already too unequal to the unavoidable expenses necessary to support the rank of the commission, [or] to afford the payment of any assistant. It is true he might avoid some expenses by living merely attached to his garrison; a system too much practised by late Lieut.-Governors, and evidently destructive of the general good of the King's service in this country, where the rank of the King's commission is absolutely necessary to be kept up. But the present appointment of a Lieut.-Governor, viz., 10*s.* a day, and 34*l.* for rent of a house (for which he now pays 50*l.* per annum), is far too unequal to the task. Asks, therefore, to be enabled "by some small addition to make that "circulation in the country necessary to cultivate a proper under-"standing among the individuals," which at present he cannot do without a considerable addition from his private fortune.—Jersey.

A copy of the articles submitted to the merchants for their opinion. The merchants consulted were Messrs. William Patriarche, Ph. Robin, Nich. Fiot, sen., and Geo. Rowelif. 5 *pp.*

29 Sept. **1470.** VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 8. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 95.

Informing him of the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple, of the 14th Regiment, to act as Major-General during the expedition in the Island of St. Vincent against the Charibbs.—War Office. 1 *p.*

29 Sept. **1471.** ANTH. TODD to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 75.

Returning his warmest thanks for the obliging manner in which his Lordship expressed himself in regard to his nephew, Mr. Mad-

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dison. Mr. Francis Willes has since called to say that he had been appointed Under Secretary of State, and that upon entering on his new office he would allow 200*l.* of his salary of 400*l.* a year as decypherer, to some persons to do the work for him, intimating as much as that his, Mr. Todd's, nephew might have a preference.

His nephew's situation is this:—In the beginning of 1761 he set out from London with Sir Joseph Yorke as secretary, when he was appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries to the Congress at Augsburgh. As the Congress did not take place, he remained with Sir Joseph Yorke till the latter end of 1762, when he was sent by the King's express commands to St. Petersburg to learn the Russian language, as he already understood the German. He arrived there in the midst of that winter, and accomplished the task so as to return hither in the spring of 1764; since which time he has constantly attended the despatch and arrival of the mails at the General Post Office, to copy the Russian letters, there being no person ever before that time for it; nor is there yet, except his brother, to whom he has taught the language. In the course of these eight years he has made out three of the Russian Minister's cyphers; two in their own language, and one in French. Though he claims no merit as a decypherer from the discovery of the last, as he was enabled by the course of the Russian correspondence to point out such papers (with which he was furnished from his Lordship's office) as made the success of that undertaking certain, yet it may fairly be said to be solely owing to him, and it was even then a work of labour. He has never asked for nor received any extraordinary recompense for these services, though at first he was employed at a salary of 100*l.* a year only. He is very willing to exert himself in any additional business that may fall to his share, on Mr. Willes's appointment to the office of Under Secretary of State, to which, with this education, he had the ambition to aspire, and to give up his employment of Deputy to the Receiver General of the Revenue of the Post Office, to be more at leisure to attend to it; but conceives it will be much more to his honour and credit to continue his labours on his own footing, for whatever allowance His Majesty may bestow on him, than to receive any hire or reward from any person as a deputy decypherer, the business being of such high importance, and at the same time so intricate, that whoever has the good fortune to succeed in the attempt may hope to be rewarded immediately from His Majesty. He, Mr. Todd, flatters himself, if it should be judged necessary to appoint a successor to Mr. Willes, his nephew might be thought the proper person.—General Post Office. 6 *pp.*

29 Sept. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 364.

1472. Receipt, signed by the Earl of Rochford, for the quarterly allowance from the Post Office to the clerks of his Lordship's Office of Secretary of State.

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30 Sept. **1473.** Earl of Rochford to the Lieut.-Governor of Jersey.

Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 48 a, b. And letter only in Channel Islands Entry Bk., 1761–98, p. 44.

Encloses an Order in Council issued in consequence of his letter of the 2nd of last month. He is to deliver the same to the Royal Court, and to explain, if necessary, that this is by no means considered as a matter between party and party, or in which it is necessary for them to enter into any vindication of their conduct, but as a question of government and police, in which any information they have to offer as magistrates will be properly attended to.

The Order in Council is bound in before the above. It directs that authenticated copies of the laws and ordinances established by the Royal Commissioners in the 33rd year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, &c. be transmitted, with anything the Lieut.-Bailiff and Jurats of Jersey might have to offer touching so much of the said laws and ordinances as subjected persons to punishment for putting their names to any petition, and that they be allowed to be heard thereupon by their counsel learned in the law. 3 *pp.*

30 Sept. **1474.** The Same to the Earl of Dartmouth.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 62 a to d. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 363. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 96.

Enclosing translations of the answer made by the Marquis Grimaldi to Lord Grantham upon the business of the "Hawke" sloop, and of two papers accompanying the same.—St. James's.

The enclosures, the accompanying papers being the information of Don Joseph Solano, the Governor of St. Domingo, and an account of the evidence. The Marquis says it would be seen from these papers that the English employed themselves in fishing and hunting within Spanish territory; that the cargo of the sloop was partly the produce of Spanish territory; that the captain's suspicious navigation, and attempt to escape, were sufficient motives for bringing him into the port; that he was released as soon as the Governor could consistently let him go; and that in the course of the business there had been neither injustice nor irregularity. 13 *pp. and* 2 *halves.*

30 Sept. **1475.** M. Hop Van Hore to the Earl of Rochford.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 76.

Being lately in London on private affairs, and having a matter to communicate worthy attention, he attempted to get an audience with his Lordship, but found his Lordship's people, both at the house and the office, so particular (*difficile*), that he was obliged to come away without succeeding. The matter relates to a town near to Exeter, which it would be easy to acquire, many of the electors being little satisfied with one of their members in Parliament. The thing would be very easy. Cannot say more on paper, but, could he communicate it by word of mouth, his Lordship would find it so.—Exeter. *French.* 1 *p.*

1772.
30 Sept.
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 77.

1476. J. DAVIES to the SAME.

Giving an account of the councils held at Brest by numerous French Generals and Officers of Marine for the purpose of determining the best model of a small vessel for a looker-out. Square-rigged ships of war having been rejected, it was arranged that he (Davis), with Mr. Ozanne, master drawer to the Academy at Brest, and Mr. Geoffrey, master builder, should go during the Easter holidays, with guns and dogs, as though on a hunting party, to Roscoff, a little seaport in Lower Britany, distant 36 miles from Brest, now greatly resorted to by our smugglers, particularly the outlawed Irish wherries. Gives an account of the visit. As a result, the model of a cutter, drawn on the visit, was adopted, and ordered to be immediately put into execution; but there being no carpenter that understood clinch work, one was sent for from England by way of Dunkirk. The design of this vessel, which was finished the beginning of this summer, is to inspect our fleet at Spithead and elsewhere, to survey our coast of Sussex and Kent, and to enter the creeks there, in order to take on board our new coined guineas, which are accumulated with great care by their agents in London, &c., our guinea weighing near 20^{s} more than the louis d'or. She is also to inspect Plymouth harbour. It appears from a letter from a gentleman at Brest (a paragraph of which he recites) that the vessel has been on her errand already. If she should appear on the coast, begs his Lordship to send for him.—West Cowes. 4 *pp.*

1 Oct.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 74.
Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 59.

1477. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Directs them to acquaint Vice-Admiral Parry that it having been judged necessary in the present state of the affairs of Grenada that Governor Leyborne should return to that Island from St. Vincent, the chief direction of the measures ordered to be pursued for the reduction of the Charibbs is to be entrusted to Major-Genl. Dalrymple. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

1 Oct.
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 364.

1478. JER. SNEYD to MR. KENTON COUSE.

Asking him to acquaint the Commissioners of H.M.'s Board of Works that the Earl of Rochford finds it necessary to make some alterations in his office for the more convenient accommodation of his secretaries and clerks, in order that directions may be given for their being immediately made.—St. James's.

1 Oct.
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 365.

1479. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Sending a copy of the Lieut.-Governor of Jersey's answer, dated 12 Oct., to the order of H.M.'s Privy Council of 29 Sept., transmitted to him, and two enclosures; also a copy of another letter of 31 Oct., with two papers accompanying it.—St. James's.

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1 Oct. Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, p. 302.

1480. The Same to the Lords of the Treasury.

Sir Rich. Sutton, Bart., has, with the King's approbation, this day resigned his employment of Under Secretary of State in his Lordship's Department. Asks them to give directions for his enjoying the pension for life granted him by H.M.'s letters patent of 9 Jan. 1769.—St. James's.

2 Oct. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 319.

1481. Earl of Suffolk to H.M.'s Postmaster General.

Enclosing a list of the several persons employed in his office, that they may enjoy the privileges allowed them by Act of Parliament.—St. James's.

The list:—

William Eden, Esq.,	Secretaries.
William Fraser, Esq.,	
Richd. Shadwell	First Clerk.
Francis Wace	Senior Clerk.
James Wright,	Clerks.
William Taylor,	
Bryan Broughton,	
George Aust,	
George Cooke,	
Thomas Bidwell,	
Richard Carter,	
John Jenkins,	

2 Oct. Ireland, v. 442, No. 80 a, b.

1482. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Transmitting a report of the Board of General Officers relative to the sale of commissions, representing the propriety of a similar regulation to that in Great Britain taking place in Ireland, and submitting a state of prices at which, in their opinion, each of the commissions of captain, captain-lieutenant having the rank of captain, lieutenant, cornet, and ensign should be sold in the regiments in Ireland, with the difference in value to be paid between these commissions respectively in succession. Asks whether these prices shall be established by a further regulation. —Dublin Castle.

The report.

Received 8th, at night, from Mr. Wilmot. $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

2 Oct. Ireland, v. 442, No. 83 a to f.

1483. The Same to the Same.

Transmitting the memorial of Achmet Borumbadad, of Dublin, doctor of physic, praying for letters patent for the sole use, &c. of his new constructed baths and apparatus; also a report of H.M.'s Solicitor General thereon, and a draft of a letter proper to be laid before His Majesty to be signed for that purpose. As the whole Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Dublin have, by a certificate signed by them (a printed copy of which is annexed

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to the memorial), signified their fullest approbation of the baths and apparatus, and recommended and declared the memorialist, as the founder thereof, to be worthy of public encouragement, in which his Excellency concurs, requests His Majesty to comply with the prayer of the memorialist.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures, including the certificate of the Faculty referred to, and a printed account of a second meeting of the committee to settle the rates of bathing. This committee, consisting of five physicians and five surgeons, was appointed by the general body to settle the rates of bathing, their resolutions having been afterwards approved by the general meeting.

Received 8th, at night, from Mr. Wilmot. $7\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. of MS. and* $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. of print.*

3 Oct. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 60.

1484. J. Pownall to Sir Stanier Porten.

Transmits, for Lord Rochford's information, copies of two despatches from Governor Chester, containing a correspondence between him and the Governor of New Orleans on the subject of some irregularities committed by Mr. John Thomas, Deputy Superintendent for Indian Affairs on the Mississippi River.—Whitehall.

4 Oct. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 363.

1485. Earl of Rochford to H.M.'s Postmaster General.

Having appointed Francis Willes, Esq., to be Under Secretary in his office in the room of Sir Richard Sutton, who has resigned, desires that directions may be given for Mr. Willes to enjoy all the privileges of free postage.—St. James's.

6 Oct. Scotland, v. 47, No. 50.

1486. Col. R. R. Hepburn to Lord ———.

Recommends Mr. Robert Foot to be minister of Fettercairn. Says Sir Alexr. Ramsay, who is the only residing heritor, and who has the most considerable property, as well as a majority of the heritors, concur in this recommendation.—Congallon, by Haddington. 1 *p.*

8 Oct. Dom. Geo. III., v, 8, No. 76 a to e. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 96.

1487. Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Dartmouth.

Having received a letter from Rear-Admiral Montagu, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in North America, dated 2 Sept. last, at Boston, representing the difficulties he meets with in apprehending the persons concerned in burning the "Gaspee" schooner, and enclosing a letter to him from Mr. Dudley, Collector of the Customs at Rhode Island, relative to that transaction, together with two affidavits, one made by a Black indentured servant who was in one of the boats employed in that outrage, and the other by a seaman belonging to the schooner when she was destroyed, their Lordships send copies thereof.

The enclosures. 6 *pp. and* 2 *half pp.*

9 Oct. Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 99.

1488. Earl of Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Encloses an extract from the Governor of Gibraltar's answer relative to their Lordships' letter of 27 July last, and the papers which accompanied it.

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9 Oct. **1489.** [The Same] to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 85. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 138.

His Majesty has this day called a Council wherein he declared the Earl Harcourt his Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, to enter into the enjoyment and exercise of his powers on his arrival in Ireland. His Majesty has also signed a warrant for a commission to pass the Great Seal, appointing him (Lord Townshend) Master General of the Ordnance in Great Britain, to commence from the day he shall be succeeded in the Government of Ireland.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ *pp.*

9 Oct. **1490.** ——— to Governor Wood.

Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 100.

In answer to letter of 24 Sept. Some time ago Mr. Heywood left his commission at "my" office, and mentioned his intention of resigning it. Supposing him, Mr. Wood, to be acquainted therewith, he deferred writing, in expectation of hearing from him. On enquiry, now finds that Mr. Heywood's agent has taken his commission away, and has some reason to believe that the suspicions with regard to his intentions are founded; but let him (Mr. Wood) be assured, Mr. Heywood will never succeed in them, for no regard will ever be paid to any application from him about a successor. On his, the Governor's, representation, will recommend Mr. Thos. Moore to the King for the office of Deemster whenever Mr. Heywood resigns that employment. But it seems first necessary to ascertain how far Mr. Heywood may have acted in the manner suggested.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1¾ *pp.*

12 Oct. **1491.** M. Corbet, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, to Lord [Rochford].

ChannelIslands, v. 15, No. 49 a, b, c.

Having received his Lordship's letter, enclosing an order of H.M.'s Privy Council, and it being the opening of the Sessions or Court d'Heritage, when all the Jurats that can be are present, he delivered the same to the Royal Court, having first communicated his intentions (as a compliment) to the chief magistrate or Lieutenant Bailly, but so immediately before the time of meeting as to prevent any consultation prior to his delivering the instrument. Agreeably to the Order of Council of 21 May 1679 (which he quotes), he desired it might be read; which was done, as is usual, by the King's Procureur. But the Lieutenant-Bailly directing its being lodged *au greff*, where everything remains perdu, contrary to the intent of the Order in Council above mentioned, which, if admitted, would be destructive of relief to the King's subjects of Jersey, he, the Lieut.-Governor, desired it might be registered, as had been the case with every order he had hitherto presented to the Court. Gives an account of what he then said, and what the Lieut.-Bailly said in reply, and how that at last he (the Lieut.-Governor) desired that if the court did not choose to receive the Order in Council in the most ample manner by registering it, it might be returned to him, when he would send it back, with their refusal, to the Secretary of State. Upon which they unanimously voted that it should be registered. Details the

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inconveniences arising from the refusal of the court to register Orders in Council as an authentic record and voucher, as in cases of the settlement of property of individuals, when the order is lodged *au greff*, the parties are deprived of the original, at the same time that they can get no copies; while, when the order is registered, it is returned to them, with an endorsement on the back by the greffier or clerk of the court that the same was registered on such a day (to which record reference may always be had). Recommends that a clause may be added in the course of the business for the Island at Council, that may occasion an order from that Board explaining to the Court of Jersey that all Orders in Council should be duly and forthwith registered, though the same be not particularly mentioned in the order, warrant, or letter, and that all such orders, &c. now lodged *au greff*, and not yet registered, may be without delay entered into the books of the Court.—Jersey.

Enclosed is a copy of the Order in Council of 21 May 1679 referred to, and of another, dated at Windsor, 22 Aug. 1724, enforcing the registering of the King's command, which, in a postscript, he says was that moment brought to him. 10 *pp. or parts of pp.*

12 Oct. **1492.** ALEXR. WYLLIE to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Scotland, v. 47. No. 51 a, b, c.

Entreating His Majesty to grant a presentation in favour of Mr. John Barclay, "a gentleman to the liking of the whole "parishioners for 9 years past," to be minister of Fettercairn, "as the souls of the people in that parish are in hazard, as they "think they cannot attain happiness in a future state unless "they gitt the said Mr. John Barclay to be their minister." He continues:—

"This awful circumstance, with submission to your Lordship, "is a popular call to Mr. Barclay to be minister, and it were a "pity he should not be settled, in regard there are about two "thousand five hundred examinable persons in the parish, old "and young, who would fight for His Majesty till their shoes were "full of blood upon getting Mr. Barclay to be their minister; "and if they are frustrate the consequenee is of very great concern "to such a numerous body of people, who will obtain adherents "in the whole country around, and by that step of theirs, altho' "deemed irregular, unavoidably unforeseen disturbanees, and the "peaee and quiet of families, brought about a flame, riot, and "disorder, the one against the other. And, pray, for what? A "minister. And as the numerous body of well eivilised people "wants Mr. Barclay, they ought, by the law of God, nature, and "nations, to have him, as they are the only persons interested in "the settlement. The heritors may pretend that the balance of "power is in their hands with respect to the establishment pro-"posed to be observed in the Church of Scotland. I say that "thought of theirs ought to go for nought, and the plaeing of a "minister is to them nothing further than moonshine, and serving "by jobs one for another, and laugh at our calamity, because the

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" stipend is in the gift of our worthy Sovereign." Mr. Wyllie also affirms that the heritors were not only none of them resident in the parish, but none members of the communion of the Church of Scotland. He signs himself "Agent and Doer for the parish-" ioners of Fettercairn parish," and gives for address "Alexander " Wyllie, of Penfeeld, notary public, at his lodging in the city " of Brechine, N. Brittain."

Following this letter is a petition to His Majesty to the same effect, signed on behalf of the parishioners by the said Alex. Wyllie; Robert Henderson, merchant; and Alexander Hodge, farmer. This petition states that in 1770, Mr. Barclay having given great satisfaction during Mr. Dow, the pastor's, long sickness and infirmities, the parishioners, by the advice and direction of the landed gentlemen, drew up and subscribed a petition to them, signifying their earnest desire to have Mr. Barclay settled amongst them; and they were then led to believe that the heritors would have applied for H.M.'s consent to Mr. Barclay's settlement; but, from some cause unknown, this application was never made. The late minister also was greatly desirous of seeing the parish comfortably settled before his death, and strongly recommended Mr. Barclay.

The original petition to the heritors, referred to in the preceding petition, with a great number of signatures, is also with these papers. This testifies in the strongest manner to Mr. Barclay's usefulness and general esteem, and prays the heritors to proceed for the bringing about of the settlement of Mr. Barclay as assistant and successor to Mr. Dow. 7½ *pp. and* 3 *pp. brief size, attached end to end.*

12 Oct.

Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 101.

1493. W. F[RASER] to MR. CHRISTIAN.

Is directed by Lord Suffolk to acknowledge the receipt of his letter, and to thank him for it. His Lordship very much approves the motives which induced him to write. He may be assured that the very shameful transaction mentioned will not meet with success.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

13 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 78.

1494. JOHN HAWKINS to LORD ———.

The justices for the county of Middlesex find it necessary to rebuild their prisons, and mean to substitute actual hard labour as a punishment instead of transportation; and in this they are unanimous. The site of the present prisons, with the ground adjacent, will admit of their being enlarged to almost double their present extent; and the majority of the justices, including the most ancient and experienced, are for re-building on the old spot. About six justices, who all came in with the last commission, are for covering an immense tract of ground, to the amount of some acres, with the prisons and sessions' house, at an expense of at least 50,000*l.*, which will entail an additional burthen on the county of 2,000*l.* a year for ever. The friends of this scheme are but very few, and it is imagined that a proposal has been made

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to Sir John Fielding, that if he with his friends will support it, he shall in requital be voted into the chair in February next, the time of the half-yearly election. It is certain that it has been confidently declared that he, Mr. Hawkins, who has ever opposed unnecessarily burthening the county, is to be removed to make way for Sir John Fielding. An event of this kind cannot be brought about but by surprise, and would never be acquiesced in; but by these very means did Sir John Fielding get to be chairman at Westminster. He, Mr. Hawkins, was unanimously chosen by the justices in 1765 without the least solicitation on his part. Interferes not with Sir John Fielding, who is in possession of great emoluments, which he, Mr. Hawkins, desires not to intercept. Hopes for protection in his office from that Government which he professes to be a friend to, and wishes to have it said to Sir John Fielding, from the highest authority, that any attempts to render Mr. Hawkins's seat uneasy or precarious will be properly resented. If Sir John should deny any such design, proof is at hand that Mr. Justice Sherwood declared last week that it was canvassed in Bow Street in his presence by certain justices, who said they should be able to carry their point.—Hatton Garden. 2 *pp.*

14 Oct. **1495.** Sir Wm. Hamilton to the Earl of Rochford.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, No. 45.

On his arrival in this city (Vienna) he immediately delivered Lord Suffolk's packet to Lord Stormont. Was presented this morning to the Empress and Emperor by Lord Stormont. The Empress inquired very particularly after the King, the Queen, and all the Royal family. Her Majesty appeared in perfect health, and received him most graciously, as did the Emperor. Had not intended to stop on the road, but the Electress of Saxony, who resides at present at the Court of Munich, sent him a most obliging message that she had hoped to have seen him at Naples, but, having been disappointed by his being in England, desired to see him now, and that as Mr. Devisme was gone into the country for a few days, she would present him herself to the Elector and Electress of Bavaria. He accordingly went to Court, and was most graciously received, and dined with the Elector and the two Electresses. The Electress of Saxony, who is fond of travelling, assured him that she intended to visit Great Britain very soon; but he was informed that the state of her finances will, on the contrary, oblige her to return to Dresden. In all the French garrisons in Flanders and "Lowain," he remarked a most strict discipline, and that the French troops in general are greatly mended in appearance. At Lisle the parade was very fine; the same at Strasbourg, where the garrison consists of more than 12,000 men. Marechal Contade, who commands there, was on the parade. They have constant field days, and exercise frequently by firing at a mark. A regiment of Corsicans there, composed of most extraordinary marksmen, has caused an emulation in the other regiments, who are endeavouring to equal them. They exercise their artillery with ball also weekly. He found a com-

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plaint of scarcity of grain in most parts of Suabia and Bavaria. The vintage is remarkably abundant and fine this year in all the wine countries. Hopes the little detour he is making in his way back to his post will not be disapproved of by His Majesty, as, at the same time that he is gratifying his own curiosity by seeing a new country, he is forming such acquaintances at different Courts as may enable him to serve the King more effectually hereafter, should His Majesty continue him in his present line.—Vienna. 5 *pp.*

14 Oct.
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 79.

1496. George Forster Tufnell to Lord ———.

Asking for a pardon for John Browning, who was condemned to die for stealing a bundle of linen, but respited. He has a bad leg, from which, unless he has the benefit of fresh air and good advice, it is thought he can't recover.—Cavendish Square. 2 *pp.*

15 Oct.
Ireland, v. 442, No. 90.

1497. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of the 9th inst., announcing Lord Harcourt's and his own appointments. Sends his humble and grateful acknowledgments, &c.—Dublin Castle. 1½ *pp.*

16 Oct.
Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–5, p. 139.

1498. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Announcing the appointment of John Blaquiere, Esq., Principal Secretary to Earl Harcourt, to be of H.M.'s Privy Council in Ireland.—St. James's.

17 Oct.
Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, Nos. 27 a, b, and 28.
Entered in Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, pp. 44–5.

1499. Sir Stanier Porten to Mr. Pownall.

Sending a note received by Lord Rochford from Mons. Garnier, and desiring Lord Dartmouth to sign a letter to the Governor of Grenada in favour of M. D'Abadie, a French gentleman, who is going thither, and who represents he has effects there belonging to his wife.—St. James's.

The note enclosed. (*French.*) 2 *pp.*

A copy of the letter written by Lord Dartmouth to Governor Leyborne accordingly, dated Oct. 28. 1 *p.*

[Before 19] Oct.
Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 144.

1500. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Stating that His Majesty has granted to Achmet Borumbadad, of Dublin, Doctor of Physic, letters patent for his baths, &c., as recommended by his Excellency.—St. James's.

22 Sept. and 19 Oct.
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 80 a, b, c.

1501. Detection of Offenders.

Three printed circular letters from Sir John Fielding, at Bow Street, to the acting magistrates in the towns and counties, detailing plans already adopted, and others suggested, for the better detection of offenders throughout the kingdom. They chiefly consist in the establishment of regular communication between London and the country of information of the names, descriptions, and connexions of offenders who should escape from justice. Advertisements in the newspapers to be sent to all parts of the country,

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and printed in such large characters that, when cut out and stuck up, they would be very legible, were a material part of the designs, the intention being to send such a newspaper *gratis* every week to all acting magistrates. Sir John Fielding also suggested that a board should be provided, to which these handbills could be affixed, to be entitled the *Weekly Hue and Cry*. He writes in a very sanguine manner as to the anticipated success of the measures proposed, being of opinion (*a*) that if they did not check vice in its first outset, deter men from the open violation of the laws, and induce them rather to trust to habits of industry for a livelihood than endanger their safety by evil practices, they must infallibly detect them, because they cut off every prospect of escape.

The first letter is dated 19 Sept., the second is without date, and the third is dated 19 Oct., by which time, Sir John Fielding says, (*c*) his "favourite preventive machine" had been put into motion in all its parts. 3 *printed pp.*

19 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 81.

1502. John Hawkins to the Earl of Rochford.

The application he made to his Lordship is grounded on the following facts. In 1765, having retired into the country, and being then in the commission of the peace, was, upon Master Lane's quitting the office of Chairman of the Sessions, without the least solicitation, unanimously chosen to succeed him. In the course of his office has constantly inculcated the principles of loyalty and a due submission to those in authority; and, being of the profession of the law, has been able to enforce his exhortations by arguments founded on legal decisions, as will appear by a printed charge enclosed, which he delivered and published, at the request of his brethren, at a very critical juncture. Has considerable real estate in Middlesex, Essex, and Suffolk. Is a descendant from Sir John Hawkins who bore a considerable part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Sir John Fielding, who is chairman of a jurisdiction subordinate to that of the county of Middlesex, viz., the city and liberty of Westminster, has received the honour of knighthood; and the justices of the county would look on it as a sanction to their choice if he, Mr. Hawkins, their chairman, might receive the same mark of His Majesty's favour.—Hatton Garden.

There is no enclosure. 1½ *pp.*

19 Oct.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 145.

1503. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Announcing the appointment of Lieut.-Genl. Webb to be Colonel of the 14th Regiment of Dragoons.—St. James's.

20 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 19 a, b.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 97–8.

1504. Lieut.-General and Officers of Ordnance to the Earl of Dartmouth.

Transmit a copy of an order given by Governor Leyborne to Lieut. Ross to raise and enlist 20 mattrosses for the Royal Artillery in the Ceded Islands. As no provision is made by Parliament for defraying the expense, nor any authority given for increasing the

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Royal Regiment of Artillery, the said Lieutenant Ross had positive orders from them not to enlist any men there. Ask him to lay the matter before His Majesty.

The order enclosed, dated 16th April 1772. 2 *pp.*

20 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 82 a, b, c.

1505. Anth. Todd to Sir Stanier Porten.

Enclosing a letter just received from Mr. Maxwell, Postmaster at Bath, and with it a copy of that which he, Mr. Todd, wrote to him; and also a copy of the letter to Lord Rochford which he, Sir Stanier, desired him, Mr. Todd, to take.—General Post Office.

The enclosures. The letter to Lord Rochford is signed "Edwd. Cavendish and friends," and threatens the life of the King, &c. The others relate to the measures taken to apprehend the writer, which had been up to that time without success. 4½ *pp.*

20 Oct.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 329.

1506. Wm. Fraser to Sir R. Wilmot.

Relative to furniture necessary in consequence of some alterations in Lord Suffolk's office.—St. James's.

[*pp.* 321 *to* 328 *of this volume have been cut out, apparently owing to some error in the entries, or other cause.*]

22 Oct.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 95.

1507. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Acknowledging receipt of letter announcing the appointment of John Blaquiere, Esq., Principal Secretary to his Excellency Earl Harcourt, to be of H.M.'s Privy Council in Ireland.—Dublin Castle.

Received 2 Nov. 1 *p.*

21 and 22 Oct.

Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, Nos. 103, 104.

1508. Isle of Man.

Two papers:—

(1.) Extracts from two letters from "Mr. Heywood, dated "Nunnery, 21 and 22 Oct. 1772."

They relate to the succession to the office of Deemster. In the first he says he could not flatter himself that the Governor would be as favourable as he could wish, if referred to for his opinion of Mr. Cubbon, having promised his own interest, and applied for one Thomas Moore, who was not bred to the profession of the law, but served an apprenticeship to one Philip Moore, a man in trade (if the late smuggling business could merit that appellation), and afterwards entered into partnership with him, the firm being Philip Moore and Sons. Mr. Cubbon, he affirms, had nothing to fear from a fair representation: he served a regular clerkship to the Clerk of the Rolls, afterwards practised the law with great credit, and was possessed of real estate in the Island of about 200*l.* a year.

The second extract refers to an interview Mr. Heywood had with the Governor, at which he was shown the letter from Lord Suffolk. Relative to the report that he was to receive an emolument from Mr. Cubbon for resigning in his favour, he refers to an affidavit of Mr. Cubbon denying it. He further explains his

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carrying his commission to London to resign, and afterwards sending for it.

(2.) The affidavit of "Mr. William Cubbon, of Ballavoddan, in "the Isle of Man," denies that he had made any agreement of any kind for payment of any money, &c. to Mr. Heywood in case of appointment to succeed him as one of the Deemsters of the Isle. 4 *pp.*

26 Oct. **1509.** JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 34 a, b, c. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 99.

Mr. Stephens, Secretary to the Board of Admiralty, has transmitted copies of a letter and enclosure received from Rear-Admiral Montagu, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in North America, relative to the difficulties the officers of H.M.'s ships lay under with regard to seizures of uncustomed goods, for want of protection from the officers of the Customs, and from the behaviour of the Law Officers of the Colonies. Sends, for information of the Earl of Dartmouth, so much of the said letter and enclosure as complains of the officers of the Colonies.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosures. Capt. Talbot, of the "Lively," complains that when an action was laid by him or his officers, justice was out of the question. They were sure it would go against them. "No one will be our bail, not a lawyer in the province that has a salary from the Crown, and any we may employ will seem to act for us, but strictly against us." 1 *p. and parts of* 2 *pp.*

26 Oct. **1510.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to EARL HARCOURT.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 92.

By the instructions accompanying this his Excellency will see the general plan and guide for his conduct; but as there are many things which the King wishes to have particularly recommended, which cannot be so properly inserted in the usual instructions, he, Lord Rochford, has the King's express commands to signify His Majesty's pleasure that his Excellency should absolutely discourage, to the utmost of his power, all applications for new peerages, and for the irregular advancement of barons to be earls, for pensions, additional pensions, salaries, additional salaries, and for offices, places, or employments for life or lives or term of years, and for all grants in reversion of pensions, salaries, offices, places, or employments whatsoever, and for the extension of the terms of pensions already granted, and likewise for the sale of offices, &c., notwithstanding the present possessors may have purchased the same. And whereas sums to a large amount have been paid of late years out of the hereditary revenue for premiums and bounties, which are likely to increase every year, particularly for premiums on the inland carriage of corn: and whereas certain parts of H.M.'s hereditary revenue have been repealed, for which no compensation has been made to the Crown: his Excellency is to declare to the King's servants, and to the friends of Government, that the King expects that they will use their best endeavours that such parts of the hereditary revenue as have been repealed shall be made good, and that they will also make every effort that all bills or clauses in bills by which premiums or

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bounties are to be granted, or any branch of the hereditary revenue repealed, do contain a sufficient provision of new duties for such premiums, &c., or for making good any loss to the Crown through them, or through the repeal of any branch of the hereditary revenue; and his Excellency will therefore, of course, not transmit any Bill not strictly conformable to this description.—St. James's. *A draft. Marked* "Private and confidential." $4\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

26 Oct. **1511.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Despatches of this date:—

Ireland, v. 442, No. 94. (1.) Acknowledging receipt of letter announcing appointment of Lieut.-Genl. Webb to be Colonel of 14th Dragoons. 1 *p.*

Ibid., No. 97. (2.) It having been usual for the Archbishop of Dublin to be a member of H.M.'s Privy Council in Ireland, requesting the appointment of the Most Revd. Dr. John Cradock to be of that Board. 1 *p.*

Both received 2 Nov. at night, from Mr. Wilmot.

27 Oct. **1512.** ——— to the Lord Advocate for Scotland.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 52. In answer to letter of the 22nd inst. as to the right of presentation to the parish of Liffe and Benvie. Will take the earliest opportunity after his release from a severe fit of the gout, to lay it before the King. Is persuaded His Majesty will highly approve his zeal and activity in having supported the rights of the Crown in this instance. Will at the same time recommend Mr. Playfair for a Royal presentation, as the disposal of it in his favour will equally preserve the right of the Crown, as if a different person were presented.—St. James's. *A draft.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

29 Oct. **1513.** Mr. Stephens to Sir Stanier Porten.

Admiralty, v. 163, No. 60. The cutters will be immediately ordered to return to their cruizing stations. It is unnecessary to trouble Lord Rochford to sign a letter in form for their so doing.—Admiralty. 1 *p.*

29 Oct. **1514.** Earl of Dartmouth to the Earl of Rochford.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 63. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771-6, p. 62. Transmitting the extract of a letter (of 28 July 1772) from Sir William Young, containing the substance of a conversation between him and Count de Nosiere, Governor of Martinico, on the subject of the visits of the Black Charibbs of St. Vincent's to St. Lucia and Martinico, in order to obtain arms, &c.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

29 Oct. **1515.** Jno. Sherwood and Burf. Camper to Lord Rochford.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 83. Relative to the riots among the seamen. Everything appears quiet and tranquil in those parts. The cutters stationed in the river were of infinite use, but they, the justices, think they may now be dismissed from this service.—Public Office, Shadwell.

On the back is, "Read by the King." 1 *p.*

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29 Oct.
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 84.

1516. The Lord Chancellor (Apsley) to Lord ———.

By the death of Mr. Bury the office of clerk of the Subpœna Office is become vacant. It has usually been granted for two lives on the recommendation of the Chancellor; and His Majesty has granted it, at his, the Chancellor's, desire, to William Courtenay, of Hartley Row, in the county of Hants, and John Benson, of Christchurch, Oxon, and the survivor of them. Asks his Lordship, therefore, to order the proper warrant. 1 *p.*

29 Oct.
Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 102 a, b.

1517. John Robinson to Wm. Eden, Esq.

Transmitting, for Lord Suffolk's information, a copy of a letter from Mr. Lutwidge, Receiver-General of the Isle of Man, announcing the resignation of Peter John Heywood, one of the Deemsters of the northern division of the said Island.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosure, dated 14 Oct., at Whitehaven. Mr. Heywood gave in his resignation on the 9th Oct. to the Governor. 2 *pp.*

30 Oct.
Admiralty, v. 163, No. 61 a, b.

1518. Lord Sandwich to "My dear Lord."

The man who is in the pay of the Admiralty at Morlaix, near Brest, gives information of 12 ships of the line fitting out, half of them for the East Indies. Owns he doubts the fact; but still it deserves particular inquiry. It may be true; and, if so, demands most serious attention. Proposes to be in town on Monday, and pay his duty to His Majesty on Wednesday. After that day will again retire to his plough, but will not want so much solicitation to return to the scene of action as Numa and other ancient sages did, when called upon to be any way useful to the State,—by which he can very sincerely say he means the State as it is now governed. —Hinchingbrook.

A copy of the intelligence is annexed. It mentions that the Count D'Estaing was still at Brest, where a son of the Emperor of Morocco had arrived the week before. 5 *pp. or parts of pp.*

30 Oct.
Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 50 a to d.

1519. M. Corbet, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, to the Earl of Rochford.

The 29th of Sept. past, ending the time to which were let the impost or duties levied on certain foreign wines and brandies imported, by the authority of Charles II., as also the late duty levied by the States of the Island on their own authority, without the knowledge and consent of His Majesty in Council, he received as Governor the usual information of the Court's intention to lease or let the same again for the next year. But conceiving that he could not with propriety be present in Court when an Act was made, in which by custom his name would appear, directing that a duty should be continued to be levied, which appeared to him to be an infringement of the Royal prerogative, as well as of that of the subject, he thought it more consistent to write to the Lieut.-Bailly the enclosed letter, No. 1.

Finds that those who farmed the new duty for the last year

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have not as yet received anything, but are now sending actions to persons for the amount of the duty, by virtue of the Acts of the States still in force, which they decline to repeal. The refusal of the payment cannot but cause differences prejudicial to the country, and probably will occasion expensive suits, until His Majesty's pleasure is known thereupon. The duty authorised by Charles II. is farmed out as usual, but that levied by the authority of the States they have appointed persons to receive, with a commission of 10 per cent., as will be seen by the enclosed Acts Nos. 2 and 3. This and the repeal of Queen Elizabeth's law will, no doubt, give great satisfaction in the Island, but he fears that something else may start; and as the very gentlemen of the Court, as well as individuals, seem to find some reformation necessary in their Code de Loy, and indeed some is evident to him, he sends an abstract of a letter he wrote to Lord Albemarle, which he fears arrived too late to be attended to. Fears the Court have not yet agreed on the answer to the Order of H.M.'s Privy Council, which he delivered to them on the 8th inst.—Jersey.

The enclosures. The Lieut.-Governor's letter (50 *b*) to the Lieut.-Bailly explains the cause of his non-attendance in Court at the letting to farm of the duties on imports, &c. In his letter to Lord Albemarle (50 *c*) he recommends, as the most likely way to heal the wounds that had been too long opened, the appointment of a person with power to call upon one of each department of the States to commit to writing what might still be requisite for the complete relief of the King's subjects, and to mention any alteration in the Code of Laws which experience might show to be required; all which, being sent to His Majesty in Council, should be returned with His Majesty's commands for the States to annex their reasons, if any, why the same should not pass into an Order in Council. He says, whilst things remained as they were, the Lieut.-Bailly's insinuations, their desire of retaining and grasping at every shadow of power, and the people's want of confidence, must make it a disagreeable task for a commanding officer, and very prejudicial to the interests of the country. In reference to the French deserter who, the day after he, the Lieut.-Governor, had lodged a request for a stop to the practice, was allowed to make a purchase of land (see letter of 11 April), he says the man had daringly begun building a house, and was carrying on the trade of a smith, to the prejudice of the inhabitants paying rates, and exposed to the heavy expenses of the militia service; for which he would have turned him out, had he not expected orders for annulling the purchase, as contrary to law.

The Acts (French) are copied on one sheet of paper (50*d*.) 8 *pp. or parts of pp.*

3 Nov. **1520.** Earl of Suffolk to the Lord Advocate for Scotland.

Criml. Papers, Scotch, 1762–86, p. 106.

Sends His Majesty's remission of the sentence of death passed on John Macfarlane and Robert Wark, at Glasgow, for housebreaking, on condition of transportation for life.

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4 Nov. **1521.** LETTERS of RECOMMENDATION, &c. from the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, pp. 45–7.

1. To Governor Leyborne, on behalf of the son of the Rev. Mr. Botham.

2. To the Governors of Barbadoes, Grenada, and the Leeward Islands, in favour of Mr. Henry Stanhope, son of Edwin Francis Stanhope, Esq., who sailed under Admiral Parry, and also in favour of the friend accompanying him.

3. To Sir William Young, Bart., in favour of Mr. Hoghton, who was to embark for Grenada to settle some family affairs, and principally to recover possession of some lands in the Island of St. Vincent which had been sold by the Commissioners as belonging to the French inhabitants. The Lords of the Treasury had taken this gentleman's case into consideration, and being of opinion that there was a singular hardship attending it, had recommended it to the consideration of Sir William, and the rest of the Commissioners for the Sale of Lands.

4. To Governor Leyborne, also in favour of Mr. Hoghton.

4 Nov. **1522.** EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD PRESIDENT.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 329.

The enclosed letter has just been received from a merchant out of the city; and though there is not much reason to give credit to the alarming contents of it, as, by the last accounts from Russia, the plague was not in the Empress's dominions, yet he would not lose a moment's time in conveying it in original. Mr. Ingram expects to hear further from his correspondent on the subject.—St. James's.

5 Nov. **1523.** JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 35 a to h. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 100.

Sends copies of a letter from Admiral Montagu, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in North America, dated 18 June 1772, and of its enclosures, consisting of duplicates of several papers containing an account of the "Gaspee" schooner, destroyed by a mob at Rhode Island.

The enclosures, being copies of the following; viz., a letter from Admiral Montagu to Lord North, dated 18 June; letter from Governor Wanton to Admiral Montagu, dated at Rhode Island, 8 May 1772; letter from Admiral Montagu to Lord North, dated 12 June; letter of Lieut. Dudingstone to Admiral Montagu, dated at Pottucksett, 12 June; extract of a letter from Newport, Rhode Island, dated 16 June; letter from Mr. William Checkley to the Commissioners of the Customs, dated at Providence, 12 June; and deposition of William Dickinson, midshipman of H.M.'s schooner "Gaspee." Some of these are duplicates of those described before. [*See under date* 13 Aug., No. 1409.] The following account is taken from the "letter from Newport:" "About three months "ago the Admiral sent H.M.'s armed schooner the 'Gaspee,' "under the command of Capt. Dudingston, on this station, "with instructions to be very attentive and diligent in sup- "pressing smuggling. In consequence of these instructions, he

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" was so diligent as to look into all the little harbours and creeks
" in this bay and river, which made him very troublesome to the
" trading vessels that wished to go on in the old way. His vigilance
" alarmed the gentlemen in trade at Providence so much, that
" they, in a memorial to our Governor, represented Dudingston
" as a pirate, and desired the Governor would take proper steps to
" have him apprehended. Great pains were taken to decoy him
" ashore, and, when that failed, they threatened to serve his
" schooner in the same way they had done the Commissioners'
" sloop 'Liberty.' All this Dudingston took care to inform
" the Admiral of, who wrote our Governor that if ever any
" such thing should be attempted, he might depend upon it the
" perpetrators should be tried as pirates, and, if condemned, he
" would have them hanged at his yard-arm as such. However, all
" this did not prevent it, for on 9th inst. one of the Providence
" packets, being a good sailor, disregarded the signal, and refused
" to be brought to by Capt. Dudingston, who immediately weighed
" and followed him up the river. The master of the packet, know-
" ing the river well, ran into shallow water, where he knew,
" if Capt. Dudingston followed him with the schooner, he must
" get ashore. This happened agreeable to his expectations a little
" to the southward of Pawtuxent, about seven miles from the town
" of Providence. As soon as the master of the packet got up to
" the town, he gave the alarm, on which a party beat up through
" the town of Providence for volunteers; and in the night, about
" eleven o'clock, fifty or sixty men armed, whose faces and hands
" were all blacked, embarked in six or seven boats, got very
" near the schooner unperceived, which they found fast aground.
" The two men that were the watch upon deck informed the
" captain that a number of boats were standing towards them very
" near. On this Dudingston, with his two pistols in his hands,
" jumped up upon deck, went forward, and hailed them. They
" answered they wanted him, and, by God, they would have him,
" dead or alive. He ordered them to keep off on their peril. They
" continued to advance, and he fired his pistols amongst them,
" which hurt nobody. They returned the fire immediately, shot the
" Captain in the arm, and wounded him in the body, of which it's
" thought he will die. Before Dudingston's sailors could get upon
" deck, the people in the boats were all on board the schooner,
" seized the sailors as they came up, bound them, put them into
" their boats, and carried them ashore; then returned again to
" the schooner, hoisted in Capt. Dudingston's barge upon deck,
" hoisted up the sails of the King's schooner, and set her on fire,
" where she burnt up * * * * * * * If
" it is left to the Government to find out the perpetrators, they
" will, I am sure, remain very safe * * * * * *
" I hope Government will make a proper use of this unheard-of
" action, and take this opportunity of depriving us of what, to
" some of us, is the greatest curse,—the charter."

William Cheekley writes (35 *g*) that Capt. Dudingston was arrested by the Sheriff for goods which he had seized in the river

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and carried to Boston. He (Mr. Checkley) went down and offered to be security for him, but Capt. Dudingston said he should not ask any person to be security, as he did not expect to live long. The surgeons said he was too ill to be moved, and Mr. Checkley expected the Sheriff would use great severity with him. Mr. Dickinson's deposition (35 *h*) gives a more particular account of the boarding of the "Gaspee," &c. 17 *pp. or parts of pp.*

5 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 85.

1524. M. Blangis to Lord Rochford.

Giving an account of his antecedents, and offering to give important information. An officer in the French service, he had in 1769 entered the Polish service; and, notwithstanding the death of a friend who perished in the attempt to save cowards and runaways, he, M. Blangis, consecrated his life to the service of slaves, whose nature not even the example of noble actions could change. Secretly entrusted with the affairs of the Confederation, he was well received and recompensed by the Duc de Choiseul, but, at the fall of that minister, was obliged to seek refuge in England. (*French.*) 5 *pp.*

5 Nov. Ireland, v. 442, No. 103 a, b.

1525. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

In the beginning of the last month he received reliable information that the spirit inflaming the insurgents in the northern parts of Ireland, calling themselves Hearts of Steel, had subsided very much, and that it would then be a proper time, for quieting the minds of the people, that a general pardon, under certain exceptions, should be proclaimed; for that such a panic had seized the unfortunate wretches concerned in the riots, that great numbers were going to America, and that the continuance of the troops in those counties would sufficiently preserve the peace of the country. His Excellency laid the matter before a meeting of His Majesty's Privy Council summoned specially for this purpose. It was not so full as he had expected. It appeared not only that there was great danger of the emigration proceeding, but that numbers would lurk in secresy, and pervert the morals and principles of the other inhabitants; that a doubt arising whether the circuit Judges had jurisdiction to try the offenders in the counties, they declined trying them, but admitted them to bail; that the juries had been so much influenced, that of the persons tried, one only was found guilty, and that of a transportable offence; and that the expense of the trials removed to Dublin would be very great, while there would be no expectations of convicting any of them, unless pardoning the least criminal might contribute to bring the leaders and most atrocious offenders to justice. For these reasons, though it was not the general opinion that such a disposition to peace and good order is shown as should induce Government to extend mercy, it was thought advisable to issue a proclamation of pardon, with such exceptions as should appear to be proper,—which was this day passed under the Great Seal, and published in the usual form. Encloses a printed copy of it.—Dublin Castle.

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The proclamation. It names the persons excepted from the pardon, &c.

Received 12th, at night, from Mr. Wilmot. 4 *pp. and* 3 *large pp. of print.*

7 Nov. Ireland, v. 442, No. 101 a, b, c.

1526. The Same to the Same.

Enclosing a letter from the Lieut.-Governor of Cork to the Deputy Adjutant General, giving an account of the embarkation of the 50th Regiment on that day, as also the embarkation return of that regiment. Draws attention to the fact that the departure of this regiment makes a deficiency in the number of 12,000 men, which should be kept in Ireland for its defence.

The enclosures.

Received 12th, at night, from Mr. Wilmot. 4 *pp.*

7 Nov. Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 105.

1527. John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, to Lord ———.

Refers to the "long tract of tempestuous weather." Is happy to find that his recommendation of Mr. Moore has met with his Lordship's approbation. Gives an account of Mr. Heywood's resignation on the 9th ult. In reply to the demand to know how far Mr. Heywood acted in the manner suggested, relates that some time ago, when he determined to leave the Island and resign, he sent him, the Governor, a message by a gentleman, requesting him to recommend such a person as he, Mr. Heywood, should name, to succeed him, from whom he proposed to get a gratuity; to which the Governor replied, he neither could nor would be concerned in such a measure. A few days later he waited on the Governor personally, and in the presence of the Attorney General renewed the subject, which the Governor utterly rejected, and, with some warmth, expressed the sense and idea he had of such transactions. The plan of Mr. Heywood's soon became the talk of the Island, but all further conversation with the Governor on the subject ceased. —Isle Mann.

Received the 20th. 2 *pp.*

9 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 86.

1528. Sir W. Lynch to Lord ———.

Asking for information as to the attendance required of him in Parliament.—Groves. 3 *pp.*

10 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 48.

1529. Thomas Hutchinson, Governor of [Massachusetts Bay], to J. P[ownall].

The restless faction in this town have pleased themselves with hopes of fresh disturbances from the salaries proposed for the Judges of the Superior Court; and the usual first step has been taken,—a town meeting. Hitherto they have fallen much short of their expectations, and even in this town have not been able to revive the old spirit of mobbing; and the only dependence left is to keep up a correspondence through the province by committees of the several towns, which is such a foolish scheme that they

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must necessarily make themselver ridiculous. Of late, in order to intimidate, they have been very frequent in their hints of the lawfulness of assassination, poisoning, &c.; which, without answering their purpose in any degree, has caused some who are not of the most hardened sort to forsake them. Some of the worst of them one would not choose to meet in the dark, and three or four at least of their corresponding committee are as black-hearted fellows as any upon the globe. Strange that a Government which within a century was so pure as to suffer no person to be free of their commonwealth who was not one of their Church members, should now take for their leaders men who openly contemn all religion, and should join deacons and atheists in one trust, and that they should be instigated to this by some of their clergy who make the highest pretences to devotion and yet the spirit of political party produces all this!—Boston.

10 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 87.

1530. Lord Thomond to Lord ———.

[A letter to the same effect as, and almost word for word with a previous letter, dated 27 Sept., though without any reference to it. *See* No. 1468.] 1 *p.*

11 Nov. Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 100.

1531. Earl of Rochford to the Lords of the Admiralty.

His Majesty approves of the manner in which they propose to carry into execution the plan suggested by them in their letter of 26 Feb. last, for maintaining possession of Port Egmont and the Island of Falkland. The same instructions which have been given to Capt. Burr, who now commands there, are to be repeated to the officer appointed to succeed him.

11 Nov. Ireland, v. 442, No. 100 a, b. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, pp. 148–9.

1532. The Same to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Enclosing a copy of a letter received from Lord Barrington, and, in accordance with this letter, giving directions for removing one of the four companies of the 42nd (or Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot, stationed in the Isle of Man, to Ireland, in order to join the corps to which it belongs.—St. James's.

The original letter, a copy of which was enclosed.

[12 Nov.] Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 88.

1533. E. Bayntun to Lord ———.

Encloses the answer from Lord Pembroke. Has considered of his Lordship's kind proposals, but really finds they will be attended with very disagreeable circumstances should he accept of them. His Lordship will see by Lord Pembroke's letter that it is his opinion he (Mr. Bayntun) should go to Tripoli.—Mount Coffee House. "R. 12 Nov. 1772." 1 *p.*

12 Nov. Ireland, v. 442, No. 106.

1534. Lord Harcourt to Lord ———.

Is very much obliged for the very friendly hints contained in his private letter. Had no thoughts of communicating the particulars of the confidential letter to anybody whatsoever, or indeed to make any other use of it than to remind himself of His Majesty's commands, from which he will not presume to deviate, without

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the prospect of some very substantial benefit deriving from it. Should anything of that kind occur, will take the earliest opportunity of submitting the reasons to His Majesty. The Irish are by no means strangers to what has been so strongly recommended to other Lord Lieutenants as well as himself. They know the King is unwilling to grant pensions and places, to increase the peerage, &c.; and yet he is much mistaken if the Attorney General did not explain the meaning of a message sent to the House of Commons in the Duke of Northumberland's administration, relative to the granting of pensions, wherein the Crown reserved the *right to grant them for lives or terms of years on extraordinary and urgent occasions*, which, Mr. Tisdall said, could only relate to *pensions granted to the Royal family*; yet this gentleman has very lately applied for a pension of 1,200*l.* per ann. for 31 years.

Leaves this place to-morrow, and if not stopped on the road by the waters, which were never known to be higher, will be at Chester to-morrow evening, and at Holyhead on Sunday.—Sudbury. 2¼ *pp.*

4 to 14 Nov. Scotland, v. 47, Nos. 53 a, b, c, 54, 55 a, b, and 56–8.

1535. Rumour of Plague in the Island of Stornoway.

Several letters and enclosures relative to a report of the raging of the plague in the Island of Stornoway, said to have been brought thither by the crew of a boat from a neighbouring island. The report was communicated to the Secretary of State's Office by a Mr. John Ingram, a merchant in the City, who brought a letter he had received from a correspondent at Glasgow. The Lord Justice Clerk was written to, and the letter to him, after being opened by one of his friends, sent to the Lord Advocate, as residing nearer to Edinburgh, to be answered. He was able to assure Lord Suffolk, after every possible inquiry, that the report was not founded in truth, though there had been an epidemic of putrid fever in the Island of Lewis, and in many parts of the Highlands, "occasioned most likely by the people being obliged, from the "scarcity of oatmeal, to use unwholesome provisions." The Lord Justice Clerk afterwards confirmed this report from the Lord Advocate.

Schedule of the letters on this subject:—

4 Nov. Earl of Suffolk to the Lord Justice Clerk (*a draft*), and enclosures, viz., a copy of a letter from Mr. Robt. Finlay, dated Glasgow, 30 Oct., to Mr. John Ingram, and the letter from Mr. Ingram to W. Fraser, Esq.

6 „ John Ingram to [Mr. Fraser].

8 „ Lord Advocate (Montgomery) to the Earl of Suffolk, enclosing a letter, dated Glasgow, 30 Oct., to him from Mr. Patk. Colquhoun.

12 „ Mr. Fraser to Mr. Ingram. (*Copy*).

„ „ ——— to the Lord Advocate. (*A draft.*)

14 „ Lord Justice Clerk (Tho. Miller) to Lord [Suffolk].

15 *pp. or parts of pp.*

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14 Nov. **1536.** JOHN WOOD, Governor of the Isle of Man, to LORD ———.

Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, No. 106.

Had this day his Lordship's letter of the 7th inst. The office and duty of the Deemsters cannot be discharged by one person without manifest prejudice and inconvenience to the Island. Instances proofs, &c. of the essential necessity of there being two Deemsters. Owns the Attorney General's appointments may not be adequate to his trouble and character; but he is under great mistake with respect to the amount of fees and perquisites of the other patent offices. Begs leave also to mention that he, the Governor, and the rest of the civil establishment, will have three years' salary due the 5th Jan. next. Submits, therefore, how he is to support the public character His Majesty has honoured him with under such circumstances.—Isle Mann.

Received the 20th. 2½ *pp.*

14 Nov. **1537.** EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND.

Scotland, v. 47, No. 59.

In answer to letter of the 31st past. His, the Lord Advocate's, recommendation of Mr. Macdonald's application has obtained for him the favour he desires. The presentation for Mr. Monro will, therefore, be laid before the King immediately. Would have recommended Mr. Playfair for the parish of Liffe and Benvie, if the conclusion of his, the Lord Advocate's, letter, now before him, had not prevented it.—St. James's.

16 Nov. **1538.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Two despatches of this date:—

Ireland, v. 442, No. 108.

(1.) Recommending the further prorogation of Parliament to the 26th Jan. next. 1 *p.*

Ibid., No. 109 a, b.

(2.) Enclosing a letter from the Deputy Adjutant General, giving an account of the sailing from the Cove, near Cork, of the transports with the 6th and 50th Regiments on board.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

Both received the 23rd, at night, from Mr. Wilmot.

17 Nov. **1539.** M. BLANGIS to LORD ROCHFORD.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 89.

Thanking his Lordship for the relief afforded him, and making protestations as to the faithfulness of the services which he is going to render. [*French.*] 2 *pp.*

17 Nov. **1540.** LORD STAIR to LORD ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 90.

Does not intend to come to London this winter, or at least not till after the holidays, unless he has particular commands from his Lordship. His zeal to contribute in anything he can to His Majesty's service is too sincere, too ardent, to receive any diminu-

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tion from the paltry mortifications it has pleased one part of H.M.'s Administration very undeservedly to heap upon him. Only mentions his disgraces, as they lead him to reflect with the warmest gratitude on the very different usage he met with from his Lordship.—Culhorn. 1 *p.*

19 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III., pel. 85, No. 91.

1541. Mr. Baron Eyre to Lord ———.

As to Jemmy Laver. The evidence was not very pointed against him, and he was not the worst of the three boys concerned. Thinks he would have done better in America than at home; but he may be pardoned, if his Lordship wishes it. It was not at all unfit for him to give his private opinion on this subject. His Lordship is not the sort of man whom a lawyer should make his court to by doing anything unworthy of his character. Sets too high a value upon the friendship his Lordship has honoured him with to render himself undeserving of it.—Lincoln's Inn Fields. 1 *p.*

19 Nov.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 110.

1542. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Townshend) to the Earl of Rochford.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of 11th inst., relative to the 42nd or Royal Highland Regiment, stationed in the Isle of Man. —Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

20 Nov.

Criml. Papers, v. 14, 1770–75, p. 177.

1543. Earl of Suffolk to the Keeper of the Gaol at Winchester.

Having been informed that Mary Hall, a convict in Winchester gaol, under sentence of death for the murder of her bastard child, hath confessed, asks if she has really made such confession, and, if so, to be informed of the particulars of it.

20 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 64.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 62.

1544. Earl of Dartmouth to the Earl of Rochford.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. George Sulivan, agent for the owners of the "Hawke" sloop, seized at St. Domingo, and of an account of damages stated by him to have been sustained by the said owners, as it appears that the affair is under examination at the Court of Spain.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

20 Nov.

Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, p. 305.

1545. Sir Stanier Porten to John Robinson, Esq.

Sending, for further enquiries, copy of Baron de Berlendis, the Venetian Resident's, answer and observations on the report of the Commissioners of Customs on the subject of the seizure of some furniture belonging to the said Resident.—St. James's.

21 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III., pel. 85, No. 92.

1546. Lord Howe to Sir Stanier Porten.

Has received the favour of his note, with the papers enclosed. Asks Sir Stanier to assure Lord Rochford of his respectful acknowledgments for the benefit resulting.—Porter's Lodge. 1 *p.*

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23 Nov. Ireland, v. 442, No. 114.

1547. Earl Harcourt to Lord ———.

Explaining his delay at Holyhead owing to the boisterous weather, &c. However disagreeable it is to be detained so long in this paltry place, it is an additional concern to him to reflect that it may be a detriment to His Majesty's service, as it may retard some of those arrangements which His Majesty has so strongly recommended, and which appear so essential to the welfare of Ireland, as well with regard to the army as to the revenue.—Holyhead.

Received the 27th. 2 *pp.*

24 Nov. Ordnance, v. 6, No. 26.

1548. Board of Ordnance to the Earl of Rochford.

Relative to necessary repairs at Castle Cornet, in the Island of Guernsey.—Office of Ordnance. 1 *p.*

25 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 93.

1549. "List of the Lords present at the Earl of Suffolk's in Duke "Street, Westm^r, on Wednesday, 25th Nov^r 1772." 1 *p.*

25 Nov. Ireland, v. 442, No. 111. Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 151.

1550. Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of 7th inst., &c. Points out how, by the company of the 42nd Foot being ordered from the Isle of Man, the number of forces in Ireland will be raised to more than the numbers designed to be kept within that kingdom. Also as to the completion of the regiments destined for America next spring.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2½ *pp.*

26 Nov. Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 47.

1551. Earl of Dartmouth to Sir William Trelawny, Bart.

Introducing Mr. Myers, a young man, who, having served his clerkship, with great fidelity and reputation, to Messrs. Coulthard and Wildman (who are among the first of eminent attornies here), has been advised to settle in Jamaica.—Whitehall. "Private."

27 Nov. Circular Bk., 1761–86, p. 92.

1552. Circular to various Ministers and Consuls, enclosing His Majesty's speech at the opening of Parliament. For those to whom it was sent, see list to Circular of 21 Jan., with the exception of,—

Earl Harcourt, Sir John Hort, Col. Blaquiere, Genl. Mostyn, Mr. Norton, and Mr. Sampson;

and addition of,—

Col. St. Paul, John Strange, Esq., Mr. Catt, M. G. Johnston, and Messrs. Hardy, Magra, Logie, and Katenkamp.

27 Nov. Circular Bk., 1761–86, p. 92.

1553. Circular.

"Circular to the Consuls in the ports of Spain," directing them to hold a constant correspondence with the King's Ambassador at Madrid, in order to inform him of everything that was passing at their respective places of residence. Signed by the Earl of Rochford.

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27 Nov. **1554.** Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Dartmouth.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 77 a, b. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 101.

Send a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Parry, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at the Leeward Islands, dated at Antigua, 19 Sept. last, giving an account of a violent hurricane which happened there on the 31st Aug., and of the damages done thereby to H.M.'s ships, the Naval Hospital, wharfs, &c.

The enclosure, which also contains intelligence of the landing of troops at St. Vincent, &c. $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

27 Nov. **1555.** Lord Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 154.

Signifying His Majesty's approval of the further prorogation of Parliament to the 26th of Jan. 1773.—St. James's.

30 Nov. **1556.** Gros Mecatinat.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 2, No. 46.

Copy of the Report of the Board of Trade to the Committee of the Privy Council for Plantation Affairs, upon the memorial of Mons. Hocquart, heretofore Intendant of Canada, relative to his claim to a certain fishing post on the coast of Labrador, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, called the Gros Mecatinat. They enter into the particulars of his claim, and how it arose, and report adversely to it.

Endorsed: "R. 1st Dec. 1772. 19th do. Read at the committee, and the consideration postponed." 5 *pp.*

30 Nov. **1557.** Lord Romney, Colonel, to Lord ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 94 a, b.

Relative to the issue of new arms, &c. for the West Kent Regiment of Militia. Encloses his application to the Board of Ordnance, and their certificate on the back thereof.—London.

The enclosure. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

30 Nov. **1558.** Lord Viscount Townshend to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 116.

Lord Harcourt arrived safe in this port early this morning, and, upon landing, proceeded directly to the Castle, and his commission being read in Council, the oath of Chief Governor was administered to him by the Primate, and the usual oaths by the Clerk of the Council; immediately after which, in pursuance of His Majesty's Royal letter, he, Lord Townshend, delivered the sword to his Lordship.

Proposes to embark on his return by the first opportunity; but cannot quit the kingdom without sincerely thanking him, Lord Rochford, for the great punctuality and despatch of public business, &c.—Dublin Castle. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

30 Nov. **1559.** J. Blaquiere to Sir Stanier Porten.

Ireland, v. 443, No. 117.

Announcing the arrival of Lord Harcourt. Enclosing a particular account of the swearing-in of the Lord Lieutenant, to be inserted in the *London Gazette* in the usual manner.—Dublin Castle.

Received 8 Dec. from Mr. Wilmot. 1 *p.*

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30 Nov. **1560.** Anthony Todd to W. Knox.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 101.

Relative to the despatch of the New York Mail and the accommodation of Governor Wright and family on board the "Eagle" packet for Charlestown.—General Post Office.

1 Dec. **1561.** Thos. Waite to Sir Stanier Porten.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 122 a, b.

Relative to a commission for Lieut. Parker to be Quartermaster in the 27th Regiment, suspended pending explanation whether it was unattended with purchase. The enclosed certificates will show that no consideration whatever is to be paid for the said commission.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure.

Received the 10th. 2½ *pp.*

2 Dec. **1562.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Harcourt) to the Earl of Rochford.

Three letters of this date :—

Ireland, v. 442, No. 119.

(1.) *A holograph.*

Embarked at Holyhead about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, and arrived here about three o'clock the next morning. Came directly to the Castle without waiting for the ceremonies of a public entry, that could not well have been avoided if he had arrived at a later hour. His time has hitherto been so much taken up in levées and receiving addresses, that any account of the state of affairs would be very unsatisfactory and imperfect. Was he to form any conjectures from general appearances, he might flatter himself more than he ought to do, for he knows very well there is no great reliance on those appearances. Will avail himself as much as possible of the very kind information, and of the many friendly hints, which Lord Townshend's long experience has enabled him to give, and will esteem himself extremely happy if he can employ them for the advancement of His Majesty's service in Ireland.—P.S. The yacht is ordered for Lord Townshend, who intends leaving Dublin on Friday evening.—Dublin Castle.

Received the 10th. 3 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 120.

(2.) Acknowledging letter of 26th past, enclosing His Majesty's speech at the opening of Parliament, &c.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

Ibid., No. 121.

(3.) Acknowledging receipt of letter of 27th past, signifying His Majesty's pleasure for the further prorogation of Parliament to 26 Jan. 1773.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

The last two received, the 10th, from Mr. Wilmot.

3 Dec. **1563.** Earl of Rochford to the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 198.

Desiring them to hasten their report on the new regulations as to the houses at Gibraltar, holden under grants from the Governors, &c., referred to them by letter of 28 Jan. last.—St. James's.

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4 Dec. Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 51 a, b.

1564. M. Corbet, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, to the Earl of Rochford.

The delay in attending to the Order of Council delivered by him to the Royal Court of Jersey the 8th Sept., requiring them to transmit authentic copies of Queen Elizabeth's ordinances, &c., made him think it necessary to write to the King's Procureur the letter enclosed. Sends a copy of his answer, with remarks upon the articles he mentions. Recommends a time being limited in future for answers from the Royal Court, unless prevented by reasons to be mentioned in the body of an Act of the whole Court for that purpose. About 14 days ago (he presumes in consequence of his letter communicated by the Procureur) the Jurats met at the Lieut.-Bailiff's house, and were desired to authorize him to write a letter of vindication of his and their conduct with regard to Queen Elizabeth's Ordinances, but the then majority were of opinion not to enter into any particulars, and that the Ordinances and any Acts in consequence were all that was required, and he then was desired to transmit them. Cannot find out whether he has done it, as he takes it upon himself, and the Procureur declines interfering. How far the last acts with propriety in this respect, and whether, when he so declines to act, the King's Advocate might not be called upon to act, his Lordship will determine.—Jersey.

The enclosure. The King's Procureur in his letter says that as the Order in question was specially directed to the Magistrates of the Royal Court for their answer upon the subject of it, he was of opinion that it would be highly improper for him to pretend to control the Court as to when or how they were to satisfy His Majesty's pleasure, and that the military commander also did not appear to him to be called upon to interfere. In his remarks upon this the Lieut.-Governor cites an Order in Council charging the Governor or Lieut.-Governor to attend to and demand the due execution of all laws and ordinances, and says that the notice he took of their delays was not as military commander, but in the civil branch of his department, as president in the Assembly of the States, where, in all cases relating to His Majesty's interest, government, or Royal prerogative, he represented his Royal person. 6 *pp.*

4 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 86. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 102.

1565. The Postmasters General (Le Despencer and H. F. Thynne) to Lord Dartmouth.

Detailing the arrangements made to support a stated and regular correspondence once in a month with the colonies in America and the West Indies, which they hope will be successful, if the packets are permitted to sail at the times appointed,—which, without manifest injury to the correspondence, can never be interrupted, the detention of a packet boat, owing to the winds and weather, being of worse consequence than even of an inland post. The almost constant detention of these boats by H.M.'s Governors abroad so often deranges the service, that they are compelled to pray his Lordship to signify to the Governors of

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Jamaica, Carolina, and New York that they are never to detain the packet boats under their, the Postmasters', authority and direction, on any pretence whatsoever, except in cases of urgent necessity, and even then not without a certificate in writing, to be transmitted to them, the Postmasters General, for their inquiry of his Lordship, when necessary, if H.M.'s service did in reality require such detention.—General Post Office. 3 *pp.*

19 July to 5 Dec.
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 95 a to f.

1566. John Hanson.

Five letters, &c., between these dates, from John Hanson, merchant (*e*) at New York, setting forth his services and misfortunes, and praying relief from His Majesty. His great losses were occasioned by the attempt he made, (*d*) at the request of Sir Harry Moore, Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New York, to obtain the plans of the interior part of the French colony of St. Domingo, together with those of the different ports and places of strength in the said Island. The method adopted for this purpose was to gain an entrance by carrying out 70 French Acadians, and then to enter into a contract for the erection of houses with the Count d'Estaing, a copy of which (*e*) is with these papers. The carrying out of this contract on his part, and the non-performance on the part of the French, with the imprisonment and cruel treatment suffered by him in consequence, were the causes of his misfortunes. After hearing "with great mortification" (*b*) that the reversion of the place of Secretary of New York had been granted to Mr. Wm. Knox, he proposed (*c*) the establishment of the office of an Auditor General residing on the continent of America, as an intermediary between the officers of accounts in America and the Auditor General of the Plantations, and prayed to have the appointment. His petition (*d*) gives details of his proceedings and sufferings at St. Domingo, &c., and a list of the services rendered by him during the war. Though strongly recommended (*f*) he had not succeeded, when he wrote the last letter among these papers, in obtaining the place he prayed for, and his trouble had increased in consequence of the destruction of his estate at St. Croix. The papers are dated from No. 23, Frith Street, Soho. 15 *pp. of different sizes.*

7 Dec.
Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 63.

1567. John Pownall to Richard Camplin, Esq.

Lord Dartmouth wishes to see the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa at his house, on Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.—Whitehall.

8 Dec.
Ireland, v. 442, No. 118.
Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 155.

1568. Sir Stanier Porten to the Right Hon. Col. Blaquiere.

Acknowledging receipt of his letter announcing the Lord Lieutenant's safe arrival, &c.—St. James's. *A copy.* 1 *p.*

8 Dec.
Ireland, v. 442, No. 125.

1569. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Harcourt) to the Earl of Rochford.

Contrary winds having detained Lord Townshend, he did not embark till this morning. The greatest attention was paid to his

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Lordship, who had the satisfaction to leave the country with every mark of regard and civility the people could show him. Owns he was a little anxious to see this ceremony well over, as it leaves him more at liberty to attend to the duties of his station.

When he wrote last, could only say that appearances were favourable. Has since had a very complaisant message from the Duke of Leinster, which he might have considered merely as a compliment to a new Lord Lieutenant, if the Marquis of Kildare had not attended the two first levées, and afterwards desired leave to pay his respects to his Excellency at the play, where he stood by him the greatest part of the time. Has received a very polite letter from Lord Shannon, expressive of his good wishes to see H.M.'s Government firmly supported, and his Excellency's administration made easy and honourable. From which, his Excellency would hope that such marks of favour as His Majesty may hereafter confer on him or his friends may determine him to support the Government. Saw Mr. Ponsonby to-day, who attended the Protestant Dissenters that came up with their address. He apologised for not coming sooner, which, he said, was owing to his having mistaken the levée days. Is inclined to believe, however, that Lord Shannon's advances may have determined Mr. Ponsonby to take a step which is of some consequence to him, as well as those connected with him.

Having some reason to think that Mr. Flood would come to the Castle, was not surprised to see him at the levée on Sunday last. He said he came to town on purpose to wait on his Excellency. Will do what he can to improve every favourable circumstance that the times may offer, or that chance may throw in his way. And though he will give the greatest attention to everything that passes, he must endeavour to avoid the appearance of being over eager and anxious in closing with those who may seem well-disposed to make their peace with Government, as he apprehends their terms will be more or less unreasonable in proportion to their idea of their own importance. — Dublin Castle. *A holograph. Received* the 14th. 3½ *pp.*

9 Dec. Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766–84, p. 101.

1570. Sir S. Porten to P. Stephens, Esq.

Encloses an extract from a letter from Mr. Hunter, Deputy Consul at Lisbon, dated the 14th past, to be laid before the Lords of the Admiralty.—St. James's.

9 Dec. Ireland, v. 442, No. 123 a, b.

1571. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Harcourt) to the Earl of Rochford.

Since his arrival in Ireland, a memorial has been laid before him from Mrs. Catherine Irwin, widow of the late Lieut.-General Irwin, praying for the pension of a Colonel's widow from 23 June 1752 (the day of her husband's death), instead of 21 Nov. 1770, the date of her application, and the time from which she has been placed upon the list. Finds, on enquiry, that a full state of her pretensions was sent in Lord Townshend's letter of 27th March

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last, and cannot recommend her request as a just claim; yet, as it appears to be a compassionate case, (and Mr. Perry, Speaker of the House of Commons, having strongly interested himself in Mrs. Irwin's behalf,) his Excellency asks as a favour for His Majesty's particular directions upon it, that it may not be drawn into a precedent hereafter.—Dublin Castle.

The memorial enclosed.

Received the 14th, from Mr. Wilmot. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

9 Dec.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 124 a, b.

1572. J. Blaquiere to Sir Stanier Porten.

Lord Viscount Townshend embarked yesterday morning, with a fair wind, on board H.M.'s yacht "Dorset," on his return to England; his Lordship proceeding in state from the Castle to the waterside, accompanied by his Excellency Earl Harcourt and several persons of distinction; a particular account of which is given in the enclosed paragraph to be inserted in the *London Gazette*.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure.

Received the 14th. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

10 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 10.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 64.

1573. Earl of Dartmouth to Lord Viscount Barrington.

His Majesty has complied with the request of Lieut.-Genl. Gage to be allowed to return to England on his private affairs. *A draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*

10 Dec.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 64.

1574. W. Knox to Mr. Todd.

Sending a letter from Mr. Vilthusen, chaplain of H.M.'s German Chapel at St. James's, and desiring him to lay it before the Postmaster General. Lord Dartmouth very much wishes that the request of a free passage for two clergymen in the packet-boat may be granted, if it may be done without prejudice to the service or breaking through any established rule.—Whitehall.

10 Dec.

Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 64.

1575. J. Pownall to the Committee of Merchants trading to Africa.

Lord Dartmouth has nothing at present to add to the instructions signified to them yesterday on the subject matter of the contents of their memorial to him of 7 Oct. and 4th inst.—Whitehall.

11 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 29.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, p. 104.

1576. Anth. Todd, Secretary to the Post Office, to Willm. Knox, Esq.

Relative to the request made by Mr. John Velthusen, chaplain of H.M.'s German Chapel at St. James's, to the Earl of Dartmouth, that a German clergyman and a schoolmaster may have a free passage to North Carolina on board the packet-boat. As heartily as my Lord Despencer and Mr. Thynne are disposed to comply with his Lordship's wishes, it is not in their power to do more than give orders to their Agent at Falmouth to allow them to take

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their passage to Charlestown without paying the King's passage money of four guineas each. The packet-boats entirely belong to the commanders, who provide victuals and all other necessaries, at their own expense, for a certain annual allowance from this office; so that the expense of paying for accommodation on board, as also of laying in the necessary provisions for the voyage, with the expense of the long journey to Falmouth, and from Charlestown to North Carolina, cannot answer to their intentions; and as ships immediately for North Carolina frequently sail out of the Thames, by which numbers of merchants and others continually take their passage upon cheaper terms, it is imagined it will be cheaper in the end to embark immediately from hence. In case they prefer the packet-boat, however, no time must be lost in their setting out, as the "Eagle," in turn of sailing, is in readiness to depart with Governor Wright and daughters as soon as next Tuesday night's despatches arrive at Falmouth.—General Post Office. 2 *pp.*

11 Dec. Ordnance, v. 6, No 27.

1577. Board of Ordnance to the Earl of Rochford.

Relative to the manufacture of some mortars for Gibraltar.—Office of Ordnance. 1 *p.*

12 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 11. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 65.

1578. Earl of Dartmouth to Lord Viscount Barrington.

Enclosing, for the necessary steps to be taken thereupon, an extract of a letter of 9 Oct last, from William Leyborne Leyborne, Esq., Governor of the Southern Charibbee Islands, representing that he had directed the troops serving in the Island of St. Vincent to be supplied with an allowance of rum, and that the officers had also applied to him for an allowance for baggage and forage. His Majesty has directed the said allowances to be made.

12 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 20. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 66.

1579. The Same to the Board of Ordnance,

In answer to their letter of the 20th Oct. relative to the enlisting of the mattrosses in the Ceded Islands by Lieutenant Ross by order of the Governor. Though the latter's proceeding in this case appears to be irregular, yet, as the service may have rendered such augmentation necessary, they are to defray the expense out of the Military contingencies. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

12 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., v. 9, No. 36. Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771–6, p. 67.

1580. The Same to the Lords of the Treasury.

Transmits, in order that they may take the King's further pleasure thereupon (if they think fit), the petition of the Council and Assembly of the Island of Antigua, praying a grant of a sum of money for the repair of the hospital and barracks in the Island. —Whitehall. *A draft.* ¾ *p.*

12 Dec. Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, p. 308.

1581. F. Willes to John Robinson, Esq.

Enclosing, in order to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury, with a paper accompanying it, copy of the Lieut.-Governor of Jersey's answer to the report of the Commissioners of Customs enclosed in Mr. Robinson's letter of 31 July.—St. James's.

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14 Dec. **1582.** § EARL OF SUFFOLK to the BOARD OF TRADE.

Dom. EntryBk., v. 24, p. 332.

In consequence of their letter of 1 Feb. of the present year containing the extract of a letter from David Mill, Governor of Cape Coast Castle, to the Committee of the African Company, dated 1 Aug. 1771, Sir Joseph Yorke was directed to make the necessary representation to the States General. Has at length received the answer from his Excellency, with the enclosures herewith sent. Asks them to communicate them to the African Company for information whether they think the composition offered sufficient.—St. James's.

15 Dec. **1583.** EARL OF BELLAMONT to LORD [ROCHFORD].

Ireland, v. 442, No. 126.

Requesting permission to retire from H.M.'s service, and to resign his employment of Deputy Quartermaster General of Ireland to Mr. Charles Eustace, late Captain in the 124th Regiment of Foot, and now half-pay Captain on the Irish Establishment. Gives an account of his services, &c. Asks for a decisive answer, in the first instance, from his Lordship, communicating His Majesty's compliance with his request, so far at least as relates to his retiring, on which article he entreats his Lordship to be very explicit in specifying that he is not any longer to consider himself in the army.—Curzon Street. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

15 Dec. **1584.** SIR EYRE COOTE to the SAME.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 127.

Relative to the quartermastership in his regiment. Entreats his Lordship to recommend Lieut. Eyre Coote for that commission. His Lieut.-Colonel has recommended Mr. Parker to the Lord Lieutenant, notwithstanding his, Sir Eyre's, having signified his intentions in favour of Mr. Coote. Exclusive of his personal regard for his nephew, thinks himself on this occasion called upon for the good of the service to ascertain the right of the colonels to recommend the succession, especially of the staff in their own regiments. At the same time, would be unjust to Col. Massey if he did not acknowledge his real merit and military abilities, though he cannot possibly admit his assuming a power so peculiarly belonging to his Colonel.—Berners Street. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

16 Dec. **1585.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the EARL OF BELLAMONT.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 128.

In answer to his letter of yesterday. His Majesty complies with his request to retire from his service, and to resign his employment; but in regard to the person to succeed him therein, the Lord Lieutenant will be acquainted of his resignation in order that the recommendation of a successor may come in the regular and usual channel from his Excellency. Suggests that he, Lord Bellamont, should write to his Excellency on this subject.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

16 Dec. **1586.** The SAME to SIR EYRE COOTE.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 129.

His Majesty has suspended the commission of Quartermaster in his regiment until the Lord Lieutenant shall be apprised of his, Sir Eyre's, letter. Suggests he should send a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant on this subject.—St. James's. *A draft.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

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17 Dec. **1587.** The Same to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Drafts of two despatches:—

Ireland, v. 442, No. 130. (1.) Relative to the quartermastership of the 27th Regiment, the nomination of which is still further suspended. Refers to Sir Eyre Coote's representation. *(See above.)* 2¼ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 131. (2.) Enclosing a copy of a letter from Lord Bellamont, and of the answer thereto, &c. *(See above.)* 2 *pp.*

17 Dec. **1588.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Harcourt) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 135. Announcing the arrival in Ireland of one of the companies of the 42nd or Royal Highland Regiment of Foot, from the Isle of Man. Enclosing papers. Also as to payment for transport and victualling of the said company.—Dublin Castle.

"N.B.—The original inclosures sent to Mr. Robinson."

Received 22nd, at night, from Mr. Wilmot. 1½ *pp.*

18 Dec. **1589.** Earl of Dunmore to the Earl of Dartmouth.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 30. Entered in Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 51. In the letter accompanying this, has transmitted, according to form, the names of three persons for the filling up of the vacancy in the Council, whom he has nominated in consequence of strong application. Now gives some account of each to help his Lordship's choice.

The first, Mr. John Page, is the elder son of one of the greatest and most wealthy families of the country; is a member of the House of Burgesses, and esteemed of very good abilities and universal good character. His residence is likewise within a few miles of the seat of Government, which is often of much consequence. Is desirous that this gentleman should be appointed. Has recommended him on a former occasion, and having been promised by Lord Hillsborough that no one not nominated by him should be appointed, hopes there will be no objection to this recommendation. The second, Mr. Thomas Nelson, is, in character, fortune, and abilities, unexceptionable, and to whom not the slightest objection could be made; but as he is the elder son of the late worthy President, just deceased, his Lordship apprehends it is contrary to the policy of Government to let the son succeed immediately to the father in those appointments. The third, Mr. Jonathan Watson, is an English gentleman who has resided some little time in this colony, and who made application to Lord Hillsborough, but was referred to him (Lord Dunmore). Has therefore named him this time; but as he has no connexion with any of the families of this country, nor any influence among the people, he cannot render service to H.M.'s Government, and therefore ought not be made choice of.—Williamsburg. *Marked,* "Private. Duplicate." *On the back is,* "R. 29 January 1773. "Duplic. Orig[l] not rec[d]." 3 *pp.*

18 Dec. **1590.** Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 132. Signifying His Majesty's compliance with the prayer of Mrs. Catherine Irwin to have the pension of a colonel's widow from

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the day of her husband's death. His Excellency is to take care that this particular act of favour may not be drawn on any account into a precedent hereafter.

Encloses a petition and paper presented by Dr. Carr, chaplain to the House of Commons in Ireland, and also a copy of his, Lord Rochford's, letter to Lord Viscount Townshend, in date 16 July last, relative to Capt.-Lieut. French and Lieut. Dugdale of the 45th Regiment. The instructions contained in it are to be considered as given to his Excellency himself, whenever the occasion shall present of putting them into execution.—St. James's. *A draft.* 3 *pp.*

18 Dec. Ireland, v. 442, No. 136 a, b, c.

1591. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Harcourt) to the Earl of Rochford.

Recommending the exoneration of the infantry and dragoon regiments from certain stoppages, as in England, &c. The miserable pittance the private dragoon receives in Ireland for his subsistence, after all the usual deductions and stoppages are made, is absolutely insufficient to give him bread. Encloses two estimates of the expense, &c.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures.

Received 25th, at night, from Sir R. Wilmot (*sic*). 8 *pp.*

19 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, No. 33.

1592. Vice-Admiral G. B. Rodney to the Earl of Dartmouth.

Announcing the death of Sir William Trelawny, Governor of Jamaica, on the 11th inst., and requesting to be appointed to succeed him.—Jamaica. 3 *pp.*

23 Dec. Treas. Entry Bk., 1763–75, p. 308.

1593. Sir S. Porten to John Robinson, Esq.

Sending a copy of a letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, together with one from Mr. George Carleton to Mr. Waite, and the original certificates therein referred to, relative to the expense of transporting and victualling from the Isle of Man one company of the 42nd Regiment of Foot. To be laid before the Lords of the Treasury for the necessary orders for payment.—St. James's.

24 Dec. Dom. Geo. III., v. 8, No. 12. Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771–5, pp. 105–6.

1594. Viscount Barrington to the Earl of Dartmouth.

Suggesting some changes in the destination of some of the corps employed in the Island of St. Vincent.—War Office. 2 *pp.*

24 Dec. Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 366. Law Officers Entry Bk., 1762–95, p. 199.

1595. Earl of Rochford to the Attorney General.

Sends an extract of a letter (of 17 Dec.) from Baron de Berlendis, Resident from the Republic of Venice, together with a copy of a letter to Mr. Valle, Venetian Consul, by Mr. Schut, Solicitor for the Excise, demanding from that Consul the payment of the arrears of duty on his carriage. Encloses also a copy of the King's approbation of Mr. Valle (24 June 1768). Directs him to report

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whether the consuls of foreign powers residing here are liable to be called upon for the payment of this duty, and what answer may be proper to be returned to the Venetian Minister. — St. James's.

24 Dec. **1596.** The SAME to the LORD PRESIDENT.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 366. Sending a copy of a letter of 4 Dec. from H.M.'s Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, concerning the delays of the Royal Court of that Island, in not paying a more early attention to the Order of H.M.'s Privy Council, requiring them to transmit authentic copies of Queen Elizabeth's ordinances, together with a paper accompanying the same.—St. James's.

24 Dec. **1597.** The SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Irel. Entry Bk., 1770–75, p. 156. Acknowledging receipt of letter of the 17th inst., enclosing one from Mr. G. Carlton to Mr. Waite, as also the certificates of service performed by Mr. Carlton in transporting and victualling in their passage one company of the 42nd Regiment from the Isle of Man to Dublin.—St. James's.

25 Dec. **1598.** Receipt, signed by the Earl of Rochford, for the quarterly allowance from the Post Office to the clerks of his Lordship's office of Secretary of State.

Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, p. 367.

26 Dec. **1599.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Three despatches of this date:—

Ireland, v. 442, No. 138. (1.) Relative to the Earl of Bellamont. Acknowledges His Majesty's gracious attention to the dignity of the station of his Lieutenant of Ireland, in postponing the further consideration of a successor to Lord Bellamont until his Excellency should have an opportunity of submitting it officially to His Majesty. Asks if Lord Bellamont is to sell his commission, or not, &c. Has not received any memorial from his Lordship, as usual on such occasions, and is therefore at present a very incompetent judge of the propriety of the succession proposed. But if it is any part of his Lordship's arrangement that Capt. Eustace, in whose favour he resigns, should be recommended for leave to sell his half pay, his Excellency will by no means consent to lay before His Majesty a proposition so perfectly contradictory to his regulations.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 139. (2.) Acknowledging receipt of letter of the 18th inst. relative to Mrs. Catherine Irwin, &c. 1½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 140 a, b. (3.) Sending a list, showing that there are no less than seven lieut.-colonels of regiments on the Irish establishment who, from their several employments, &c., are unable to attend to their regimental duties. Asks whether, under these circumstances, H.M.'s regulations requiring one field officer always at quarters

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may not be dispensed with, so that the majors may have leave of absence on occasion.—Dublin Castle.

The list. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

All received 1 Jan., from Sir R. Wilmot (*sic*).

30 Dec. **1600.** Governor Wright to W. K[nox].

Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 49.

Relative to a letter alluded to in his instructions, no copy of which is enclosed; and to an omission in Lord Dartmouth's letters of any notice of the remission of quitrents for a term of years. As this is a point of great consequence, which, together with the indulgence of the exemption from taxes and attendance on juries, &c., will raise near if not quite double the sum that will otherwise be had, asks to be instructed thereupon. "I have just got "the pain in my right hand, so that I cannot finish this letter, "and the wind having shifted, we are to go on board in an hour's "time. Pray observe what I have now wrote, and God bless you "all."—Falmouth.

30 Dec. **1601.** Lord Craven to Lord ———.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 96.

His Lordship having promised to get the King's pardon, and a reward for the apprehension of the men who robbed and shot the turnpike man near him (Lord Craven) in Warwickshire, encloses the advertisement that was published on the occasion, by which will be seen how much he, Lord Craven, will give instead of 25 guineas.—Benham Place.

There is no enclosure. 1 *p.*

31 Dec. **1602.** Mr. Chamier to Mr. Knox.

Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 49.

Relative to the proposal for the 31st Regiment to remain in America till the due course of relief for 1773 takes place.—War Office.

31 Dec. **1603.** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Harcourt) to the Earl of Rochford.

Ireland, v. 442, No. 141.

Relative to the quartermastership of the 27th Regiment commanded by Sir Eyre Coote. Gives an account of the circumstances under which Lord Townshend recommended Lieut. Nicholas Parker for that commission. Sir Eyre Coote's nephew has not been in the regiment two months. With respect to Sir Eyre Coote's claim, admits that he and all other colonels have a right to recommend officers to the Lord Lieutenant for this as for other commissions; but no distinction has been made between the quartermastership and other commissions, giving the colonels in foot regiments any right whatsoever of nomination. Upon the late appointment of quartermasters to the several regiments of foot, though Lord Townshend, to oblige some of the colonels, accepted their recommendations, yet he agreed thereto either upon particular regimental circumstances, or out of pure favour to them, and he himself disposed of much the

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greater number in such a manner as he judged would be most for His Majesty's service. Having a great regard for Sir Eyre Coote, would most willingly comply with his request, if it were practicable; but as it appears to him that Lord Townshend has been perfectly regular in the course of his proceedings, his Excellency would by no means make any other recommendation than that transmitted. —Dublin Castle.

Received 8 Jan., from Sir R. Wilmot. 4½ *pp.*

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Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 97.

1604. Marquis D'Aubarede.

Petition to the King of William Claud, Marquis D'Aubarede, formerly Colonel in the service of France, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, and Commandant of the town and citadel of Belford, in Alsatia. States that he had spent near three years vainly soliciting some compensation for the most cruel treatment set forth in the printed state of his case [not now with the petition]; that although he was advised that the laws of the kingdom would afford a legal redress against Lord Shelburne for some part of the injuries he had done to the petitioner, yet neither petitioner's inclination nor circumstances would permit him to enter into any public litigation of that nature, the more so as he considered his a national claim; that a sum of money had been offered to the petitioner in the name of Lord Rochford (to whom petitioner was well known at Madrid), upon his succeeding to the office of Lord Shelburne, on certain conditions; and that the petitioner had very lately expressed his desire of complying with such proposal by letters to Lord North and Lords Rochford and Shelburne, promising immediately to depart the kingdom, and retire to one of the American colonies, but that he could not obtain any redress, nor even an answer from either of the said Ministers. Prays relief. "Brought to the office, Dec. 1772." 1 *p.*

Between 11 Nov. 1768 and 1772.

Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 30.

1605. ——— to the Commander-in-chief in Minorca.

Has transmitted to Algiers, for answer thereto, copies of representations made to Lieut.-Genl. Mostyn by the Jurats of Mahon, complaining of the conduct of H.M.'s Consul at Algiers in obstructing the trade of the King's Minorquin subjects in that country, as well as of the particular fact of his taking away a Mediterranean pass of the snow "Hermosa Rachel." Encloses an extract of Lord Shelburne's letter of 8 July 1768, the directions in which are to be adhered to, to entitle His Majesty's Minorquin subjects to the assistance of the Consul in procuring permission from the Dey to take on board cargoes of corn. Desires him to inform himself particularly with regard to Abraham Xay Busnach, as, if Mr. Consul Fraser is not misinformed, he could certainly have no title to the protection of a British pass. The Consul's taking the passes, and keeping them in his possession till the vessels sail, is a very proper caution.—*A rough draft undated; but Lieut.-Genl. Mostyn was made General in* 1772. 2 *pp.*

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1606. JERSEY.

Channel Islands, v. 15, No. 52.

"Translation of a petition of the inhabitants of Jersey, with an "explanation of the Acts of the Court of that Island, and of the "other grievances of those subjects."

The petition proper relates to the tax laid on rum and gin by the authority of the States without the permission of the King and Council. There are added, with copies of Acts of the States, &c. relating thereto, an explanation of the petition, and a detailed account of other grievances under different heads. 8 *pp. of print.*

1607. POPULATION, &c. OF IRELAND.

Ireland, pcl. 426, No. 48 a, b.

"General abstract of houses, hearths, and inhabitants in Ireland, "and the latter divided into the estimated number of Protestants "and Papists, with the proportion they bear each other."

A rough copy of the same, with this addition:—

"Mr. Robert Waller's state of the dwellings in 1772 compared "with that of Sir Wm. Petty's in 1672." The number of houses in 1772 was 429,739, and the increase since 1672, 229,739; the total inhabitants in Ireland, 2,325,041, and the proportion of Protestants to Papists, 1 to $2\frac{408}{1000}$.

1608. PETITION to the KING from EDWARD GIBBS, a poor prisoner in the new prison, Clerkenwell, convicted of assault, and in prison in default of payment of fines. Prays remission of fines, &c.

Petitions, 1765–84, p. 291.

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1609. A letter, signed "Arthurus Hibernicus Kilkeniensis," addressed to the King, commencing thus:—"It's with the utmost "concern I hear the whole system of your conduct with respect "to the affront put upon your illustrious Sister of Denmark "anatomiz'd by a parcel of frog-devouring rascals. Nay, did I not "often take up the cudgels, tho' in manifest violation of their "laws and danger of my life, and silence the impertinent Rane-"voraces by apply a little balsam shelela to their temples, your "Majesty's reputation would be torn to such imperceptible atoms "that the best optician in Christendom could scarcely furnish us "with a glass capable of reflecting the least ray of it." He continues in very excited style, and expresses his ardent wishes that a fleet might be sent to Denmark, "with a parcel of brave "fellows well affected to the cause, to tatter down Elsineur, and "make Copenhagen feel the vengeance of English resentment. "I'd have our bombs fly about their ears, and set fire to their "already flame-coloured hair." *Undated; but Queen Matilda was imprisoned in the fortress of Cronenburgh in* 1772. 2 *pp.*

Admiralty, pcl. 164, No. 29.

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1610. JAMES SAMPSON, Esq., Consul in Morocco.

Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85, No. 98.

Draft, unsigned and undated, commencing "My Lord," stating that Mr. Sampson, having, by some indiscretions in his conduct, and the want of a proper knowledge of the genius and temper of

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the Emperor of Morocco and the country, raised the resentment of the Emperor against him, and brought himself into such a situation as to make it impossible for him to be continued any longer in his station without detriment to the King's affairs, but having at the same time shown such good intention and desire of doing his duty as have induced His Majesty to consider him not unworthy of his favour, the writer has the King's permission to recommend Mr. Sampson to be provided for in some Revenue employment, either in these kingdoms or in America. [*The year is inferred from the last entry of Mr. Sampson's name in the list of Consuls in the Circular Book*, 1761–86, *p.* 89. *See also Annual Register for* 1772, *the Chronicle, p.* 95.] 1 *p.*

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TABLES.

January to December.

1611. Admiralty Orders.

Letters from the Secretaries of State to the Lords of the Admiralty, signifying His Majesty's pleasure for orders to be given for purposes as below.

For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Admiralty Entry Book, 1766–84.		
Sampson, James, Esq., H.M.'s Consul in Morocco, now in Gibraltar, to be received on board the first of H.M.'s ships that shall return from the Mediterranean.	14 March -	95
H.M.S. "Prudent" and "Intrepid" to sail as soon as possible to reinforce the squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Harland.	7 April -	96
Ordering transports for regiments going to relieve those at Dominica, St. Vincent, &c. [A draft of this in *Admiralty*, v. 163, No. 57.]	19 May -	96
The two frigates sent last year to the Levant for the safety of H.M.'s subjects in the Turkish dominions, and for the protection of their trade, to be ordered to return to England.	9 Dec. -	101
In Dom. Entry Book, "Dom. despatched," 1771–6.		
Recall of two ships of the line from the command of the Jamaica station. [Also in *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 8, No. 39.]	16 March -	21
Ordering transports for the regiments to be sent from N. America to relieve those at Jamaica and Antigua, &c. [See also *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 8, No. 54.]	21 May -	39
The above-mentioned transports to proceed directly to New York . -	7 Aug. -	48
For orders to be given for transport of camp necessaries for the regiments in and going to the W. Indies, and for the transports conveying the 6th Regiment to proceed to St. Vincent; and sending despatches to be transmitted. [Also in *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 8, No. 75.]	2 Oct. -	60

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1612. Appointments.

Appointments, Nominations, and Approbations of Elections to various Offices by the King.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Maty, Matthew, Doctor of Physic.	Principal Librarian to the British Museum. (Appointment made on recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor of two names; viz., Dr. Charles Morton and Dr. Maty. The recommendation is entered p. 341.)	21 July -	338
Spencer, John, Earl, *vice* James West, Esq.	High Steward of St. Alban's. (Approbation.)	3 Sept. -	363
Pembroke, Joseph, Gent., *vice* Richard Walthoe.	Common clerk of do. (Approbation.) -	„ „ -	365
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.			
Bond, John, Esq. - -	Recorder of Poole. (Approbation.) -	13 Aug. -	183
Clive, Rt. Hon. Robert Lord, Baron of Plassey, *vice* Earl Powis, deceased.	Recorder of Shrewsbury. (Approbation.) -	6 Oct. -	190
Charlton, Sir Francis, Bart., *vice* Earl Powis, deceased.	Recorder of Ludlow. (Approbation.) -	11 Dec. -	203

1613. Appointments.

Warrants to swear in and admit the several persons below to their offices.

To whom directed.	Person appointed.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.				
Chamberlain of the Household (Earl of Hertford).	Boscawen, Hugh, Esq. -	Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard.	31 Jan. -	276
Do. -	Edgecumbe, George Lord, *vice* Earl of Lichfield, deceased.	Captain of the Band of Pensioners.	28 Dec. -	427
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.				
Captain of the Band of Pensioners (Lichfield).	Becher, William, Esq., *vice* Sir Robert Goodere.	Lieutenant of the Band of Pensioners.	26 June -	178

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1614. Army, &c.

Appointments, in the form of Commissions, of a somewhat special character.

*** Commissions granted in 1772 to officers in the army, surgeons to regiments, &c., are to be found in *Military Entry Book*, vol. 27, and those granted this year in Ireland in *Ireland, Military Entry Book*, 1766–84. The usual official recommendations of the same from the Lord Lieutenant are in the series entitled *Ireland*, vols. 441 and 442; and letters from the Secretary of State signifying H.M.'s approbation of the same in the volumes above specified, and in *Ireland Entry Book*, 1770–75, *between pp.* 82 and 157. As Army Lists published by permission of the Secretary-at-War exist for this period, the ordinary commissions are not here more particularly described.

Name.	Appointment.	Date.	Page.
In Military Entry Book, vol. 27.			
Horsburgh, James, Esq.	Town Major of Gibraltar	13 Feb.	340
Meik, Thomas, Doctor of Physic	Physician of Portsmouth	10 June	345
Gualy, Stephen, Esq.	Captain of Carisbrook Castle	11 Sept.	350
Ralfe, William, clerk	Chaplain to the Governor of Minorca	2 Nov.	351
In Military Entry Book, vol. 28.			
Kirkbank, Thomas, clerk, *vice* —— Layton.	Chaplain of the Fort of Languard Point, in Suffolk.	31 July	278
Fellowes, William, surgeon	Surgeon to St. Philip's Castle, Minorca	14 Aug.	279
Morrison, George, Esq.	Quartermaster-General of the Forces: to take rank as Colonel in the Army.	22 Dec.	284

1615. Church. Appointments, &c. (*See also* Ireland *and* Scotland.)

Warrants, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the Clerk of the Signet Attending, for the preparation of Bills for the King's signature to pass the Great Seal or the Privy Seal.

Name.	Nature of the Bill.	Date.	Page.
In Church Book, 1761–78.			
Duval, Philip, clerk, LL.B., *vice* Richard Wilmot, deceased.	Grant of the place, &c. of a Prebendary of the free chapel of St. George, Windsor.	10 Jan.	218
Parry, Gregory, clerk, M.A., *vice* Philip Duval.	Do. of a Prebendary of Worcester cathedral	10 ,,	219
Foster, John, D.D., *vice* John Sumner, deceased.	Do. of a Prebendary of the free chapel of St. George, Windsor Castle.	20 March	224
Pawson, George, clerk, LL.B., *vice* Henry Herring, M.A.	Presentation to the rectory of Toppesfield, in the co. of Essex and diocese of London.	6 May	225

1772. **1615.** CHURCH. APPOINTMENTS, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Nature of the Bill.	Date.	Page.
Stillingfleet, James, clerk, M.A., *vice* Dr. Bernard Wilson, deceased.	Grant of the place, &c. of a Canon of Worcester cathedral.	8 May -	27
Wade, Hugh, M.A., *vice* Dr. Bernard Wilson, deceased.	Presentation to the vicarage of Newark, in the co. of Nottingham and diocese of York.	„ „ -	228
Fowle, William Wing, B.A., *vice* Richard Smith, deceased.	Do. to rectory of Burmarsh, in the co. of Kent and diocese of Canterbury.	9 June -	228
Marriott, Thomas, M.A., *vice* Dr. Charles Burdett, deceased.	Grant of the place, &c. of a Prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster.	11 Dec. -	231
Beauclerk, Henry, M.A., *vice* Thomas Price, deceased.	Presentation to the rectory of Norton Davie, otherwise Green's Norton cum Whittlebury, in the co. of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough.	29 „ -	231
In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 6, 1767–81, (as a note to an entry of the petition and recommendation.)			
Johnson, John, of Ely, labourer	Grant of an almsman's place in the cathedral church of Ely.	7 Feb. -	462
Black, John, of Peterborough -	Do. do. in Peterborough cathedral -	27 „ -	466
Wilson, James, of the same -	Do. do. do. - - - -	28 „ -	466
Goodman, Elizabeth, widow -	Do. of an almswoman's place in Clark's almshouses, Bishopgate Street.	14 April -	469
Rawlins, John, of Oxford, smith	Do. of an almsman's place at Ewelm, in the co. of Oxford.	4 July -	482
Walker, William - -	Do. do. in the cathedral of Worcester	– Dec. -	485
In Petitions, 1765–84, (as a note to an entry of the petition, &c.)			
Walton, John, of Comner, Oxfordshire, labourer.	Grant of an almsman's place in Christ Church, Oxford.	2 Jan. -	250
Gordon, Henry, an under-servant in the college.	Do. in Trinity College, Cambridge - -	3 Feb. -	253
Wright, Nathaniel, do. - -	Do. do. do. - - -	„ „ -	254
Nutter, Robert, a labourer in the college.	Do. do. do. - - -	„ „ -	256
Lewis, Richard, of Worcester, labourer.	Do. in Worcester cathedral - -	8 Dec. -	285
Hawkins, Edward, of Chester, cordwainer.	Do. in Chester cathedral. [There is only entered the recommendation in his favour, but presumably the place was granted.]	— -	289
Golding, James, pipemaker, &c., Chester.	Do. do. do. - - -	23 Dec. -	292

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1616. Church. Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous Warrants and Letters connected with Church and University Affairs, &c.

To whom directed.	Nature of Warrant or Letter.	Date.	Page.
In Church Book, 1729–82.			
Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University.	Symonds, John, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse, to be admitted to degree of Doctor in Civil Law. Ineligible from having been hitherto upon the Divinity line.	13 Jan. -	306
Dean and Chapter of Durham -	Dampier, Thomas, D.D., Prebendary of Durham,—dispensation as to residence.	26 March -	308
Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University.	Henniker, John, Fellow Commoner of St. John's College, to have degree of M.A. Ineligible from not having taken the inferior degree of Bachelor. [The certificate in his favour, from the Vice-Chancellor, &c. of the University, is in *Dom. Geo. III.*, pcl. 85, No. 53.]	3 July -	309
Lord High Almoner - -	Beckington, Ann, to partake of H.M.'s bounty at Christmas.	14 Nov. -	312
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	Durell, David, D.D., one of the Prebendaries of Canterbury,—dispensation as to residence.	26 ,, -	312
In Church Book, 1761–78.			
Bishop of London - -	Collection for the poor of the city of London	5 Feb. -	221
William Nash, Esq., Lord Mayor	Do. do. do. -	,, ,, -	221
Lord High Almoner - -	Ringelman, Mary, and Coplin, Sarah, } to be two of the Maundy women on Holy Thursday next.	8 ,, -	221
	Stillingfleet, James, clerk, M.A., one of the Prebendaries of Worcester,—dispensation with statutory residence for two years.	18 July -	229

1617. Council.

Letters from the Offices of the Secretaries of State to the Clerk of the Council in Waiting, enclosing Papers to be laid before the Lord President of the Council or before the Lords of the Privy Council.

Description of the Enclosures.	Date.	Page.
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.		
An extract from a letter from Lord Catheart, H.M.'s Ambassador in Petersburg; copy of one from Mr. Swallow, H.M.'s Consul there; and a publication of the police of that city.	4 Jan. -	292
Copy of a letter from Lord Catheart relative to the epidemical distemper at Moscow, and two enclosures.	6 ,, -	292

Description of the Enclosures.	Date.	Page.
Extracts of two letters from Mr. Wroughton, H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Poland, and Mr. Corry, H.M.'s Consul at Dantzic, relative to the malignant disorder raging in Russia.	14 Jan.	292
Copy of a letter from the Governor of the Isle of Man	16 „	293
Extract from a letter from Lord Cathcart, giving an account of the decrease of the plague at Moscow.	19 „	293
Extract from the same, upon the same subject; and a copy of a letter from Mr. Swallow, transmitting a copy of Count Bruce's instructions to the officers of the different quarantines, and an account of the progress of the plague from its first appearance.	31 „	293
Extracts from letters from Lord Viscount Stormont, giving intelligence of the plague's breaking out in a town near Petersburg, and from Consul Irvine on the sickness among the black cattle in Flanders.	3 Feb.	294
A copy of a letter from Lord Cathcart, and an extract from one from Mr. Corry	10 „	298
A letter from Count Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, desiring that four Dutch men-of-war, now at the Mother Bank, may be released from quarantine.	12 „	299
An extract from a letter from Lord Cathcart relative to the plague, and a printed copy of an ordinance published at Petersburg.	„ „	299
An extract from a letter from Mr. Fenwick, H.M.'s Consul at Elsingoer, with a translation of an extract from the "Copenhagen Gazette" relative to a dangerous distemper in the Isle of Fyhn.	1 March	299
An extract from a letter (of Feb. 18) from Sir John Goodricke, H.M.'s Minister at Stockholm, relative to the spreading of the plague from Moscow towards the Swedish frontiers.	10 „	301
An extract from a subsequent letter (of Feb. 21) from Sir John Goodricke, which lessens the reliance which might be placed on that "just now" sent.	„ „	303
Extracts from three letters concerning the plague in Russia and Finland, received from Sir John Goodricke, Mr. Corry, and Consul Swallow; also a translation of a new edict relative thereto, transmitted in Consul Swallow's letter, who finds himself under a difficulty to adhere strictly to the Order in Council in granting bills of health.	13 „	304
Extract from Lord Cathcart's letter concerning the plague in Russia	17 „	304
Extract from Sir John Goodricke (3 Mar.) relative to the spreading of the plague in the neighbourhood of the Swedish dominions on the side of Finland.	23 „	305
Extract from Mr. Wroughton's letter (7 Mar.) relative to the plague in the neighbourhood of Poland.	31 „	305
Extract from Sir John Goodricke (10 Mar.) relative to the plague	8 April	305
An extract from a letter (27 Mar.) from Lord Cathcart, and a copy of the paper referred to therein, containing a remedy which the Commission established at Moscow has thought efficacious when applied to persons affected with the plague.	5 May	306
An extract from a letter (17 April) from the same Ambassador relative to the plague.	15 „	308

1772. **1617.** COUNCIL—*cont.*

Description of the Enclosures.	Date.	Page.
Extracts from letters from the same Ambassador and Consul Swallow, together with a copy of the Russian edict, containing some further regulations with regard to quarantines.	28 May -	309
A letter from the Provost of Montrose to Mr. Lyon, member for that town, desiring that the quarantine may be taken off ships and goods coming from the Russian dominions.	10 June -	311
An extract from a letter (24 July) from Mr. Woodford, H.M.'s Minister at Hamburg, giving advice of a trade carried on from thence to London of old feathers.	31 July -	314
An extract from a letter (22 July) from Mr. Wroughton, H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary at Warsaw, in which it is said that the plague is at a village in the neighbourhood of Leopold, and at another near Kaminiec; but Mr. Wroughton's preceding letter, to which he refers, is not yet arrived.	8 Aug. -	315
An extract from a letter of 18 July from the same, relative to the plague said to have broken out in the Ukraine.	11 ,, -	315
An extract from a letter of 21 July from Mr. Swallow, H.M.'s Consul at Petersburg, by which it appears that the plague in that empire is entirely ceased; also a copy of the edict and form of bill of health referred to in the letter.	15 ,, -	316
An extract from a letter of the 1st inst. from Mr. Wroughton, H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary at Warsaw, relative to the plague in the starosty of Zenatyn.	25 ,, -	318
An extract from a letter (12 Aug.) from the same, by which it appears that the methods taken to stop the progress of the plague in Poland are attended with the greatest success.	29 ,, -	318
An extract from a letter (11 Aug.) from Mr. Swallow, H.M.'s Consul at Petersburg, stating that there is not the least symptom of the plague from Jassy in Moldavia to that city.	5 Sept. -	318
An extract from a letter (7 Oct.) from Mr. Osborn, H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary at Dresden, relative to the distemper amongst the horned cattle.	20 Oct. -	320
An extract from a letter (8 Oct.) from Mr. Swallow, by which it appears that the city of Moscow is now in good health.	27 ,, -	329
An extract from a letter (4 Nov.) from Lord Stormont, H.M.'s Ambassador at Vienna, relative to the plague.	17 Nov. -	330
Copy of a memorial from Count Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the States General, together with the bill of health of the ship "Juffrow Aurelia," stranded in Marazion Bay, and afterwards carried to Newlyn pier for repairs. The Count represents that it will be necessary for that purpose to free her from quarantine.	19 ,, -	330
An extract from a letter (11 Nov.) from Lord Stormont, stating that it is generally believed in that place that a pestilential disorder rages in the Russian army.	28 ,, -	331
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.		
A letter from the Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, with a paper containing an Act of the Royal Court there concerning quarantine, and a copy of a letter from the Governor of Alderney.	17 Jan. -	324
A letter from the Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, with a paper containing an Act of the Royal Court there concerning quarantine.	29 ,, -	326
Extract from letter from Mr. Traill, H.M.'s Consul at Tunis - - -	15 Aug. -	359

1772. **1617.** COUNCIL—*cont.*

Description of the Enclosures.	Date.	Page.
Extract from a letter (30 Aug.) from Col. Barlow, the Commanding Officer at present at Minorca, concerning some Russian ships of war which had lately touched at that island proceeding from Copenhagen, with the original papers accompanying it.	26 Sept.	362
In Dom. Entry Book, "Dom. Despatched," 1771–76; and drafts in *Dom. Geo. III., vol.* 9.		
Copy of a letter from Governor Hutchinson, stating some doubts that have occurred in cases where the Governor and Council act together as a Court for proving wills and administrations, and deciding controversies concerning marriage and divorce.	4 Jan.	p. 13 and No. 68.
Copy of a letter from the Governor of New Hampshire, enclosing a report of the Council of that province upon the state of private property and jurisdiction of the land west of Connecticut River.	„ „	p. 13 and No. 69.
Copies of despatches from the Governor of New York, stating the difficulties which have occurred in that province with regard to grants of and titles to land in parts of it, more particularly upon Lake Champlain and Connecticut River. [A list of the papers sent.]	3 April	pp. 25 to 27 and No. 70.
In addition to the preceding, copy of a note from the French Ambassador to the Earl of Rochford, and two memorials, setting forth the claim of Mr. Hocquart to certain lands on the Lake Champlain and at the Gros Mecatinat, together with other papers stating his right. [A list of the enclosures.]	4 „	p. 27 and No. 71.
Addresses to the King from the rector and inhabitants of the city of New York of the Church of England (praying a remission of quit-rents on lands granted to their corporation), and from the Governors of the College of New York (praying it may be constituted a University).	4 May	p. 37 and No. 72
An address to His Majesty from the House of Burgesses of Virginia, praying that an instruction to the Governor of that Colony respecting duties upon negroes imported may be withdrawn; also a copy of a letter from Lord Dunmore, containing his sentiments upon that measure.	9 July	p. 44 and No. 73
Copies of several letters and papers relative to the burning of H.M.'s schooner "Gaspee" by several of the inhabitants of Rhode Island, together with a copy of a report of the Attorney and Solicitor General thereupon. [A list of the enclosures on p. 52.]	21 Aug.	p. 51 and No. 74

1618. CREATIONS.

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the ATTORNEY GENERAL, to prepare Bills for the King's signature, to pass the Great Seal, containing GRANTS OF DIGNITIES in GREAT BRITAIN.

Name.	Style and Title or Dignity.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Bathurst, Lord - - - -	Earl Bathurst of Bathurst in the co. of Sussex.	12 Aug.	358
Hillsborough, Wills, Earl of, in the kingdom of Ireland, &c.	Viscount Fairford in the co. of Gloucester, and Earl of Hillsborough.	13 „	359

1772. **1618.** CREATIONS—*cont.*

Name.	Style and Title or Dignity.	Date.	Page.
Cocks, Charles, of Dumbleton, in the co. of Gloucester, Esq.	Baronet - - -	7 Sept. -	379
Blake, Patrick, of Langham, in the co. of Suffolk, Esq.	Do. - - -	8 „ -	380
St. John, Paulet, of Farley, in the co. of Southampton, Esq.	Do. - - -	9 „ -	381
Wilmot, Sir Robert, of Osmaston next Derby, Knt.	Do. - - -	10 „ -	381
Wright, Sir James, Knt., H.M.'s Resident to the republic of Venice.	Do. - - -	11 „ - [fol. 382 missed out in paging.]	383
Lyde, Lyonel, of Ayot St. Lawrence, in the co. of Hertford, Esq.	Do. - - -	12 „ -	384
Leigh, Egerton, Esq., H.M.'s Attorney General of the province of S. Carolina.	Do. - - -	14 „ -	384
Sutton, Richard, of Norwood Park, in the co. of Nottingham, Esq.	Do. - - -	22 „ -	385
Wright, James, Esq., Governor of the province of Georgia.	Do. - - -	27 Nov. -	409

1619. CRIMINALS. LETTERS TO JUDGES.

LETTERS addressed to the JUDGES, &c., for report to be made on the cases of CRIMINALS CONVICTED.

Name of Judge, &c.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
In Criminal Papers, vol. 13, 1767–72.						
Recorder of London.	Cavenagh, Margaret.	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 Jan.	333
Hawkins, John, Esq.	Livingston, Alexander.	- - -	Fine -	- - -	25 „	334
Recorder of London.	Larose, John -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 Feb.	334
Do. - -	Morgan, James -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 „	335
Do. - -	Stevenson, George	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 „	341
Hawkins, John, Esq.	Barret, Edward -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 Mar.	341
Do. - -	Burrell, Christr. -	- - -	- - -	Newgate -	6 „	342

1772. **1619.** CRIMINALS. LETTERS TO JUDGES—*cont.*

Name of Judge, &c.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
In Criminal Papers, vol. 14, 1770–75.						
Blackstone, Justice, or Ashhurst, Justice.	Stanley, Martin	Highway robbery.	Death -	Winchester -	20Mar.	120
Smythe or Perrott, Baron.	Hartough, Marcus	Burglary -	Do. -	Hertford -	24 „	121
Do. - -	Penn, Mathew -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	122
Recorder of London.	Messiter, Hannah	- - -	Transportation	Newgate -	26 „	126
Do. - -	Cavenagh, Thomas	- - -	Do. -	Do. -	4Apr.	128
Blackstone, Justice.	Seward, James -	Sheep-stealing	Death -	Wells -	2 „	128
Aston, Justice -	Bennett, Thomas	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Shrewsbury -	4 „	129
Nares, Justice -	Wright, William -	Sheep-stealing	Death changed to transpn.	Stafford -	14 „	135
Willes, Justice -	Smith, James -	Murder -	Death -	Nottingham -	19 „	137
Recorder of London.	West, Luke -	- - -	Transportation	Newgate -	30May	141
Do. - -	Healy, John -	- - -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	141
Do. - -	Bartlett, Henry -	- - -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	141
Gould, Justice -	Cooke, John -	- - -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	141
Willes, Justice -	Jones, Lieut. Robert.	Sodomy -	Death -	Old Bailey -	31July	154
Mr. Recorder -	Do. do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	2Aug.	155
Smythe, Baron -	Gordon, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Maidstone -	16 „	157
Adams, Baron -	Eaton, Ann -	Felony -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	18Nov.	173
Do. - -	Pearce, John -	Stealing -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	175
Nares, Justice -	Hall, Mary -	Murder of bastard child.	Death -	[Winchester]	20 „	176
Eyre, Baron -	May, Peter -	Fraud -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	24 „	179
In Criminal Papers, vol. 15, 1772–76.						
Perrot, Baron, and Smythe, Baron.	Wright, Robert - Bennett, John -	- - -	Death -	Hertford -	23Mar.	1
Do. do. -	Clubb, Alexander	[Highway robbery.]	Do. -	Maidstone -	3Apr.	4
Do. do. -	Jones, David -	- - -	Do. -	Chelmsford -	„ „	5

1772. **1619.** CRIMINALS. LETTERS TO JUDGES—*cont.*

Name of Judge, &c.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Perrot, Barron, and Smythe, Baron -	Page, Philip - Hanscomb, Thomas.	Housebreaking.	[Death] -	Maidstone -	5 Apr.	6
Do. do. -	Smyth, William -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 „	15
Aston, Sir Richard	Thomas, William	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 „	15
Willes, Justice -	Oakden, George -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ „	16
Fielding, Sir John	Caines, Job -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 May	21
Chairman of the Quarter Sessions (F. Fletcher, Esq.)	Buchanan, Alexander.	- - -	Transportation	Maidstone -	4 „	21
Fielding, Sir John	Mitchell, James -	- -	- - -	- - -	„ „	22
Justices of Assize	Curr, John -	- -	- - -	Oxford Circuit	5 „	22
Recorder of London.	Cummins, John -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey] -	8 „	24
Recorder of Bristol (J. Dunning, Esq.)	Osborne, [John] -	- - -	[Death] -	Bristol -	14 „	26
Do. do. -	Do. do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 „	28
	[Enclosing a further application on his behalf.]					
Pell, Justice, Chairman of Tower Hamlets.	Mason, John -	[Stealing] -	[Transpn.] -	- - -	21 „	28
Recorder of London.	Gilbard, John -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey] -	22 „	29
Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.	Riley, James -	Stealing -	- - -	Maidstone -	26 „	29
Justices of Assize	Stannard, Stephen	- - -	- - -	Co. of Kent -	27 „	30
Recorder of London.	West, Luke -	- - -	Transportation	Newgate -	30 „	31
Recorder of Canterbury (Ch. Robinson, Esq.)	Stannard, Stephen	- - -	- - -	Canterbury -	5 June	32
Recorder of London.	Cavenagh, Thomas	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey]	8 „	32
Do. - -	Dawson, John -	- - -	- - -	Do. -	1 July	38
Do. - -	Younger, Thomas	[Stealing] -	[7 years transportation.]	Do. -	7 „	40
Fielding, Sir John	Smith, Richard -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 „	42
Recorder of London.	Raymond, John -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 „	43

1772. **1619.** CRIMINALS. LETTERS TO JUDGES—*cont.*

Name of Judge, &c.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Chairman of the Sessions (J. Hawkins, Esq.)	Dooley, Valentine	- - -	- - -	Hicks's Hall -	18 Sep.	51
Adams, Baron -	Cox, James -	- - -	- - -	Coventry -	29 „	54
Justices of Assize, Midland Circuit.	Jalley, Thomas -	- - -	Death -	Warwick or Birmingham.	15 Oct.	54
Fielding, Sir John	Weighte, Richard	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 „	55
Recorder of London.	Greenwood, Elizabeth.	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey] -	21 „	55
Adams, Baron -	Curd, Christopher	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 Dec.	59
Recorder of London.	Walch, Philip -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey] -	16 „	59
Hawkius, Sir J. -	Hambleton, Margaret.	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ „	60
Eyre, Baron -	Lewis, Francis -	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey -	17 „	60
Hawkins, Sir John	Gibbs, Edward -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 „	61
Recorder of London.	Redwood, William	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey] -	21 „	61
Do. (Mr. Serjeant Glynn.)	Cherry, Alias -	- - -	- - -	Do. -	23 „	64
Do. do. -	Kelke, Esther -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ „	64
Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.	Tucker, Emanuel	- - -	Transportation	Maidstone -	„ „	65
In Criminal Papers, Scotch, 1762–86.						
Lord Justice Clerk	Baillie, James -	Murder -	Death -	Edinburgh -	7 Jan.	73

1620. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.

WARRANTS and LETTERS relating to CRIMINALS CONVICTED, being PARDONS, RESPITES, &c.

Nature of Document.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
In Criminal Papers, vol. 13, 1767–72.						
Commutation of sentence to 7 years transpn.	Thomas, William	Stealing bullocks.	Death -	Brecon -	13 Feb.	335
Do. for 14 years	Price, John -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	336
Free pardon -	Allanson *alias* Allenson, Robert.	Receiving stolen goods.	14 years transpn.	Bradford -	6 Mar.	342

1772. **1620.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Pardon on condition of entering the sea service.	Barret, Edward -	Stealing -	Transportation	Hicks's Hall -	9 Mar.	344
Free pardon -	Larose, John -	Do. -	7 years transpn.	Newgate -	15 „	346
Remission of imprisonment.	Burrell, Christopher.	Assault -	2 years imprisonment.	Hicks's Hall -	19 „	347
In Criminal Papers, vol. 14, 1770–75.						
Respite till further order.	Young, John -	Highway robbery.	Death -	Newgate -	1 Jan.	107
Do. do. -	Flindall, Joseph -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	107
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Young, John - / Flindall, Joseph	(As above.)		- - -	23 „	107
Free pardon -	Broadwood, James	Stealing - -	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey	4 Feb.	108
Do. -	Herbert, Benjamin	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	11 „	109
Do. - -	Ward, William, a soldier in the 3rd Regt. of Foot Guards.	Robbery -	Death -	Do. -	17 „	110
Do. - -	Randall, John, a soldier in the same regiment.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	111
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Pearce, Richard -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Saytus, James, *alias* Dum Jemmy -	Burglary -	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Beeks, Sarah -					
Do. do. -	Kilbert, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Jenkins, Thomas					
Do. do. -	Altop, Thomas -	Burglary -	Do. -			
Do. for life -	Godbolt, James -	Highway robbery.	Do. -			
Do. for 14 years -	Murphy *alias* Knight, Mary.	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -			
Do. for life -	Thwaites, William	Burglary -	Do. -			
Do. for 14 years -	Walker, Robert -	Horse-stealing	Do. -			
Do. for life -	Carter *alias* Gasford, Samuel.	Do. -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	25 „	112
Do. for 14 years -	Keefs, Rose -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Wade, Joseph -	Burglary -	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Lyon, Charles -	Stealing from the person.	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Gulley, Richard -	Burglary -	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Hurdley, John -					
Do. do.	Bates, William -	Horse-stealing	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Flendell, Joseph -	Burglary -	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Young *alias* Smith, John.	Highway robbery.	Do. -			
Do. do.	Lewis, John -	Do. -	Do. -			
Do. for 7 years -	Freshwater, Sarah	Stealing from the person.	Do. -			

Nature of Document.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Transportation for 7 years.	Miller, Maximilian	Returning from transpn.	Death -	Old Bailey -	2 Mar.	114
To be detained from transpn. till further order.	Hurdley, John - Gulley, Richard	- - -	Transportation	Newgate -	11 „	115
Do. do. -	Cavenagh, Thomas	- - -	Do. -	Do. -	12 „	115
Do. do.	Seward, James -	- - -	Do. -	Ivelchester -	13 „	116
Free pardon - Do. - -	Hurdley, John - Gulley, Richard -	Burglary -	Death -	Old Bailey -	17 „	116
Respite for a fortnight.	Stanley, Martin -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Winchester -	19 „	119
Do. do. -	Hartough, Marcus	Burglary -	Do. -	Hertford -	22 „	121
Do. do. -	Penn, Mathew -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -	24 „	122
Free pardon -	May, Samuel -	Stealing	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	„ „	123
Do. - -	Hiam, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Hicks's Hall -	„ „	124
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Williams, Ann -	Burglary -	[Death] -	Aylesbury -		
Do. do. -	Mires, Thomas -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do.		
Do. do. -	Kent, Richard -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Stokes, William -	Larceny in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Bedford -	25 „	125
Do. do. -	Chapman, William	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Huntingdon -		
Do. do. -	Smith, Samuel -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Thetford -		
Do. do. -	Flint, William -	Stealing heifers	Do. -	Do. -		
Further respite for one week.	Penn, Mathew -	(As above.)		- - -	2 Apr.	127
Do. do. -	Hartough, Marcus	(As above.)		- -	„ „	127
Commutation to 14 years transportation.	Longford, John -	Horse-stealing	[Death] -	Oxford -		
Do. do. -	Bonney, Thomas					
Do. do. -	Greenes, William	Burglary -	Do. -	Worcester -		
Do. do. -	Smith, Ebden -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Smith, Daniel -					
Do. do. -	Thomas, William	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Shrewsbury -		
Do. do. -	Kitchin, Samuel -	Killing a lamb	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Wilkinson, Thomas	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Hickman, James -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Reading -		
Do. do. -	Jones, John -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Arnold, Jane -	Shoplifting -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Millard, William -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Gloucester -	7 Apr.	130
Do. do. -	Hanks, William -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Wickes, Edward -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Kemish, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Paling, Thomas -	Horse-stealing	- - -	Hereford -		

1772. **1620.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page
Commutation to 14 years transportation.	Thomas, Robert -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	[Death] -	Hereford -		
Do. do. -	Steele, Joseph -	Do. -	Do. -	Stafford -		
Do. do. -	Wright, William -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Heatley, Ralph -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Savage, George -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Reynolds, Thomas	Robbery -	Do. -	Do. -		
Respite till further order.	Penn, Mathew -	Highway robbery.	Death -	Hertford -	10 Apr.	132
Commutation to transportation for 14 years.	White, Randall, *alias* William.	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	[Death] -	Maidstone -		
Do. do. -	Cole, George -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Barnett, Henry -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Day, Robert -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Toms, Edward -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Ingram, Joseph -					
Do. for 14 years -	Smith, William -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Kingston-upon-Thames.		
Do. do. -	Shepherd, William	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Randall, Thomas -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Hunt, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Chapman, Thomas	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Pearcey, Charles -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Sutherland, John	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Jackson, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	132
Do. do. -	Wilkins, Thomas	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Bennett, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Hertford -		
Do. do. -	Todd, James -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Barnes, William -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Whitecake, John	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Chelmsford -		
Do. do. -	Lawe, William -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Hale, Richard -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Chesterman, William.	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Alcock *alias* Taylor, Robert.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Stopps, Thomas -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Barnes, Joseph -	Do. in a shop	Do. -	York -	16 „	136
Do. do. -	Bulmer, Roger -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Not to be transported till further order.	Wright, William	- - -	Transportation	Stafford -	17 „	137
Sentence to be carried out.	Seward, James -	- - -	Do. -	Wells -	24 „	138
Respite till further order.	Smith, James -	Murder -	Death -	Nottingham -	24 „	138
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Acton, Thomas -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Kingston-upon-Thames.	29 „	139
Free pardon -	Smith, James -	(As above.)		- - -	2 May	140

1772. **1620.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
To be detained from transpn. till further order.	Cook, Thomas	[Stealing]	Transpn. for 7 years.	Newgate	13June	142
Free pardon	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	15 „	142
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Clark, James	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Death	Bristol	19 „	143
Do. do.	Clough, John	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Pinke, *alias* Pinke Percy, Thomas.	- - -	Do.	Do.	„ „	144
Do. for life	Penn, Mathew	Highway robbery.	Do.	Hertford	23 „	144
Imprisonment remitted.	Shaw, Mathew	Setting fire to a dwelling-house through negligence.	18 months imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.	Before Sir J. Fielding, &c.	3July	145
To be detained from transpn. till further order.	Healey, John Bartlett, Henry	[Stealing]	Transportation	Newgate	4 „	146
Free pardons	Healey, John Bartlett, Henry	Do.	Do.	Do.	10 „	148
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Crofts, Thomas	Highway robbery.	[Death]	Old Bailey	16July	147
Do. do.	Bowman, Joseph *alias* James.	Burglary	Do.			
Do. do.	Welch, Andrew	Highway robbery.	Do.			
Do. do.	Bowers, John	Stealing from a dwelling-house.	Do.			
Do. do.	Page, John	Highway robbery.	Do.			
Do. do.	Lumm, Joseph	Burglary	Do.			
Do. do.	Liptrap, Isaac	Do.	Do.			
Do. do.	Bransgrove, Edward.	Sheep-stealing	Do.			
Do. do.	Jones, Edward	Highway robbery.	Do.			
Do. do.	Adam *alias* Standley, Thomas.	Do.	Do.			
Do. do.	Waters, John					
Do. for life	Mascada, Francis, *al.* Peras Cart, *al.* Jos. de Silva, *al.* Jos. Perira.	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do.			
Do. for 14 years	Barry, Edward	Highway robbery.	Do.			
Do. do.	Brayne, Mary	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do.			
Do. do.	Hitchcock, John	Forgery	Do.			
Do. for life	Hancock, James	Returning from transpn.	Do.			
Free pardon	Waters, John	Highway robbery.	Do.; changed to transpn.	Do.	23 „	151

1772. **1620.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Remission of fine	Price, Benjamin -	- - -	Fine - -	[Old Bailey]	28 July	152
	" N.B.—This fine cou'd not be remitted, having escheated."					
Respite sine die -	Dempsey, James -	- - -	Death -	Newgate -	31 ,,	153
Do. -	Aistrop, Robert -					
To be detained from transpn.	Aspiner, John -	- - -	Transportation	Maidstone -	,, ,,	153
Free pardon -	Price, Hugh -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 ,,	153
Do. - -	Bowyer, Thomas -	Stealing -	Do. for 7 years	Old Bailey -	3 Aug.	153
Respite till the 11th inst.	Jones, Lieut. Robert.	[Sodomy] -	Death -	[Do.] -	4 ,,	156
Respite till further order.	Do. do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	10 ,,	157
Do. do. -	Gordon, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Maidstone -	21 ,,	158
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Bradley, Thomas	Being at large while und. r sentence of transpn.	[Do.] -	Hertford -		
Do. for 14 years -	Puttenham, William	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Deeks, Thomas -	Riot - -	Do. -	Chelmsford -		
Do. do. -	Allen, Samuel -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Ottley, Susannah	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Rolphe, Thomas -	Sheep-stealing	[Death] -	Maidstone -		
Do. do. -	Carpenter, Joseph	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	26 ,,	158
Do. do. -	Stod, John -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Rhodes, Thomas -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Guildford -		
Do. do. -	Priest, Thomas -					
Do. for 14 years -	Eaton, John -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Fitness, Eden -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Turtle, William -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Rob, Peter -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Shearing, Mary -	Felony and burglary.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Gordon, John -	Highway robbery.	Death -	Maidstone -	27 ,,	161
To be detained till further order.	Tucker, Joseph *alias* John.	- - -	Transportation	Newgate -	5 Nov.	161
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Eastell, Thomas -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	[Death] -	Oxford -		
Do. do. -	Simpson, Daniel -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Glover, Benjamin	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Worcester -		
Do. do. -	Brewton, Thomas					
Do. do. -	Williams, Edward	Being at large before expiration of term of transpn.	Do. -	Shrewsbury -		
Do. do. -	Smith, Thomas -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Lloyd, Mathew -	Stealing oxen	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Griffiths, William	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Monmouth -		
Do. do. -	Warder, Mark -	Do. -	Do. -	Abingdon -		

1772. **1620.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Bean, William	Highway robbery.	[Death]	Abingdon	2 Sept.	162
Do. for life	Brookes, William	Not stated	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Rock, Joseph	Horse-stealing	Do.	Stafford		
Do. for 7 years	Parlo, James	Sheep-stealing	Do.	Hereford		
Do. for life	Rooke, Richard, the younger.	Murder	Do.	Gloucester		
Do. for 7 years	Hemming, William	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. for life	William, Thomas	Rape	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Greenwood, Thomas.	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Townsend, Thomas.					
Do. for life	Wilkins, Mary	Housebreaking	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Tyler, Edward	Accessory before fact of housebreaking.	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 7 years	Beard, Samuel	Sheep-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Pardon; to transport himself for life.	Jones, Robert	Sodomy	Death	Newgate	5 Sep.	164
To be detained till further order.	Boff, John	- - -	Transportation	Bristol	— Oct.	165
Free pardon	Ellwood, Thomas	Sheep-stealing	Death, but reprieved.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	10 Sep.	166
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Thwaites, John	Grand larceny.	[Death]	York		
	Jackson, Mark					
Do. do.	Brown, Robert	Horse-stealing	Do.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	„ „	167
Do. do.	Brown, William					
Do. do.	Robson, George					
Do. do.	Patteison, Robert					
Do. for 14 years	Ritson, John	Do.	Do.	Carlisle		
Do. for 7 years	Hodgson, John	Stealing a cow	Do.	Durham		
Fine remitted	Livingstone, Alexander.	Assault	50*l.* fine	Hicks's Hall	8 Oct.	168
Free pardon	Bird, Thomas	Setting fire to two stables, &c.	Death, but reprieved.	Warwick	„ „	169
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Hodgson, John	Stealing a cow	Do.	Durham	10 „	170
To be detained till further order.	Aspinez, John	- - -	Transportation	Maidstone	16 „	170
Do. do.	Chandler, Joseph	[Stealing]	7 years transpn.	Newgate	7 Nov.	171
Free pardon	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10 „	171
Do.	Tucker, Joseph	Breach of trust	Do.	Old Bailey	12 „	172
Respite till further order.	Kennedy, James	Highway robbery.	Death	Do.	17 „	173
Do. do.	Devett, James	Do.	Do.	Do.	„ „	173

1772. **1620.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Free pardon -	Burtt, Joseph -	Stealing -	Transportation	Taunton -	17Nov.	175
Respite for a week	Hall, Mary -	Murder of her bastard child.	Death -	Winchester -	20 „	177
Free pardon -	Maurice, Evan -	Forgery -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	„ „	178
Respite till further order.	Hall, Mary -	(As above.)		- - -	25 „	179
Free pardon -	Eaton, Ann -	Felony -	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	26 „	180
Do. -	Hall, Mary -	(As above.)		- - -	„ „	181
Not to be transported till further order.	Burtt, Joseph -	- - -	Transportation	Taunton -	22Dec.	182
Fine and imprisonment remitted.	Murphy, Daniel -	Escaping out of Clerkenwell gaol.	6 months imprisonment and 3*s.* 4*d.* fine.	Hicks's Hall -	30 „	182
In Criminal Papers, vol. 15, 1772–76.						
Respite till further order.	Wright, Robert -	- - -	Death -	Hertford -	22Mar.	1
Commutation to 7 years transpn.	Tamer, Charles -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Montgomery -	25 „	2
Respite till further order.	Jones, David -	- - -	Do. -	Chelmsford -	26 „	3
The law to take its course.	Wright, Robert -	(As above.)		- - -	30 „	3
Respite till further order.	Clubb, Alexander	[Highway robbery.]	Death -	Maidstone -	2Apr.	4
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Do. do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	7 „	7
Do. for 14 years -	Allum, Thomas -	Housebreaking	[Death] -	Winchester -		
Do. do. -	Olding, Joseph -	Killing a horse	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Dickman, William	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Lush, William -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Dorchester -		
Do. for life -	Harding, Robert -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Harding, James -					
Do. for 7 years -	Willcocks, Henry	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Newberry, John -					
Do. for 14 years -	Bowden, William, *alias* John Hill.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Beacham, George					
Do. do. -	Hole, John -					
Do. do. -	Gothard, John, the younger.	Housebreaking.	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	8
Do. do. -	Gothard, Sarah -					
Do. do. -	Glass, Henry -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Maton, Ann -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Brooks, George -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	May, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Launceston -		
Do. do. -	Manson, Edward					
Do. do. -	Polkinghorne, James	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		

1772. **1620.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c. *cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Hoskins, Samuel, *alias* Shrubb.	Horse-stealing	[Death] -	Taunton -		
Do. do. -	Selway, George -					
Do. for 7 years -	Bampfield, Richard	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Oar *alias* Hoar, Thomas.	Housebreaking.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Warner, John -					
Free pardon -	Harris, Francis -	Felony -	Transportation	Cornwall -	7 April	11
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	White, Henry -	Burglary -	[Death] -	Northampton		
Do. do. -	Tyrrell, Francis -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Sutor, Joseph -	Do. -	Do. -	Rutland -		
Do. do. -	Lister, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Lincoln -		
Do. do. -	Lewin, Ralph -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Harris, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Lund, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Boucer, William -	Burglary -	Do. -	Nottingham -		
Do. do. -	Barker, Joseph -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Derby -	11 Apr.	12
Do. do. -	Marshall, Edward	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Leicester -		
Do. do. -	Oakden, George -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Coventry -		
Do. do. -	Oliver, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Walding *alias* Rogers, John.	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Uridge, Ruth, wife of Luke.	Stealing from the person above value of 5*s*.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Eaves, Edward -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Warwick -		
Do. do. -	Piercy, Charles -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Hunt, William -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
The law to take its course.	Jones, David -	- - -	Death -	Chelmsford -	18 „	16
Free pardon -	Thomas, William	Sheep-stealing	Transportation	Shrewsbury -	17 „	17
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Wharton, Robert	Horse-stealing	[Death] -	Lancaster -	20 „	19
Free pardon -	Oakden, George -	Do. -	Death -	Coventry -	„ „	20
The law to take its course.	Cottle, Ann -	- - -	Transportation	Bristol -	5 May	23
Free pardon -	John, Henry -	Sheep-stealing	Death -	Haverfordwest	6 „	23
Do. -	Buchannan, Alexander.	Felony -	7 years transpn.	Maidstone -	8 „	25
Respite till further order.	Osborne, —— -	- - -	Death -	Bristol -	14 „	26
Free pardon -	Cure, John -	Petit larceny -	7 years transpn.	Reading -	15 „	27
Do. -	Mason, John -	Stealing -	Do. -	Tower Hamlets	27 „	30
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	John, Christopher	Horse-stealing	[Death] -	Co. of Glamorgan.	9 June	33

1772. **1620.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	Morgan, David -	Burglary -	[Death] -	Co. of Brecon	9 June	34
Do. do. -	Price, Hugh -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -			
To be detained till further order.	Cavenagh, Thomas	- - -	- - -	Newgate -	10 ,,	35
Free pardon -	Stannard, Stephen	Felony -	7 years transpn.	Canterbury -	,, ,,	36
Commutation to transportation for life.	Osborne, John -	Stealing -	Death -	Bristol -	12 ,,	37
Bodies to be hung in chains on Finchley Common.	Guyant, Joseph - / Allpress, Joseph	Robbing the North mail.	Do.	- - -	3 July	38
Free pardon -	Younger, Thomas	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Newgate -	9 ,,	41
Do. -	Davies, Thomas, the younger.	Horse-stealing	Death -	Chester -	23 ,,	43
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Powell, Margaret, spinster.	Burglary -	[Do.] -	Do. -	,, ,,	44
Respite till further order.	Scudder, John -	- - -	Death -	Chelmsford -	3 Aug.	45
Free pardon -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do. -	Do. -	7 ,,	45
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Hancock, John -	Burglary -	[Death] -	Co. of Northampton.	3 Sept.	46
Do. for 7 years -	Frisby, William -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Co. of Rutland		
Do. for 14 years -	Collins, Robert -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Allcott, Thomas -	Stealing a heifer	Do. -	Co. of Leicester.		
Do. for 14 years -	Graves, Richard -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Wood, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Co. of Lincoln		
Do. do. -	Dyche, James -	Do. -	Do. -	Co. of Derby -		
Do. do. -	Biddle, John -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Co. of Warwick		
Do. do. -	Craft, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Farrer *alias* Ferrow, James.	Housebreaking	Do. -	Dorchester -	8 ,,	48
Do. do. -	Marsh, William -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Exeter - -		
Do. do. -	Squire, William -	Stealing oxen	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Congdon, Elizabeth, wife of Faithful.	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Bodmin -		
Do. do. -	Strong, John -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Hayne, Philip -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Webber, Sarah -	Do. in a shop	Do. -	Bridgewater -		
Do. for 14 years -	Harris, James -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Best, George -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Symes, Joseph -					
Do. do. -	Cox, James -					
Do. do. -	Browne, John -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		

1772. **1620.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Pardon: to transport himself for 7 years.	Cavenagh, Thomas	Felony -	7 years transpn.	[Old Bailey] -	19 Sept	50
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Essex, Richard -	Highway robbery.	[Death] -	Buckingham -	23 „	52
Do. do. -	Sipthorp, Alexander.	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Rous *alias* Ryley, William.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Cambridge -		
Do. do. -	Clark, James -	Burglary -	Do. -	Bury St. Edmunds.		
Do. do. -	Teasdale, George -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Norwich -		
Do. do. -	Colman, Robert -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Wright, Robert -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Coman, William -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Barton, Thomas -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Bacon, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Free pardon -	Browning, John -	Stealing a bundle of linen.	Death -	Newgate -	22 Oct.	56
To be detained till further order.	Curd, Christopher	- - -	Transportation	Do. -	13 Nov.	57
Free pardon -	Laver, James -	Felony -	Do. -	Do. -	26 „	58
Do. do. -	Welch, Phillip -	Do. -	Do. 7 years -	Old Bailey -	21 Dec.	62
Remission of fine	Hambleton, Margaret.	Assault -	5*l.* fine; imprisoned in default.	Hicks's Hall -	„ „	63
Do. do. -	Gibbs, Edward -	Do. -	Fine of 5*l.* for each of two offences; imprisoned in default.	Co. of Middlesex (Oct. 1770).	30 „	66
Free pardon -	Cherry, Elias -	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Newgate -	„ „	67
Do. -	Redwood, William	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	68
In Criminal Papers, Scotch, 1762–86.						
Respite till further order.	Baillie, James -	Murder -	Death -	Edinburgh -	21 Jan.	94
Remission on condition of transporting himself for life.	Do. do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	11 Feb.	95
Do. do. -	Richmond, James	Cow-stealing -	Do. -	Glasgow -	6 Apr.	98
Respite till further order.	Davidson, Barbara	Concealing pregnancy, &c.	Do. -	Aberdeen -	18 June	100
Remission on condition of transporting herself for life.	Do. do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	26 „	101

1772. **1620.** CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Criminal.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Remission on the same condition, and also on condition of "enacting themselves to serve Patrick Colquhoun, merchant in Glasgow, contractor for the transportation of convicts, or his assigns, in America, for seven years."	Macffarlane, John Wark, Robert -	Housebreaking.	Death - -	Glasgow -	3 Nov.	103

1621. GRANTS OF OFFICES, &c.

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and addressed to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL, to prepare Bills for the King's Signature to pass the Great Seal of Great Britain, containing GRANTS of the following OFFICES, &c.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Channel Islands Entry Book, 1761–98.			
Conway, General Henry Seymour, *vice* George Earl of Albemarle, deceased.	Governor and Captain of the Isle of Jersey, &c.	22 Oct. -	44
In Church Book, 1729–82.			
Vivian, William, of Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, Doctor of Physic, *vice* Dr. John Kelly, deceased.	Professor in the science or faculty of physic in the University of Oxford.	1 Sept. -	311
In Church Book, 1761–78.			
Thurlow, Thomas, B.D., *vice* George Watts, A.M., deceased.	Master of the Temple - - -	8 May -	226
In Isle of Man Entry Book, 1765–1817.			
Moore, Thomas, Esq., *vice* J. Peter Heywood, Esq.	One of the Deemsters of the Isle of Man -	28 Nov. -	55
In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765–76.			
Harcourt, Simon Earl - -	Lieut.-General and General Governor of Ireland. The instructions given to Earl Harcourt also entered pp. 283–93. [This warrant is also entered by mistake in *Warrant Book*, vol. 33, p. 388.]	9 Oct. -	281
In Military Entry Book, vol. 28.			
Mountstuart, Lord (John Stuart, Esq.)	H.M.'s Lieutenant of and in the co. of Glamorgan.	14 May -	277
Clive, Robert, Lord - -	H.M.'s Lieutenant of and in the co. of Salop -	9 Oct. -	280

1772. **1621.** GRANTS OF OFFICES, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
Townshend, George Viscount -	Master General of the Ordnance - -	9 Oct. -	280
Amherst, Sir Jeffery, K.B. -	Lieut.-General of the same - - -	22 „ -	282
In Ordnance Entry Book, 1761–75.			
Cocks, Sir Charles, Bart., *vice* Wm. Rawlinson Earle, Esq.	Clerk of the Ordnance of Great Britain -	27 Nov. -	329
Langlois, Benjamin, Esq., *vice* Sir C. Cocks.	Clerk of the Deliveries of the same - - [The two preceding warrants also entered in *Warrant Book*, v. 33, pp. 410, 411.]	„ „ -	330
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Members *ex officio*, and Jenyns, Soame, Esq. Eliot, Edward, Esq. Roberts, John, Esq. Gascoyne, Bamber, Esq. Spencer, Lord Robert. Greville, Lord. Jolliffe, William, Esq.	Commissioners for Trade and Plantations -	5 Feb. -	278
Zoffany, Johan, of St. Ann's, Soho, Esq. Schenuerstelt, John George, of Kew Green, Gent. Wiese, George Christian, of St. James's, Middx., Gent. Wetten, Luke, of St. George, Hanover Sq., confectioner. Hinricks, Charles, of St. Clement Danes, furrier. King, Philip, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, sugar refiner. Tenner, Lawrence, of St. George's, Ratcliffe Highway, cabinet maker. (All aliens born.)	Free denizens. [For their petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 262.]	23 March -	292
Brandon, Jacob Israel, Buzaglo, Jacob, jun., Fonseca, Moses Aboaf, Bendelack, Joseph, Salomon, Isaac Jacob, Massias, Moses, and Furtado, Abraham Mendes, All of London, Gentlemen, aliens born.	Do. [For their petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 267.]	4 April -	299
Sandwich, John Earl of. Buller, John, Esq. Palmerston, Henry Viscount. Spencer, Lord Charles. Lisburne, Wilmot, Viscount. Hervey, Augustus John, Esq. Bradshaw, Thomas, Esq.	Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.	6 May -	303
Cook, Anthony, Esq., of Ourton, in the co. of York, trustees of late (Eyre, Anthony, Esq., and others).	Grant to, of the equity of redemption of an estate at Keighley, in the co. of York, forfeited on the conviction of Joseph Stell for treason in counterfeiting the coin in 1768.	18 July	326 to 338

1772. **1621.** GRANTS OF OFFICES, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
Members *ex officio*, and Jenyns, Soame, Esq. Eliot, Edward, Esq. Gascoyne, Bamber, Esq. Spencer, Lord Robert. Greville, Lord. Jolliffe, William, Esq. Garlies, Lord.	Commissioners for Trade and Plantations -	15 Aug. -	359
Dartmouth, William Earl of -	One of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State. [For the Colonies].—*Margin.*	14 „ -	362
Courtenay, William, of Hartley Row, in the co. of Hants, Esq. Benson, John, of Christchurch, in co. of Oxford, Esq.	The office of making, writing, and engrossing all writs of subpœna issuing out of the High Court of Chancery.	31 Oct. -	393
Chetwynd, George, Esq., *vice* Philip Sharpe, Esq., deceased.	One of the clerks of the Privy Council - -	25 Nov. -	404
North, Lord. Onslow, George, Esq. Dyson, Jeremiah, Esq. Townshend, Charles, Esq. Fox, Charles James, Esq.	Lords of the Treasury - - - -	28 Dec. -	428
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.			
Van Hernpeckh, Leonard Jacob, late of Islington, yeoman, convicted of forgery.	Free pardon - - - - - -	29 April -	163
Thompson, Leonard, Esq. -	Office of registering such servants as should voluntarily go or be sent to any of the Plantations in America. (Renewal of grant for 20 years.)	30 Aug. -	185

1622. INVENTIONS.

WARRANTS, addressed to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL, to prepare Bills for the King's Signature to pass the Great Seal, granting "the sole use and benefit" from INVENTIONS for a period of 14 years in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and (in some cases) in the Plantations and Colonies abroad, according to the Statute.

Inventor's Name, &c.	Nature of Invention.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Lovelace, William, of Charles Square, Hoxton, in the par. of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, watchmaker.	Art of making gut string for violins and other musical instruments, commonly called Roman strings.	3 Jan. - [1771 in entry, but a mistake.]	266
Henry Solomon, of Swithins Lane, London, merchant.	An instrument for preventing burglaries and the spreading of fires by giving immediate notice to the inhabitants of any dwelling-house attacked, &c. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765-84, p. 249.]	10 Jan. -	268

1772. **1622.** INVENTIONS—*cont.*

Inventor's Name, &c.	Nature of Invention.	Date.	Page.
Wright, Thomas, of the par. of St. John, Clerkenwell, watch-maker. Byrne, Charles, of the par. of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, London, gunmaker.	A new construction of guns and all other fire-arms. [For their petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 252.]	22 Jan. -	274
Burrows, John, of the par. of St. James, Westminster, Doctor in Physic.	A medicine, called Velno's Vegetable Syrup. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 257.]	17 Feb. -	280
Homer, Mark, of Hoxton, Shoreditch, plater and gold and silver worker.	A grate or stove with its appurtenances, made of metal plated with silver, with or without ornaments of enamel or lapis luzuli. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 259.]	4 March -	283
Unwin, Samuel, of Sutton in Ashfield, bleacher.	A machine for winding, doubling, and running of silk, thread, cotton, and worsted, &c.	5 „ -	285
Adkin, Joseph, the elder, shuttle maker, Adkin, Joseph, the younger, turner, Taylor, Charles, merchant, and Walker, Thomas, the younger, merchant. All of Manchester.	A machine for the stamping and printing of paper, silk, woollen, cotton, and linen cloths, &c. [For their petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 261.]	6 „ -	289
Rawlinson, Charles, of Lestwithiel, Cornwall, architect.	A method of roofing buildings with slates. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 464; and *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 258.]	24 „ -	293
Rowley, James, of the par. of St. Martin, Ludgate, in the city of London, wine merchant.	A method of making playing cards, printed from engravings from copper after entire new designs in oil colours, with a peculiar kind of ink which which will bear the leesing or polish necessary to be given to playing cards. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 263.]	„ „ „	295
Whitlock, William, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, embroiderer, and Hodgson, William, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, carver.	A composition called artificial wood, for the purposes of carving, casting, and modelling. [For their petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 264.]	30 „ -	297
Clais, John Sebastian, of Denmark Street, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, clockmaker.	A machine called an Index Balance, for weighing money or any other materials without shifting the weights. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 266.]	4 April -	300
Tutin, William, of Birmingham, buckle maker.	A method of japanning mourning buckles of a blue cast or colour, so as not to be liable to damage by wet. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 268.]	22 May -	307
Eckhardt, Anthony George, of London, Gent.	A new water wheel for draining fens and low lands, constructed in an inclined instead of vertical position, and a new water engine to be worked by wind and water separately. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 272.]	27 July -	347

1772. **1622.** INVENTIONS—*cont.*

Inventor's Name, &c.	Nature of Invention.	Date.	Page.
Taylor, Henry, of Quebec, N. America, chymist and apothecary. Bridge, Thomas, of Bread Street, London, drug merchant.	A method of producing an essence or extract of spruce, for making spruce beer. [For their petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 276.]	29 July -	350
Warren, Richard, of Marybone Street, perfumer.	Medicinal composition called the Volatile Essence of Lavender. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 274.]	3 Aug. -	353
Bland, Isaac, of Newly, in the co. of York, yeoman.	A machine to be fixed into the naves of wheels, in place of the common bushes now used, whereby friction will be so much reduced that they will go any length of time without grease.	8 Sept. -	377
Butler, James, of Lichfield, coachmaker.	Wheels, the spokes of which are constructed of springs. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 280.]	10 Oct. -	389
Budge, John, of Camborne, in the co. of Cornwall, engineer.	A machine on a new principle for raising metals, minerals, &c. by the assistance of horses, or by water movement, by means of a double screle or barrel upon an inverted principle. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 242 and p. 281.]	— „ -	391
Foxon, William, of Deptford, carpenter.	A machine for measuring a ship's way. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 283.]	11 Nov. -	402
Hemet, Jacob, of the par. of St. Pancras, Middlesex, dentist.	An essence of pearl and pearl dentifrice for preserving the teeth and gums, &c. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 288.]	18 Dec. -	417
Jesson, Richard, of West Bromwich, ironmasters. Wright, John, of West Bromwich, ironmasters.	A way of making malleable iron from pig or sow metal, and from scull and cinder iron, &c., with raw coals or cokes, without charcoal, and without granulations, mixture of fluxes, or other infusions. [For their petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 286.]	22 „ -	419
Weldon, Patrick, of Dublin, merchant.	A method of bleaching and whitening linen and yarn by a composition entirely new. [For his petition, &c., see *Petitions*, 1765–84, p. 284.]	25 Nov. -	421
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.			
Gale, Thomas, of the par. of St. Mary-le-Strand, cabinet-maker.	Bedsteads on an entire new plan and construction. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 456.]	15 Jan. -	136
Dollond, Paul, of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, optician.	A method of adjusting the glasses of and otherwise improving Hadley's quadrant, otherwise called Hadley's sextant, much used in navigation.	31 „ -	140
Van Haacke, Christian Wilhem Baron, of Rochester.	A secret art or mystery in making from a certain mineral several compositions called mineral tar, mineral oil, vitriol, saltpetre, lampblack, and caput mortuum. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 458.]	3 March -	147

1772. **1622.** INVENTIONS.—*cont.*

Inventor's Name, &c.	Nature of Invention.	Date.	Page.
Besnard, Philip, of London, Gent.	A new method of casting and making plate glass. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 467.]	10 March -	151
Wood, Coniah, of Nottingham, turner.	A new machine for spinning wool and Jersey tow and flax.	31 „ -	160
Webster, Robert, of Whitby, Yorkshire, watchmaker.	A new and particular kind of repeating watch. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 472.]	21 May -	171
Walker, Adam, of Manchester, teacher of natural philosophy.	A piece of mechanism, called a Cœlestina, for producing continued tones from the strings of an harpsichord.	9 July -	179
Williams, Richard, of the par. of St. Margaret, Westminster, Gent.	A new method of manufacturing goods with cotton whoofs, or woollen, linen, or cotton warps, and dressing such goods with a long shag on the surface. [For his petition, &c., see *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 6, p. 484.]	16 Sept. -	188
Clay, Henry, of Birmingham, japanner.	A new method of manufacturing japanned high varnished panels for roofs of coaches, rooms, doors, cabinets, tables, trays, &c.	27 Oct. -	191
Collins, Benjamin, of New Sarum.	A new composition of snuff called Cordial cephalick snuff.	11 Dec. -	201

1623. LICENCES TO PLEAD.

Name of Counsel.	On whose behalf.	Cause, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.				
Davy, William, Esq., serjeant-at-law.	Lloyd, John, Esq., and others.	Information as to claim to be free burgesses of the borough of Saltash.	11 March -	291
Do. do. -	Beeford, Ann - - Priddle, Wm. -	Perjury - - - Subornation of Do. -	5 June -	316
Do. do. -	Edwards, Joan, wife of George.	Murder (Wilts Assizes) -	22 July -	342
Do. do. and Mansfield, James, Esq.	Symon, John - -	Forgery (Southampton Assizes)	23 „ -	343
Wallace, James, K.C.	Bramley, in co. of York, inhabitants of.	Indictment for non-repair of a road (York Assizes).	„ „ -	344
Mansfield, James, Esq., K.C.	Genge, John - -	Indictment for refusing to serve the office of constable in the hundred of Whitchurch. (Dorset Assizes.)	27 „ -	346
Burland, Mr. serjeant.	Do. - -	Do. Do.	„ „ -	346

1772. **1623.** LICENCES TO PLEAD—*cont.*

Name of Counsel.	On whose behalf.	Cause, &c.	Date.	Page.
Newnham, Geo. Lewis, Esq., K.C.	Grey, John, Esq. -	Assault (Leicester Assizes) -	3 Aug. -	352
Mansfield, James, Esq., K.C.	Bridgewater, Francis, Duke of, and others.	Claim to the manors of Chertsey and Hardwicke, traversing the report of the Surveyor General.	5 Nov.	395
Skynner, John, Esq.	Do. do. -	Do. Do.	„ „ -	396
Mansfield, James, Esq.	King, Thomas, and others, of King St., St. Paul, Covent Garden, mercers and partners.	Action for penalties for certain uncustomed goods.	12 „ -	396

In Warrant Book, vol. 34.

Perryn, Richard, Esq., K.C. Skinner, John, Esq., K.C.	Panter, William - Turner, William -	Plea in respect of the duty on the exportation of a large quantity of rice.	7 Feb. -	142
Davy, Mr. Serjeant, Burland, Mr. Serjeant	Aubrey, John - -	Prosecution touching the repair of a road in the parish of Titchfield, in the co. of Southampton.	26 „ -	146
Attorney General, Leigh, Mr. Serjeant, Wallace, Mr.,	Matthews, Thomas, officer of excise, and two assistants.	Murder - - - -	10 March -	149
Skynner, John, Esq., K.C.	Fox, Daniel, Esq., and wife.	Cause in the Court of Exchequer.	11 April -	162
Forster, James, Esq., S.L.	Hanmer, Walden, Esq., and others.	Riot (Suffolk Assizes) - -	19 July -	181
Beareroft, Edward, Esq.	Clehonger parish - -	Indictment (Hereford Assizes)	—	182
Mansfield, James, Esq., K.C.	Johns, Richard, Esq. -	Information against his claim to the mayoralty of Helstone.	— Aug. -	182
Davy, Mr. Serjeant	Do. Do. -	Do. Do. -	„ „ -	183
Skynner, John, Esq., K.C.	Dallaway, William, of Brinscombe, Esq., and others, executors, &c. of Dr. James Bradley, late of Greenwich.	Suit in the Court of Exchequer as to the ownership of Dr. Bradley's observations taken when he was Astronomer Royal.	10 Nov. -	197

1772.

1624. Licences to Print.

Warrants granting the sole right to print, publish, and vend the works specified, for the term of 14 years, within H.M.'s dominions.

Publisher's name.	Title of Work.	Date.	Page.
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.			
Cooke, John, of Paternoster Row, bookseller.	The Complete English Traveller, or a New Survey and Description of England, Scotland, and the Islands of Shetland, Orkney, Hebrides, Ebridea, Man, Scilly, Wight, Alderney, Guernsey and Jersey, including the whole of the Britannic Dominions, written by Nathaniel Spencer, Esq., with engravings by the most ingenious artists.	7 May -	167
Do. do. -	The Christian's Preparation for the worthy receiving of the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as appointed and established by the Church of England, &c.	5 Nov. -	193
Mante, Thomas, Esq. "Not-taken out."—*Margin.*	The History of the late War in North America and the Islands of the West Indies, including the Campaigns of 1763 and 1764 against His Majesty's Indian enemies.	„ „ -	195

1625. Ordnance.

Warrants, &c. addressed to the Board of Ordnance, during the year 1772, for the issue of Arms and other Stores to the several Regiments, &c., with lists annexed in some cases, are to be found in the *Ordnance Entry Books*, vol. I., 1760–76, pp. 430–1, and vol. II., 1761–75, pp. 264–337. They are not, for the most part, of sufficient importance to merit individual description, but among them are the following :—

For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Ordnance Entry Book, 1761–75.		
The marines to make use of the unoccupied parts of the barracks at Chatham until wanted for the land forces or artillery.	17 Feb. -	266
Despatch of the field pieces ordered by His Majesty for a present to the Emperor of Morocco.	26 „ -	268
Establishment of a military company of artificers for the garrison and fortress of Gibraltar.	6 March -	270 to 273
To keep open a vacancy in one of the invalid companies of the Royal Artillery to defray the expense of Capt.-Lieut. Rogers retiring on full pay.	16 „ -	278
Capt.-Lieutenants in the Artillery and corps of Engineers to take rank of Captains in the Army.	22 June -	307
Regulations for the Royal Artillery - - - - - -	27 July -	312 to 321

1772. **1625.** ORDNANCE—*cont.*

For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Phillips, Colonel William,—allowance of 25*s.* a day, his office of Inspector and Commander of the Artillery in Gibraltar and Minorca being discontinued as useless and unnecessary.	22 Oct. -	326
Amherst, Lieut.-Genl. Sir Jeffy, K. B., Lieut.-Genl. of the Ordnance,—allowance of 300*l.* per ann. to, in lieu of a house in the Minories.	26 Nov. -	327
Regiments of Cavalry in future to be furnished with trumpets instead of drums -	27 „ -	329
Cocks, Sir Charles, Bart., appointed Clerk of the Ordnance,—additional salary of 100*l.* per annum.	„ „ -	331
Langlois, Benjamin, Esq., Clerk of Deliveries of Ordnance,—additional salary of 100*l.* per ann.	15 Dec. -	334

1626. PACKET BOATS.

LETTERS from the Secretaries of State's Offices relating to the PACKET BOATS.

To whom directed.	For what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.			
James Clements, Esq. [Agent for the packet boats at Harwich.]	Packet for Helvoetsluys to be detained till arrival of one of H.M.'s messengers.	1 Feb. -	294
Do. do. -	Free passage to Helvoetsluys to be allowed to the bearers, Messrs. Christopher Layrle and Christopher Reutelman, going (recommended by Lord Hillsborough) to raise a subscription for supporting a minister and schoolmaster for Second Creek, in Rowan county, in North Carolina.	4 „ -	295
Do. do. -	Enclosing a packet for Sir Joseph Yorke, H.M.'s ambassador at the Hague, to be sent by the packet boat.	5 „ -	296
Do. do. -	Packet boat to Helvoetsluys to be detained till arrival of one of H.M.'s messengers.	28 „ -	300
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.			
Agent at Holyhead - -	An extraordinary packet boat for Darby Toole, a messenger from the Lord Lieutenant, on his return to Dublin.	4 Jan. -	321
Do. - -	Do. for Andrew Stalcy, one of H.M.'s messengers.	11 Feb. -	332
Do. - -	Do. for Darby Toole, as above - -	18 March -	337
Do. - -	Do. for John Edwards, one of H.M.'s messengers.	19 „ -	337
Do. - -	Do. for John Kelley, a messenger from the Lord Lieutenant.	23 April -	342
Do. - -	Do. do. do. -	1 May -	343

1772. **1626.** PACKET BOATS—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Agent at Holyhead - -	An extraordinary packet boat for William Cock, one of H.M.'s messengers.	5 May -	344
Do. - - -	Do. for Darby Toole, as above - -	29 „ -	349
Agent at Harwich - -	Oreasitus, Chevalier de, a Spanish nobleman of distinction, to have the cabin of the packet boat reserved for the use of himself and family.	3 June -	350
In Dom. Entry Book, "*Dom. despatched,*" 1771–6.			
Anthony Todd, Esq. - -	An express to Falmouth to detain the New York and South Carolina packets till further orders.	8 Feb. -	15
Do. - - -	To detain the New York and West India packet boats till further orders.	31 March -	24
Do. - -	Enclosing despatches for N. America and W. Indies to be sent by the detained packet boats. They being of great importance the captains to be instructed to use as much dispatch as possible in their voyages.	18 April -	36
Do. - - -	The New York packet to be detained till further order.	2 Dec. -	63
Do. - -	Transmitting despatches to go by the S. Carolina packet, which is not to sail, however, without Sir James Wright, who set out yesterday from London, but whose state of health may prevent him reaching Falmouth as soon as the mail.	15 „ -	67

1627. PARKS.

PERMISSIONS to pass through the PARK GATES, &c.

*** These are addressed, in the case of St. James's and the Green Parks, to the Earl of Orford, and in the case of the Horse Guards to the Gold Stick in Waiting.

Name.	Extent of Permission.	Date.	Page.
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.			
Nares, Mr. Justice - -	On horseback through the Horse Guards -	25 June -	312
Eden, William, Esq. - -	On horseback through the Horse Guards and the gates of St. James's and the Green Parks.	3 & 7 July	313
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.			
Dartmouth, Earl of - -	In his coach through the same - -	22 Aug. -	360
In Dom. Entry Book, "*Dom. despatched,*" 1771–6.			
Pownall, John, Esq. - -	On horseback through the Horse Guards and St. James's Park.	12 Dec. -	68
Knox, William, Esq. - -			

1772.

1628. Passports or Passes.

From whom.	To whom.	Destination, &c.	Language.	Date.	Page.
In Passes, 1760–84.					
Earl of Suffolk - -	Needham, William - -	Naples - -	French -	29 May	83
Earl of Rochford -	Ainslie, Lt. Col. George -	Not stated -	Do. -	4 July	84

1629. Petitions.

*** The greater number of petitions in this year will be found noticed at the end of entries of the various warrants containing the grant of the prayer of them. The petitions in this list are those which (apparently) had not been acceded to before the end of 1772.

Names of Petitioners.	Object of Petition, &c.	Date.	Page.
In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 6, 1767–81.			
Cotton, Thomas, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster.	Patent for his invention of pictured or painted cards bearing human image or resemblance of two faces or heads on one and the same side by rectilinear inversion.—Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General.	31 Jan. -	460
Managers of the Infirmary of Aberdeen for the reception and cure of the poor of the northern counties of Scotland.	Royal Charter of Incorporation by the name of the Infirmary of Aberdeen.—Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General and to the Lord Advocate.	15 April -	470
In Petitions, 1765–84.			
Alsop, Edward, of Princes' Street, St. Ann's, Soho.	Patent for his discovery of the perpetual motion to act as a machine for throwing water.—Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General.	22 Aug. -	279

1630. Treasury Letters.

Office Letters from one of the Secretaries of State to the Lords of the Treasury, desiring them to take the King's pleasure, or to give the necessary orders, for Payments, &c. as below.

To whom.	Nature and amount of disbursement.	Date.	Page.
In Treasury Entry Book, 1763–75.			
Hardy, John Le, Pipon, Joseph, Jurats of the Royal Court of Jersey.	60*l.* each for their expenses in coming over to England after the tumults in 1769 to lay a state of those disturbances before His Majesty.	3 Jan. -	286
Frazer, Capt. Andrew, H.M.'s Commissary and Engineer at Dunkirk.	32*l.* 12*s.* for contingent expenses - -	13 „ -	287
Sneyd, Mr. Jeremy, of Lord Rochford's office.	200*l.* disbursed by Lord Rochford for H.M.'s service.	16 „ -	288
Do. do.	300*l.* for do. do. -	23 March -	289
Murray, Mr., H.M.'s Ambassador at Constantinople.	500*l.* drawn upon William Davis, Esq. - -	13 May -	289

1772. **1630.** TREASURY LETTERS—*cont.*

To whom.	Nature and amount of disbursement.	Date.	Page.
Sneyd, Mr. Jeremy - -	200*l.* disbursed by Lord Rochford - -	19 May -	290
The two Principal Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs.	Orders to the Treasurer of the Chamber to enable the Secretaries of State to draw for such sums as may be wanting for payment of the 16 messengers in ordinary placed from this date under the direction of the two Secretaries.	3 June -	291
Sneyd, Mr. Jeremy - -	173*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* for binding the Journals of the Houses of Parliament to be presented to the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin.	6 „ -	292
Officers of the Order, &c. -	All fees on the occasion of Sir George Osborne's acting as proxy to H.R.H. the Bishop of Osnaburgh at the approaching installation of Knights of the Bath.	13 „ -	293
Pegg, Samuel, Esq. - -	Do. (amounting to 98*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*) for Sir Stanier Porten acting as proxy for Sir George Macartney on the same occasion.	19 „ -	294
Sneyd, Mr. Jeremy - -	500*l.* for presents to the Emperor of Morocco to be sent with Mr. Charles Logie, lately appointed H.M.'s Consul General to the Emperor. (A list of the articles sent, consisting of cloth, tea, sugar, coffee, brocade, watches, handkerchiefs, and pistols.)	3 July -	294
Do. - -	41*l.* 6*s.* for a tea chest with silver mountings, and silver canisters, and a large silver "chaised" coffee-pot, for a present to Prince Muley Idris, uncle to the Emperor of Morocco.	20 „ -	297
Do. - -	500*l.* disbursed by Lord Rochford for H.M.'s service.	17 Aug. -	299
Benider, Mr. Jacob, Minister from the Emperor of Morocco.	149*l.* 6*s.* for passage of himself and attendants, and freight of baggage, &c. from Gibraltar by way of Lisbon.	7 Sept. -	300
Dick, Sir John, H.M.'s Consul at Leghorn.	139*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* for postage of letters from 1 July 1771 to 30 June 1772. (Particulars of his account also entered.)	10 „ -	300 & 301
Sneyd, Mr. Jeremy - -	Bill for 200*l.* drawn on him by Mr. Logie, H.M.'s Consul General in Morocco, for expenses of his journey from Tetuan to the court of the Emperor.	24 „ -	302
Do. - -	198*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* expenses incurred in refitting a chamber chariot for the Emperor of Morocco, and in repairing completely the old coach formerly belonging to his grandfather, Mulcy Isbmael, and in sending them to the Emperor as a fresh testimony of His Majesty's regard and friendship.	5 Nov. -	303
Do. - - -	500*l.* for a present to be sent as usual with Edward Bayntun, Esq., appointed by His Majesty to be his Consul General to the Bey of Tripoli *vice* Consul Barker, deceased. (Particulars of the present entered p. 305.)	19 „ -	304

1772. **1630.** TREASURY LETTERS—*cont.*

To whom.	Nature and amount of disbursement.	Date.	Page.
Sneyd, Mr. Jeremy - -	105*l.* disbursed by Lord Rochford for H.M.'s service.	27 Nov. -	306
Do. - -	347*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* disbursed on account of Mr. Benedet, the Morocco minister, for house rent, coach hire, and four months' allowance at rate of 500*l.* a year.	7 Dec. -	307
Do. - -	300*l.* disbursed by Lord Rochford for H.M.'s service.	,, ,, -	308

1631. WRITS OF ERROR.

*** Notices of Writs of Error from the Court of King's Bench returnable in Parliament, petitioned for and allowed in this year, are to be found in *Dom. Geo. III. vol.* 6, between pp. 463 and 485, and *Petitions* 1765–84, between pp. 269 and 271. The whole information consists in the names of petitioners and respondents, or petitioners solely, the dates when the several petitions were "allowed," and in some cases the nature of the suit. Individual description has been thought unnecessary.

1632. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS and LETTERS from the Offices of the Secretaries of State.

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Criminal Papers, 1767–72.			
William Dick, one of H.M.'s messengers in ordinary.	McManus, Philip, (*alias* Charles Cope or Coop,) committed for robbery, to be carried to Dublin to be tried there.	24 Feb. -	337
Keeper of the gaol upon Ouse Bridge, in the city of York.	The same to be delivered to William Dick for above purpose.	,, ,, -	339
Keeper of the gaol at Liverpool	To receive the same into his custody pending the finding of a ship to convey him to Ireland.	,, ,, -	340
Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.	Larose, John, a convict pardoned by His Majesty, and now on board a transport vessel in the Thames, to be received back into Newgate.	15 March -	345
Messrs. Stewart and Campbell, contractors for transports.	The same to be sent back to Newgate -	,, ,, -	345
Same as two preceding - -	{ Cherry, Elias, / Redwood, Wm., } letters similar to above -	31 Dec. -	348

1772. **1632.** MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Criminal Papers, vol. 14, 1770–75.			
Messrs. Stewart and Campbell and Keeper of Newgate	Hiam, John, a convict,—two letters similar to above.	18 March	117 & 118
Do. do.	May, Samuel, a convict, do. do.	19 „	118 & 119
Do. do.	Waters, John, a convict, do. do.	22 July	150
Do. do.	Bowyer, Thomas, a convict, do. do.	25 „	152
Duncan Campbell, Esq., contractor for transports, and Keeper of Newgate	Eaton, Ann, a convict, do. do.	18 Nov.	174
In Criminal Papers, vol. 15.			
Baldwin Leighton, Esq.	To discharge out of custody William Thomas, who has had a free pardon, and to take bail for his appearance when the next general pardon shall come out, in order to his pleading the same.	17 April	17
Messrs. Sydenham and Campbell, contractors for transports, and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.	Younger, Thomas, a convict on board a transport vessel in the Thames, to be sent and received back to Newgate.	9 July	40 & 41
Do. do.	Laver, James, a convict,—similar letters to preceding.	20 Nov.	57 & 58
In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 8.			
Viscount Barrington	To give orders for providing the 6th Regiment of Foot with camp equipage.	27 Sept.	7
Do.	The above regiment to be embarked for St. Vincent as soon as the transports are ready.	2 Oct.	9
In Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 85.			
One of H.M.'s messengers	Palmer, John, Macklevain, Patrick, charged with murder in the borough of Stafford, to be brought from Ireland to Stafford.—(*A draft unsigned.*)	— July	65
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.			
Postmaster General	Authority to open and copy, and deliver to Ed. Payne, Esq., Governor of the Bank, all letters between Charles Marshall, a prisoner in the Poultry Compter, and Thomas Wood, at Helvoetsluys in Holland, in order to discovery of the persons concerned in the forgery on the Bank.	10 Feb.	297
Mr. Rose	To deliver to Mr. William Strahan copies of the Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons, with index and reports.	2 March	300
Do.	Do. to Mr. Wilson	„ „	300

1772. **1632.** MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Earl of Ashburnham, Master of the Great Wardrobe.	To deliver two stars (as worn by the Knights of the Bath) to Mr. John Jenkins for Robert Murray Keith, Esq., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Denmark, nominated a Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath.	29 Feb. -	301
Mr. Rose - - -	To deliver to bearer a copy of the Journals of Parliament.	— June -	312
Sir Robert Wilmot - -	For supply of furniture wanted in the Secretary of State's Office, Northern department.	11 Dec. -	331
In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.			
Master of the Jewel Office (Earl of Darlington).	The proper persons from his office, with every thing necessary, to attend at St. James's on the 15th after the levée. His Majesty intending to invest two persons with the ensigns of the Order of the Bath.	11 Jan. -	322
Wm. Whitehead, Esq. - -	The proper persons from his office to attend on the same occasion.	" " -	322
Mr. Rose - - -	To deliver a set of the Parliamentary Journals, &c. for the Museum.	15 " -	323
Lord Chamberlain - -	Robinson, Hon. Frederick, appointed secretary to the Extraordinary Embassy at the Court of Spain,—customary allowance of plate to be issued to.	17 "	323
Mr. Rose - - -	To deliver a set of the Parliamentary Journals, &c., for the use of Dublin University.	5 Feb. -	329
Lord Chancellor - -	A commission to be prepared for giving the Royal Assent to the Corn and other Bills on the 11th Feb.	8 " -	330
Lord High Almoner - -	Coplin, Sarah, Ringleman, Mary, } Recommended to be two of the Maundy women on Holy Thursday.	" " -	331
Lord Barrington and Lord Sandwich.	} The officers of the Army and Fleet not to wear any other mourning on the "present melancholy occasion" than a black crape round their left arm with their uniform.	" " -	331 & 332
Secretary-at-War - - -	The marines at Chatham to be lodged in the unoccupied parts of the barracks there, the Lords of the Admiralty having represented that the quarters of the marines are much crowded, that the innkeepers as well as the marines are thereby put to great inconveniences, and that the latter, by being so far removed from the eyes of their officers, are much exposed to drunkenness and debauchery, and desert in great numbers.	17 " -	333
Do. - -	Military assistance to be sent to support the magistrates at Bury.	14 April -	340
Do. - -	Do. do. at Chelmsford - -	" " -	
Do. - -	Do. do. in Tendring hundred in Essex	16 " -	341

1772. **1632.** MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Sir Joseph Ayliff - - -	Hooper, Edward, Esq., to be permitted to inspect and take notes from the letters and correspondence in the Paper Office relative to Lord Shaftesbury's family.	25 April -	343
Lord Chancellor - -	Mountstuart, Lord (John Stuart, Esq.),—necessary commission to be ordered for him to be Custos Rotulorum of the co. of Glamorgan.	15 May -	347
Mr. Rose - - -	To deliver a set of the Parliamentary Journals, &c. for the use of the clerks of the House of Lords.	12 June -	352
Lord Chamberlain -	New state furniture to be got ready for the use of Lord Stormont, H.M.'s Ambassador, &c., on his removal from Vienna to the Court of Paris.	14 Aug. -	358
Do. -	St. Paul, Horace, Esq., appointed secretary to the Extraordinary Embassy to the Court of France,—customary allowance of plate to be made to.	15 „ -	359
In Dom. Entry Book, Dom. despatched, 1771–6.			
Lord Visct. Barrington - -	To give orders for tents and camp equipage for the 6th Regiment, under orders to embark for the Ceded Islands to relieve the 32nd.	27 Sept.	59
Do. - -	The 6th Regiment to embark for St. Vincent -	2 Oct. -	61
In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765–1776.			
Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin.	Andrews, William, D.D., one of the Senior Fellows,—licence to travel for three years.	12 Sept. -	277
In Military Entry Book, vol. 28.			
Secretary-at-War - -	Many of the Chelsea pensioners being supposed to be among the insurgents in the North of Ireland, orders to be given for them to appear personally before Major Genl. Gisborne, commanding in those parts.	25 March -	270
Judge Advocate General of the Forces (Charles Gould) or Deputy.	For a general court-martial upon Lt.-Genl. William Strode, Colonel of the 62nd Regiment, represented to have embezzled the money appropriated for the clothing of the regiment. [The members to constitute the Court named.]	26 „ -	271
Secretary-at-War - -	The regiment sent to Port Patrick, there to wait the directions of the Lord Lieutenant, to return to the places of their former destination.	30 „ -	274
Judge Advocate General, &c. -	Another warrant for the court-martial on Lt.-Genl. Strode. [The charge of embezzlement left out, and that of "withholding" the clothing merely inserted.]	26 „ -	274
In Treasury Entry Book, 1763–75.			
Lords of the Treasury - -	Mr. Benider, Minister from the Emperor of Morocco, whose baggage is now on board a ship in the Thames, to have the usual allowances of duty and other civilities.	2 Sept. -	299

1772. **1632.** MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Warrants, 1768–1863.	"*Special Commissions.*"		
Lord Chancellor - -	To affix the Great Seal to commissions to seize pirates for :— Charles Deane, Commander of the "Earl of Sandwich." Alexander Hamilton, „ "Marquis of Rockingham." (Note as to the commissions having been passed accordingly.)	6 Feb. -	16
Do. - -	Do. for— Edward Berrow, „ "Royal Captain." John Rogers, „ "Stormont." (Note as above.)	13 Oct. -	17
Do. - -	Do. for— William Fraser, „ "Lord Mansfield." John Sharpe, „ "Mercury." (Note as above.)	22 „ -	18
Do. - -	Do. for— John Lander, „ "Alfred." Raymond Snow, „ "Duke of Kingston." (Note as above.)	27 Nov. -	20
Do. - -	Do. for— John Riddell, „ "Besborough." (Note as above.)	4 Dec. -	21
In Warrant Book, vol. 33.			
Lord Chancellor - -	The Great Seal to be affixed to the commission of Frederick Robinson, Esq., appointing him secretary to the Extraordinary Embassy to the Catholic King.	10 Jan. -	270
Master of the Great Wardrobe (Earl of Ashburnham).	Liveries for the yeomen of the guard and warders of the Tower of London.	16 „ -	271
Master of the Jewel Office (Earl of Darlington).	Hotham, Sir Charles, Bart., lately appointed one of the Knights Companions of the Bath, —a collar of gold, &c. to be delivered to.	„ „ -	273
Do. do. -	Hamilton, Sir William, K.B.,—do. do. -	„ „ -	273
Treasurer of the Chamber (Rt. Hon. George Rice).	Castle, Catherine,—bill for stationery ware for Lord Rochford's office, allowed.	15 „ -	277
Governors of Sutton's Hospital, or the Charterhouse.	Wildron, Thomas, of James Street, Golden Square, to be admitted to a child's place in the hospital.	4 March -	288
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Castle, Catherine,—bill for stationery ware for Lord Rochford's office allowed.	27 April -	302
Master of the Great Wardrobe -	Osnaburgh, H.R.H. Frederick, Bishop of. Bellamont, Charles Earl of. Clive, Robert Lord. Draper, Sir Wm. Mann, Sir Horatio, Bart. Moore, Sir John, Bart. Lindsay, Sir John. Coote, Sir Eyre. Montagu, Sir Charles. } Knights of the Bath elect,—hats, mantles, &c. to be delivered for.	20 May -	305

1772. **1632.** MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
	Payne, Sir Ralph. Lynch, Sir Wm. Hotham, Sir Chas. Hamilton, Sir William. Keith, Sir Robert Murray.		
Cullum, Thomas Geary, Esq., Bath King-at-Arms.	To take down the atchievements of the deceased Knights of the Bath, in the chapel of King Henry VII. of Westminster, and to place the atchievements of the present Knights in the order of the annexed scheme. (The scheme annexed, p. 310.)	27 May	309
Eldest Knight Companion of the Bath, present.	To perform the ceremony of the installation of the Knights of the Bath elect.	„ „ -	311
Dean of the Order of the Bath -	To summon the Knights Companions to hold chapters on all necessary occasions, and particularly on occasion of the ensuing installation.	„ „ -	311
Master of the Great Wardrobe -	Macartney, Sir George, nominated one of the Knights Companions of the Bath,—two stars to be provided for.	2 June -	313
Master of the Jewel Office -	Do. do.—A collar of gold, &c. for -	„ „ -	313
Master of the Great Wardrobe -	Do. do.—A hat, mantle, &c. for - -	„ „ -	314
——	Do. do.—Dispensation with the form of investiture, the rites of bathing, vigils, &c., and constituting Stanier Porten, Esq., his deputy.	3 „ -	315
Master of the Great Wardrobe -	To provide atchievements for the installation of H.R.H. Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburgh.	5 „ -	317
Macartney, Sir George, Knt. and Knight elect of the Bath.	To attend at the Prince's chamber in the Palace of Westminster on the 15th June, to proceed to his installation. "N.B.—A like letter was wrote to all the Kn^ts Companions and Elect."	— „ -	318
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Farrel, William Charles, Esq.,—licence to him and his issue to assume the name and bear the arms of Skeffington.	12 „ -	319
Garter King-at-Arms - -	Osborn, Sir George, Knt. and Bart.,—privilege of having supporters added to his arms, in consideration of his being proxy to H.R.H. the Bishop of Osnaburgh, the First and Principal Companion of the Bath, in the procession to the chapel, &c.	17 „ -	321
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Townshend, Edward, of Burscot, Berks, Gent., —licence to take the name and bear the arms of Loveden.	20 „ -	322
Ironmongers' Company	To pay to Jeremiah Sneyd, Esq., 800*l.* arising from the estate vested in the Company by the will of Thomas Betton, to be applied for the redemption of slaves in Morocco, according to an order of 2 July 1772 of the High Court of Chancery. (Entry of receipt thereof, p. 357.) "N.B.—This warrant, tho' entered here, took its rise at the Treasury."—*Margin.*	28 July -	355

1772. **1632.** MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Castle, Catherine,—bill for stationery ware for Lord Rochford's office, allowed.	12 Aug. -	358
Dartmouth Earl of, one of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State.	Authority to countersign certain military commissions.	15 ,, -	363
Governors of Sutton's Hospital or the Charterhouse.	Browne, John, to have a poor brother or pensioner's place in the hospital.	29 Sept. -	386
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Jones, Arnoldus, of Branthwaite, in the co. of Cumberland, Esq.,—licence to take the surname and bear the arms of Skelton.	12 Nov. -	398
Governors of Sutton's Hospital or Charterhouse.	Loveland, Thomas, to have a poor brother or pensioner's place in the hospital.	,, ,, -	401
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Castle, Catherine,—bill for stationery for Lord Rochford's office, allowed.	,, ,, -	404
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Wilmot, Edward Sacheverell, of Morley, near Derby, Esq.,—licence to take surname and bear the arms of Sitwell.	27 ,, -	405
Do. -	Muilman, Richard, of Debden Hall, in co. of Essex, Esq.,—licence to take the surnames and bear the arms of Trench Chiswell.	,, ,, -	407
Do. - -	Robinson, Dame Dorothea Hewett, wife of Sir George, of Cranford, in the co. of Northampton, Bart., and her issue,—licence to take the surname and bear the arms of Hewett.	28 ,, -	412
Do. - -	Bond, Benjamin, the younger, of Hackney, in the co. of Middlesex, Esq.,—licence to take the name and bear the arms of Hopkins.	11 Dec. -	415
Master of the Great Wardrobe	Warrant dormant for liveries to sundry servants of H.M.'s household, &c.	30 ,, -	423
In Warrant Book, vol. 34.			
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bills for stationery for the Earl of Suffolk's office, allowed.	30 Jan. -	139
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Heath, Nicholas, of Boy Court, in the co. of Kent, Esq.,—licence to take the name and bear the arms of Nicholas, the arms being "The Imperial cross and crown given to Sir Edward Nicholas, Knight, Secretary of State to K. Charles I. and K. Charles II. for his faithful services to the Crown."	15 Feb. -	143
"To all" - - -	Elliot, Hugh, Esq., Captain in the late 108th Regiment of Foot,—licence to enter the service of their Imperial Majesties.	14 March -	153
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Smythies, James, of Colchester, Esq.,—licence to change his surname to that of Blatch.	,, ,, -	154
Master of the Great Wardrobe, &c.	Necessities for H.M.'s Maundy and Wardrobe of Robes for Maundy Thursday, 1772.	28 ,, -	156

1772. **1632.** MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Pippard, Nicholas Blundell, of Little Crosby, Lancashire, Esq., &c.,—licence to take the name of Blundell only, and bear the arms of Blundell, of Little Crosby.	31 March -	158
Do. -	Davies, Jane, of Marylebone, spinster,—licence to take the surname and arms of Knight.	29 April -	165
Do. - -	Lawson, Henry, of Lartington, in the co. of York, Esq., second son of Sir Henry Lawson, of Brough Hall, Bart.,—licence to take the surname and bear the arms of John Maire, late of Lartington, Esq., deceased.	7 May -	169
Broughton, Sir Thomas, Bart., High Sheriff of the co. of Stafford.	Licence to dwell out of the country during his term of office.	26 „ -	174
——	Keith, Robert, Esq.,—nominated to be one of the Knights Companion of the Bath, to have the like place and precedency as the other knights, and to wear and use on his upper garment the badge, cognizance, and ensigns of the said Order, notwithstanding there being no vacant stall.	29 Feb. -	175
Master of the Jewel Office -	Do. do.—a badge and collar of gold for -	— June -	176
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery for Lord Suffolk's office allowed.	26 „ -	177
Do. do. -	Do. do. -	28 Oct. -	193
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Sleigh, John, Esq.,—licence to take the surname and bear the arms of Lindley.	— Nov. -	198
——	Greenwich Hospital, Commissioners of,—licence to purchase lands of Edward Montagu, Esq., situate at Throckley, in Northumberland, enabling them thereby to bring to an end a suit in Chancery.	17 Dec. -	204

IRELAND.

1633. IRELAND. ARMY. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

APPLICATIONS from the Lord Lieutenant for LEAVE OF ABSENCE to be granted to officers in the Army in Ireland in this year are to be found in the series entitled *Ireland*, vol. 441, between Nos. 6 and 78, and vol. 442, between Nos. 9 and 99; and letters from the Secretary of State in reply, signifying His Majesty's grant of the same, in vol. 442 above, and *Ireland Entry Book*, 1770–75, between pp. 83 and 150.

1772.

1634. Ireland. Creations.

King's Letters, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to cause Letters Patent to pass the Great Seal, containing Grants of Dignities in Ireland.

Name.	Style and Title or Dignity.	Date.	Page of King's Let. Bk.	Page of Sig. Off.
In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765–76; *and Signet Office, vol.* 24.				
Johnston, Richard, Esq., of Gilford, in the co. of Down.	Baronet - - - -	29 June -	272	139

1635. Ireland. King's Letters (Secretary of State).

King's Letters, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to issue out the usual processes for the Appointments in Ireland under-mentioned, or to give the necessary directions for other purposes.

*** The usual official letters from the Lord Lieutenant desiring that these appointments be made and warrants to him accordingly prepared, are to be found in the series entitled *Ireland*, vols. 441 and 442; and letters signifying His Majesty's approbation and consent in regard to the same, in vol. 442 above, and *Ireland Entry Book*, 1770–75, between pp. 85 and 148.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page of King's Let. Bk.	Page of Sig. Off.
In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765–76; *and Signet Office, vol.* 24, 1772.				
Arkwright, Richard, of Nottingham, clockmaker.	Extension to Ireland of the patent for his new piece of machinery for making of west or yarn from cotton, flax, or wool.	23 Jan. -	254	109
[Cradock], Dr. John, Bishop of Kilmore.	Archbishop of Dublin and Bishop of Glandelagh.	27 „ -	257	111
Gore, Dr. William, Bishop of Elphin, *vice* Dr. John Averell, deceased.	Bishop of Limerick - - -	„ „ -	260	116
Cumberland, Dr. Dennison, Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.	Bishop of Kilmore - - -	„ „ -	262	114
Power, Richard, Esq., *vice* George Smith, Esq., deceased.	One of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.	29 Feb. -	264	123
Cope, Walter, D.D. - -	Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh -	27 Jan. -	265	115
Browne, Dr. Jemmet, Bishop of Cork and Ross.	Bishop of Elphin - - -	„ „ -	267	118
Mann, Isaac, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin.	Bishop of Cork and Ross - -	„ „ -	268	119

1772. **1635.** IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page of King's Let. Bk.	Page of Sig. Off.
Bourke, Joseph Deane, Dean of St. Flanan, Killaloe, *vice* Dr. Walter Cope.	Dean of Dromore - - -	27 Jan. -	270	120
Pery, William Cecil, clerk, M.A.	Dean of St. Flanan, Killaloe - -	„ „ -	271	121
Bourke, Joseph Deane, Dean of Dromore, *vice* Dr. E. Young, deceased.	Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns - -	7 Sept. -	273	152
Walsh, Ralph, M.A. - -	Dean of Dromore - - -	„ -	275	153
Blaquiere, John, Esq. - -	To be sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland.	16 Oct. -	278	165
Borumhadad, Achmet, of Dublin, Doctor of Physic.	Patent in Ireland for 14 years for his new constructed baths and apparatus.	15 „ -	279	162
Bond, Wensley, M.A., *vice* Dr. Arthur St. George, deceased.	Dean of St. Faghnan, in the diocese of Ross.	22 „ -	293	—
Harcourt, Earl, appointed Lieut. Genl. and Genl. Governor of Ireland.	Lord Townshend to render up his charge upon sight of this warrant by delivering up the sword, with other accustomed ceremonies and formalities.	4 Nov. -	295	227
Dublin, John Archbishop of -	To be sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland.	6 „ -	295	228

1636. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY).

KING'S LETTERS, countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury, and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to give the necessary orders or to issue out the usual processes for purposes as below.

For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
In Signet Office, vol. 24.		
Officers of the Ordnance in Ireland,—5,250*l.* for arms - - - -	24 March -	124
Villeneufve, Lucy, wife of Gabriel, Esq.,—100*l.* per ann. pension on the civil establishment of Ireland.	27 „ -	126
Brunswick and Lunenberg, Ferdinand Duke of,—exempted (in accordance with the Act) from the payment of the tax of 4*s.* per £ on his pensions.	31 „ -	127
Athol, Duke and Duchess of, do. do. do. -	„ „ -	129
Hawke, Sir Edward, K.B., do. do. do. -	„ „ -	130
Charles, George, Esq., do. do. do. -	„ „ -	131
Allan, Thos., Esq.,—350*l.* out of revenues at large, for journeys to attend the Lords of the Treasury, &c.	16 April -	132

1772. **1636.** IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY).—*cont.*

For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Hospital for ancient and maimed officers and soldiers in Ireland,—6,000*l.* to pay out-pensioners, &c.	2 May -	134
Battle-Axe Guards in Ireland,—740*l.* for new clothing (granted once in every two years.)	12 June -	136
Adair, Robert, Esq.,—500*l.* per ann. pension on the civil establishment in trust for his three children, Robert, Diana, and Elizabeth.	24 „ -	137
Officers of the House of Peers in Ireland,—4,379*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for their services this Session. (A schedule of the items given.)	2 July -	140
Speaker of either House of Parliament in Ireland, and others,—3,195*l.* rewards for services. (A schedule of the items.)	„ „ -	142
Ranelagh, Lord Viscount,—1,000*l.* as chairman to several committees, &c. in the House of Peers in Ireland.	„ „ -	145
Lord Chancellor in Ireland,—2,000*l.* in addition to his customary allowance as Speaker of the House of Lords.	„ „ -	146
Crosby, Sir Paul, Bart.,—200*l.* per ann. additional pension in Ireland - -	6 Aug. -	148
Johnston, Sir Richd., Bart.—400*l.* per ann. pension on the civil establishment of Ireland, in consideration of his losses through the insurgents called Hearts of Steel.	„ „ -	150
Wool licenses in Ireland reckoned at 4,000*l.*,—deficiency made good to 18 Aug. 1772.	14 Sept. -	154
Ordnance Officers in Ireland,—220*l.* 10*s.* for keeping arms one year to 19 May 1772.	„ „ -	156
Wilmot, Sir Robert, } 200*l.* each for extraordinary services performed in Sharpe, Philip, Esq., } London during the Session of the Irish Parliament -	„ „ -	157
Ordnance Officers in Ireland,—12,900*l.* to pay Lieut.-Col. Chenevix for 2,000 barrels of gunpowder.	6 Oct. -	159
Do. do.,—621*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* for carriage of powder, &c. to several magazines	„ „ -	160
Bradley, Abraham,—7,273*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.* for stationery ware delivered to the Houses of Lords and Commons in Ireland during the last two Sessions of Parliament. (Particulars of the stationery supplied, pp. 169–213.)	20 „ -	166
Ordnance Officers in Ireland,—3,482*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* for expenses - - -	„ „ -	214
Lifford, James, Baron, Lord Chancellor of Ireland,—additional salary of 1,000*l.* per ann.	22 „	216
Macartney, Sir George, K.B.,—1,500*l.* per ann. pension on the civil establishment of Ireland.	„ „ -	217
Meredith, Henry, Gent.,—500*l.* Reynolds, Eliz., Gentlewoman,—200*l.* Moore, Anne, Gentlewoman,—100*l.* Pringle, Eliz., Gentlewoman,—100*l.* Gordon, Anne, Gentlewoman,—100*l.* Gordon, Margt., Spinster,—50*l.* Gordon, Jane, Spinster,—50*l.* Gordon, Harriet, Spinster,—50*l.* Walker, Celia, Spinster,—30*l.* Walker, Jane, Spinster,—30*l.* Walker, Cherry, Spinster,—30*l.* Mercer, Major, Richd.—150*l.* Bolton, Capt. Loftus,—50*l.*	Yearly pensions on the civil establishment of Ireland.	„ „ -	218

1772. **1636.** IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY)—*cont.*

For whom and what purpose.	Date.	Page.
Beresford, John, Esq., and Marcus his son, or the survivor of them,—the office of taster of wines, &c., and surveyor of the outs and defects of the same, imported into Ireland, with a salary to John Beresford of 1,000*l.* per annum.	22 Oct.	219
Montgomery, Wm., Esq., Thompson, Henry, Esq., auditors of foreign accounts and imports in Ireland, —additional salary of 378*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for expenses, &c. of increase of business through the establishment of the new Board of Commissioners of Public Accounts, the present salary amounting to no more than 121*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	,, ,,	221
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30. No. 103. *For* answers *read* answer.

46. No. 178. *For* see under date Dec. 22 *read* see No. 415.

113. *passim, for* Vigniola *read* Vignola.

139. No. 420. } *The statement from which the inference as to the dates of these*
140. No. 425. } *documents is drawn is incorrect, Lord Cornwallis having been Governor of Gibraltar later than* 1770. *No.* 425 *probably belongs to the year* 1772, see *No.* 1357.

166. No. 440. *For* Edwd. Barham *read* Edmd. Barham.

172. *First entry, second column. For* Common Pleas *read* King's Bench.

194. No. 496. *Ninth line from bottom. For* Hay *read* Hayes.

266. No. 733. *For* Jersey *read* Guernsey.

358. No. 997 *belongs most probably to* 1772.

436. No. 1104. *By a mistake in the original* Dundas *is called* Lord Advocate. *Should be* Lord President of the Court of Session.

453. No. 1155. *Eleventh line of abstract. For* Minora *read* Minorca. *Last line but one. For* spend *read* spent.

457. *Line* 3 *from top. For* cesser *read* cesses.

543 *Line* 17 *from top. For* Ray *read* Roy.

555. No. 1479 *is misdated. Should be* 12 Dec.

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CALENDAR OF THE CAREW PAPERS, preserved in the Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London; and WILLIAM BULLEN, Esq. 1867–1873.

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Vol. II.—1575–1588.
Vol. III.—1589–1600.
Vol. IV.—1601–1603.
Vol. V.—Book of Howth; Miscellaneous.
Vol. VI.—1603–1624.

The Carew Papers relating to Ireland, deposited in the Lambeth Library, are unique, and of great importance. The Calendar cannot fail to be welcome to all students of Irish history.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* G. A. BERGENROTH. 1862–1868.

Vol. I.—Hen. VII.—1485–1509.
Vol. II.—Hen. VIII.—1509–1525.
Supplement to Vol. I. and Vol. II.

Mr. Bergenroth was engaged in compiling a Calendar of the Papers relating to England preserved in the archives of Simancas in Spain, and the corresponding portion removed from Simancas to Paris. Mr. Bergenroth also visited Madrid, and examined the Papers there, bearing on the reign of Henry VIII. The first volume contains the Spanish Papers of the reign of Henry VII. ; the second volume, those of the first portion of the reign of Henry VIII. The Supplement contains new information relating to the private life of Queen Katharine of England; and to the projected marriage of Henry VII. with Queen Juana, widow of King Philip of Castile, and mother of the Emperor Charles V.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS. 1873–1879.

Vol. III., Part 1.—Hen. VIII.—1525–1526.
Vol. III., Part 2.—Hen. VIII.—1527–1529.
Vol. IV., Part 1.—Hen. VIII.—1529–1530.

Upon the death of Mr. Bergenroth, Don Pascual de Gayangos was appointed to continue the Calendar of the Spanish State Papers. He has pursued a similar plan to that of his predecessor, but has been able to add much valuable matter from Brussels and Vienna, with which Mr. Bergenroth was unacquainted.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. 1864–1877.

Vol. I.—1202–1509.
Vol. II.—1509–1519.
Vol. III.—1520–1526.
Vol. IV.—1527–1533.
Vol. V.—1534–1554.
Vol. VI., Part I.—1555–1556.

Mr. Rawdon Brown's researches have brought to light a number of valuable documents relating to various periods of English history ; his contributions to historical literature are of the most interesting and important character.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FŒDERA. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. I.—Will. I.–Edw. III. ; 1066–1377. Vol. II. — Ric. II. – Chas. II. ; 1377–1654. 1869–1873.

The "Fœdera," or "Rymer's Fœdera," is a collection of miscellaneous documents illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Charles II. Several editions of the "Fœdera" have been published, and the present Syllabus was undertaken to make the contents of this great National Work more generally known.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS AND THE REV. J. S. BREWER TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Carte and CarewPapers in the Bodleian and Lambeth Libraries. 1864. *Price 2s. 6d.*

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Documents in the Archives and Public Libraries of Venice. 1866. *Price 2s. 6d.*

In the Press.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FŒDERA. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. III.—Appendix and Index.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. Vol. VI., Part II.—1556–1558.

Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* Don Pascual de Gayangos. Vol. IV., Part 2.—Hen. VIII.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, of the Reign of Elizabeth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. IV.—1588–1590.

Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. *Edited by* Henry Savage Sweetman, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, Barrister-at-Law (Ireland). Vol. IV. —1293–1301.

Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. Vol. VI. —1533, &c.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, during the Commonwealth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Mary Anne Everett Green. Vol. VIII.—1654–5.

In Progress.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. Noel Sainsbury, Esq. Vol. VI.—East Indies, 1625, &c. Vol. VII.—America and West Indies, 1669, &c.

Calendar of Treasury Papers, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Joseph Redington, Esq. Vol. V.—1714, &c.

Calendar of Home Office Papers of the Reign of George III., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Richard Arthur Roberts, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. IV.—1773, &c.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the reign of Elizabeth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Allan James Crosby, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. XII.—1577.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* William Douglas Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. XVII.—1640.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[Royal 8vo. half-bound. *Price* 10*s.* each Volume or Part.]

On 25 July 1822, the House of Commons presented an address to the Crown, stating that the editions of the works of our ancient historians were inconvenient and defective; that many of their writings still remained in manuscript, and, in some cases, in a single copy only. They added, "that an "uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's "royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, "and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional know- "ledge; that the House therefore humbly besought His Majesty, that He "would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty, in His "wisdom, might think fit, for the publication of a complete edition of the "ancient historians of this realm, and assured His Majesty that whatever "expense might be necessary for this purpose would be made good."

The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

Of the Chronicles and Memorials, the following volumes have been published. They embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

1. The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

   Capgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and provincial of the order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (being written in English), it is of considerable value.

2. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

   This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I., shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house; and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom. The work is printed for the first time.

3. Lives of Edward the Confessor. I.—La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei. II.—Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III.—Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1858.

   The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines, addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., and probably written in the year 1245, on the occasion of the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author. The second is an anonymous poem, containing 536 lines, written between the years 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. It does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, but is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between the years 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many facts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

4. Monumenta Franciscana; scilicet, I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. II.—Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. III.—Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1858.

   This volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. It has been the aim of the editor to collect whatever historical information could be found in this country, towards illustrating a period of the national history for which only scanty materials exist. None of these have been before printed.

5. Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif cum Tritico. Ascribed to Thomas Netter, of Walden, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.

   This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written the disputes of the schoolmen had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece; by William Stewart. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.

   This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, and was written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends, and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for in such a work as this; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true; and the chronicle is valuable as a reflection of the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this metrical version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. Johannis Capgrave Liber de Illustribus Henricis. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

   This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three

distinct parts, each having its own separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, and extends from the election of Henry I., the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, and extends from the accession of Henry I. in the year 1100, to the year 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for the history of which period his work is of some value.

8. Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis, by Thomas of Elmham, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* Charles Hardwick, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Angustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The only copy known is in the possession of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham, whence he derived his name.

9. Eulogium (Historiarum sive Temporis): Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. Haydon, Esq., B.A. 1858–1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle is divided into five books, and contains a history of the world generally, but more especially of England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. The notices of events appear to have been written very soon after their occurrence. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. It is believed to be the earliest authority for the statement that the latter monarch died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

10. Memorials of Henry the Seventh: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1858.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in the year 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest in connexion with the period are given in an appendix.

11. Memorials of Henry the Fifth. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* Charles A. Cole, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmici, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III. Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859–1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, a large folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London. It gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth centuries.

The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the fourteenth century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is also preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the twelfth, thirteenth, and early part of the fourteenth centuries.

13. Chronica Johannis de Oxenedes. *Edited by* Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in the year 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and comes down to the year 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom which are not to be elsewhere obtained, and some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. A Collection of Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, from the Accession of Edward III. to the Reign of Henry VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1859–1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us, through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. The "Opus Tertium," "Opus Minus," &c., of Roger Bacon. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiæ.*"

16. Bartholomæi de Cotton, Monachi Norwicensis, Historia Anglicana; 449–1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. Brut y Tywysogion; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwalla at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV. 1399–1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events. The period requires much elucidation; to which it will materially contribute.

19. The Repressor of over much Blaming of the Clergy. By Reginald Pecock, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century. Pecock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward—persecution.

20. Annales Cambriæ. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in the year 447, and come down to the year 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, which was also used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout, though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V., VI., and VII. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861–1877.

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The Topographia Hibernica (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in the year 1183, the second in 1185–6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. Curious as this treatise is, Mr. Dimock is of opinion that it ought not to be accepted as sober truthful history, for Giraldus himself states that truth was not his main object, and that he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry the Second. Elsewhere, however, he declares that he had stated nothing in the Topographia of the truth of which he was not well assured, either by his own eyesight or by the testimony, with all diligence elicited, of the most trustworthy and authentic men in the country; that though he did not put just the same full faith in their reports as in what he had himself seen, yet, as they only related what they had themselves seen, he could not but believe such credible witnesses. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The Expugnatio Hibernica was written about the year 1188 and may be regarded rather as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. No one can perase it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history.

Vol. VI. contains the Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ: and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Remigius and S. Hugh.

22. LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WARS OF THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SIXTH, KING OF ENGLAND. Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861–1864.

The letters and papers contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Depôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the line of policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and such other provinces of France as had been acquired by Henry V. We may here trace, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared to read of its final overthrow.

23. THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* BENJAMIN THORPE, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to the year 1154, is justly the boast of England; for no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, either in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGNS OF RICHARD III. AND HENRY VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. 1861–1863.

The Papers are derived from MSS. in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from these documents is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. Letters of Bishop Grosseteste, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III., but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066–1200. Vol. III.; 1200–1327. *By* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862–1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials, when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages; the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance; and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which the original portions are distinguished from those which are mere compilations. When possible, the sources are indicated from which such compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice has also been given of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III. Vol. I., 1216–1235. Vol. II., 1236–1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862–1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.—1. Thomæ Walsingham Historia Anglicana; Vol. I., 1272–1381: Vol. II., 1381–1422. 2. Willelmi Rishanger Chronica et Annales, 1259–1307. 3. Johannis de Trokelowe et Henrici de Blaneforde Chronica et Annales, 1259–1296; 1307–1324; 1392–1406. 4. Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, a Thoma Walsingham, regnante Ricardo Secundo, ejusdem Ecclesiæ Præcentore, compilata; Vol. I., 793–1290: Vol. II., 1290–1349: Vol. III., 1349–1411. 5. Johannis Amundesham, Monachi Monasterii S. Albani, ut videtur, Annales; Vols. I.

and II. 6. Registra quorundam Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, qui sæculo xvmo floruere; Vol. I., Registrum Abbatiæ Johannis Whethamstede, Abbatis Monasterii Sancti Albani, iterum susceptæ; Roberto Blakeney, Capellano, quondam adscriptum: Vol. II., Registra Johannis Whethamstede, Willelmi Albon, et Willelmi Walingforde, Abbatum Monasterii Sancti Albani, cum Appendice, continente quasdam Epistolas, a Johanne Whethamstede Conscriptas. 7. Ypodigma Neustriæ, a Thoma Walsingham, quondam Monacho Monasterii S. Albani, conscriptum. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Cambridge and Oxford; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1876.

In the first two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans, from MS. VII. in the Arundel Collection in the College of Arms, London, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, collated with MS. 13 E. IX. in the King's Library in the British Museum, and MS. VII. in the Parker Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the third volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I., from the Cotton. MS. Faustina B. IX. in the British Museum, collated with MS. 14 C. VII. (fols. 219–231) in the King's Library, British Museum, and the Cotton MS. Claudius E. III., fols. 306–331: an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol, 1291–1292, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground: a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: a short Chronicle Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library, and MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., with Annales Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand: and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1285 to 1307.

In the fourth volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1259 to 1296, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: Annals of Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blaneforde, both from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406, from MS. VII. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and an account of the Benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the fifteenth century, from MS. VI. in the same Library.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, from MS. Cotton. Claudius E. IV., in the British Museum: with a Continuation, from the closing pages of Parker MS. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The eighth and ninth volumes, in continuation of the Annals, contain a Chronicle, probably by John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The tenth and eleventh volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Wallingford, and may be considered as a memorial of the chief historical and domestic events during those periods.

The twelfth volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V., and of Normandy in early times, also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V. The compiler has often substituted other authorities in place of those consulted in the preparation of his larger work.

29. Chronicon Abbatiæ Eveshamensis, Auctoribus Dominico Priore Eveshamiæ et Thoma de Marleberge Abbate, a Fundatione ad Annum 1213, una cum Continuatione ad Annum 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30. Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ. Vol. I., 447–871. Vol. II., 872–1066. *Edited by* John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863–1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355–1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book iii. c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Brittaniæ*, in 1747.

31. Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. Years 20–21, 21–22, 30–31, 32–33, and 33–35. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1879.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, and have been held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and were received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of the attention of the general reader on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

32. Narratives of the Expulsion of the English from Normandy, 1449–1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ; Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in the year 1450. The history commences with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ends with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The whole period embraced is less than two years.

33. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri Gloucestriæ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863–1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester, the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. Alexandri Neckam de Naturis Rerum libri duo; with Neckam's Poem, De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "this Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful; "but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre;

and though there are many lines which violate classical rules, it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING, AND STARCRAFT OF EARLY ENGLAND; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1864–1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect. The manuscripts from which they have been printed are valuable to the Anglo-Saxon scholar for the illustrations they afford of Anglo-Saxon orthography.

36. ANNALES MONASTICI. Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066–1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263. Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291. Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297. Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042–1432. Vol. IV.:—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1–1377. Vol. V.:—Index and Glossary. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. MAGNA VITA S. HUGONIS EPISCOPI LINCOLNIENSIS. From Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic, but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186; he died on the 16th of November 1200; and was canonized in 1220.

38. CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE FIRST. Vol. I.:—ITINERARIUM PEREGRINORUM ET GESTA REGIS RICARDI. Vol. II.:—EPISTOLÆ CANTUARIENSES; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, 1187 to 1199. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to

found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. Recueil des Croniques et anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin. Vol. I. Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399–1422. Vol. III., 1422–1431. *Edited by* William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. 1864–1879.

40. A Collection of the Chronicles and ancient Histories of Great Britain, now called England, by John de Wavrin. Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding Vol. I.) *Edited and translated by* William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. 1864.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471 after the second deposition of Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete and nearly contemporary copy in existence. The work, as originally bound, was comprised in six volumes, since rebound in morocco in 12 volumes, folio maximo, vellum, and is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III., IV., V., VI., and VII. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Vicar of St. Edward's, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865–1879.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. Le Livere de Reis de Brittanie e Le Livere de Reis de Engletere. *Edited by* John Glover, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "Le Livere de Reis de Engletere." Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French.

It is supposed that Peter of Ickham must have been the author, but no certain conclusion on that point has been arrived at.

43. Chronica Monasterii de Melsa, ab Anno 1150 usque ad Annum 1406. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866–1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, SIVE, UT VULGO DICITUR, HISTORIA MINOR. Vols. I., II., and III. 1067–1253. *Edited by* Sir FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H., Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1866–1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the "Historia Major." The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. LIBER MONASTERII DE HYDA: A CHRONICLE AND CHARTULARY OF HYDE ABBEY, WINCHESTER, 455–1023. *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by* EDWARD EDWARDS, Esq. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements, which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. CHRONICON SCOTORUM: A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, from the EARLIEST TIMES to 1135; with a SUPPLEMENT, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with a Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked, year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are, the invasions of foreigners, and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1866–1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and that he lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britenum," in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, down to the death of Henry III., and in the third a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. THE WAR OF THE GAEDHIL WITH THE GAILL, OR, THE INVASIONS OF IRELAND BY THE DANES AND OTHER NORSEMEN. *Edited, with a Translation, by* JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not himself an eye-witness, must have derived his information from those who were eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. GESTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI BENEDICTI ABBATIS. THE CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY II. AND RICHARD I., 1169–1192, known under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY ANSTEY, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

This work will supply materials for a History of Academical Life and Studies in the University of Oxford during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

51. CHRONICA MAGISTRI ROGERI DE HOUEDENE. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868–1871.

This work has long been justly celebrated, but not thoroughly understood until Mr. Stubbs' edition. The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree; showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work: it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

52. WILLELMI MALMESBIRIENSIS MONACHI DE GESTIS PONTIFICUM ANGLORUM LIBRI QUINQUE. *Edited, from William of Malmesbury's Autograph MS., by* N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

William of Malmesbury's "Gesta Pontificum" is the principal foundation of English Ecclesiastical Biography, down to the year 1122. The manuscript which has been followed in this Edition is supposed by Mr. Hamilton to be the author's autograph, containing his latest additions and amendments.

53. HISTORIC AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS OF IRELAND, FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, &c. 1172–1320. *Edited by* JOHN T. GILBERT, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

A collection of original documents, elucidating mainly the history and condition of the municipal, middle, and trading classes under or in relation with the rule of England in Ireland,—a subject hitherto in almost total obscurity. Extending over the first hundred and fifty years of the Anglo-Norman settlement, the series includes charters, municipal laws and regulations, rolls of names of citizens and members of merchant-guilds, lists of commodities with their rates, correspondence, illustrations of relations between ecclesiastics and laity; together with many documents exhibiting the state of Ireland during the presence there of the Scots under Robert and Edward Bruce.

54. THE ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, FROM 1014 to 1590. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with a Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1871.

The original of this chronicle has passed under various names. The title of "Annals of Loch Cé" was given to it by Professor O'Curry, on the ground that it was transcribed for Brian Mac Dermot, an Irish chieftain, who resided on the island in Loch Cé, in the county of Roscommon. It adds much to the materials for the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland; and contains many curious references to English and foreign affairs, not noticed in any other chronicle.

55. MONUMENTA JURIDICA. THE BLACK BOOK OF THE ADMIRALTY, WITH APPENDICES. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* SIR TRAVERS TWISS, Q.C., D.C.L. 1871–1876.

This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy, and was probably compiled for the use of the Lord High Admiral of England. Selden calls it the "jewel of the Admiralty Records." Prynne ascribes to the Black Book the same authority in the Admiralty as the Black and Red Books have in the Court of Exchequer, and most English writers on maritime law recognize its importance.

56. MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VI.:—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS BEKYNTON, SECRETARY TO HENRY VI., AND BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS. *Edited, from a MS. in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, with an Appendix of Illustrative Documents, by* the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II. 1872.

These curious volumes are of a miscellaneous character, and were probably compiled under the immediate direction of Bekynton before he had attained to the Episcopate. They contain many of the Bishop's own letters, and several written by him in the King's name; also letters to himself while Royal Secretary, and others addressed to the King. This work elucidates some points in the history of the nation during the first half of the fifteenth century.

57. MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS, MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI, CHRONICA MAJORA. Vol. I. The Creation to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. A.D. 1067 to A.D. 1216. Vol. III. A.D. 1216 to A.D. 1239. Vol. IV. A.D. 1240 to A.D. 1247. Vol. V. A.D. 1248 to A.D. 1259. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. 1872–1880.

This work contains the "Chronica Majora" of Matthew Paris, one of the most valuable and frequently consulted of the ancient English Chronicles. It is published from its commencement, for the first time. The editions by Archbishop Parker, and William Wats, severally begin at the Norman Conquest.

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